Lawson Bridge Studio News February 2025

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Club Games - Rates are for each player

Games: 6:20 pm at Ann Sather's Restaurant, 909 West Belmont Ave, Chicago, IL

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Feb 3	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 3	1st Quarter Club Championship 1—\$13
Feb 5	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 5	1st Quarter Club Championship 1—\$13
Feb 10	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 10	Club Game—\$13
Feb 12	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 12	Club Game—\$13
Feb 17	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 17	Grass Roots FUNd—\$14
Feb 19	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 19	Grass Roots FUNd—\$14
Feb 24	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 24	1st Quarter Club Championship 2—\$13
Feb 26	Education Foundation— \$14	Mar 26	1st Quarter Club Championship 2—\$13
		Mar 31	Club Game—\$13

Law 45 - Card Played from 2020 Duplicate Decisions for Directors (See also August 2024 Newsletter) Card played by declarer:

[45C2. Declarer is deemed to have played a card from his hand if it is:

- a) held face up, touching or nearly touching the table; or
- b) maintained in such a position as to indicate that it has been played.

It is irrelevant whether either or both of the defenders see the card. If the card is maintained in a manner to indicate declarer has determined to play it, the card is played. The time that the card was held in such a position is NOT a factor in deciding this type of case.

[ACBL Laws Commission: A declarer's card in motion held face up nearly touching the table is not a played card. The word "held" in the law means "maintained", not "held between two fingers". The prior consensus of the ACBL Laws Commission (Pittsburgh 2005) was that, once the director determines that declarer's detached, face up card reaches the position of nearly touching the table or actually touching the table, it is a played card.]

Since the exposure of one of declarer's cards only helps the opponents, the Director has some additional space to use their judgment in close cases.

[WBF Laws Commentary: For declarer the manner in which he exposes the card is very important. Declarer is allowed to discover that he detached the wrong card from hand and attempt to retract it. Such a card is not necessarily played, even if it has become visible to one or both of the defenders. Bringing the card to the table and retracting it in the same movement also does not make it 'played'. The definition of a declarer's played card is only fulfilled at the moment when the card comes to rest."]

Dummy picks up the wrong card: [45D1. If dummy places in the played position a card that declarer did not name, the card must be withdrawn if attention is drawn to it before each side has played to the next trick, and a defender may withdraw and return to his hand a card played after the error but before attention was drawn to it; if declarer's RHO changes his play, declarer may withdraw a card he had subsequently played to that trick.]

It is possible, under Law 45D, to have a maximum of five cards withdrawn. This happens when dummy plays a card that declarer did not name, the trick is completed, there is a lead for the next trick, and now the error is discovered. Because attention was drawn before both sides played to the next trick, the play must be corrected. The card lead for the next trick is withdrawn.

Dummy plays the wrong card, too late to correct: [45D2. When it is too late to change dummy's wrongly placed card (both sides have played to the next trick), the play continues normally without alteration of the cards played to this or any subsequent trick. If the wrongly placed card was the first card of the trick, then the failure to follow suit to that card may now constitute a revoke (...) If the wrongly placed card was contributed to a trick already in progress and dummy thereby has revoked, see Laws 64B3 and 64C.]