

# Lawson Bridge Studio News March 2019

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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*

Mar 4	Open Pairs—\$12	Apr 1	<b>Open Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
Mar 6	<b>Unit Game L201903123C</b> —\$12	Apr 3	<b>O/I Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
Mar 11	<b>Open Pairs Grass Roots Fund</b> —\$13	Apr 8	<b>Open Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
Mar 13	<b>O/I Pairs Grassroots Fund Game</b> —\$13	Apr 10	<b>O/I Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
Mar 18	<b>Open Pairs Club Championship</b> —\$12	Apr 15	<b>Open Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
Mar 20	<b>O/I Pairs Club Championship</b> —\$12	Apr 17	<b>O/I Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
Mar 25	Open Pairs—\$12	Apr 22	<b>Open Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
Mar 27	O/I Pairs—\$12	Apr 24	<b>O/I Pairs ACBL Charity Month</b>
		Apr 29	<b>Swiss Teams ACBL Charity Month</b>

## **LAW 61 - FAILURE TO FOLLOW SUIT - INQUIRIES CONCERNING A REVOKE**

### **A. Definition of Revoke**

Failure to follow suit in accordance with Law 44 or failure to lead or play, when able, a card or suit required by law or specified by an opponent when exercising an option in rectification of an irregularity, constitutes a revoke. (When unable to comply see Law 59.)

### **B. Right to Inquire about a Possible Revoke**

1. Declarer may ask a defender who has failed to follow suit whether he has a card of the suit led.
2. (a) Dummy may ask declarer [but see Law 43B2(b)].  
(b) Dummy may not ask a defender and Law 16B may apply.
3. Defenders may ask declarer and one another (at the risk of creating unauthorized information).

### **C. Right to Inspect Tricks**

A claim of a revoke does not automatically warrant inspection of quitted tricks (see Law 66C).

## **LAW 62 - CORRECTION OF A REVOKE**

### **A. Revoke Must Be Corrected**

A player must correct his revoke if attention is drawn to the irregularity before it becomes established.

### **B. Correcting a Revoke**

To correct a revoke the offender withdraws the card he played and substitutes a legal card.

1. A card so withdrawn becomes a major penalty card (Law 50) if it was played from a defender's unfaced hand.
2. The card may be replaced without further rectification if it was played from declarer's [subject to Law 43B2(b)] or dummy's hand, or if it was a defender's faced card.

### **C. Subsequent Cards Played**

1. Each member of the non-offending side may withdraw and return to his hand any card he may have played after the revoke but before attention was drawn to it (see Law 16C).
2. After a non-offender so withdraws a card, the player of the offending side next in rotation may withdraw his played card, which becomes a penalty card if the player is a defender (see Law 16C).
3. If both sides revoke on the same trick and only one side has played to the subsequent trick, then both revokes must be corrected (see Law 16C2). Every card withdrawn by the defending side becomes a penalty card.

### **D. Revoke on Trick Twelve**

1. On the twelfth trick, a revoke, even if established, must be corrected if discovered before all four hands have been returned to the board.
2. If a defender revokes on the twelfth trick before his partner's turn to play to the trick, Law 16C applies

## **LAW 48 - EXPOSURE OF DECLARER'S CARDS**

### **A. Declarer Exposes a Card**

Declarer is not subject to restriction for exposing a card (but see Law 45C2), and no card of declarer's or dummy's hand ever becomes a penalty card. Declarer is not required to play any card dropped accidentally.

### **B. Declarer Faces Cards**

1. When declarer faces his cards after an opening lead out of turn, Law 54 applies.
2. When declarer faces his cards at any time other than immediately after an opening lead out of turn, he may be deemed to have made a claim or concession of tricks (unless he demonstrably did not intend to claim), and Law 68 then applies.