

Leading 3rd and 5th



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Time for a Joke

My wife is strongly against our next-door neighbor, who sunbathes nude in her yard. As for me, I'm on the fence.

Husband on the phone to his wife: "Honey, I had a terrible accident at work. Sabrina had to take me to the hospital. I have multiple broken bones and they may have to amputate my leg."

Wife: "Who's Sabrina?"



3rd and 5th Leads



AND

But then how can partner tell the difference between a 3-card suit and a 4-card one?

Warning: Sometimes the new leads are too costly – i.e. leading the 9 from KJ92.

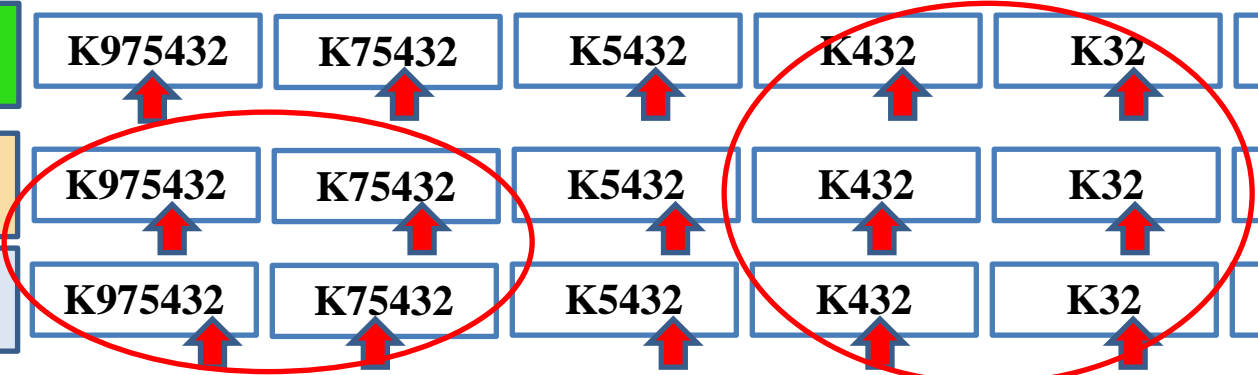
METHOD

4th Best:	Opener leads the fourth highest card if he can, otherwise, he leads low from 3 or high from a doubleton.
Old 3rd & 5th:	Opener leads the fifth highest card if he can, otherwise, the third highest.
New 3rd & 5th:	Opener leads the <i>third</i> highest card when holding an <i>even</i> number of cards, and the <i>lowest</i> from an <i>odd</i> number.

The solution: The lowest card of the suit = 3-card, second lowest = 4-card.

With the New Solution, it's easier to tell a 6-card suit from a 7-card one.

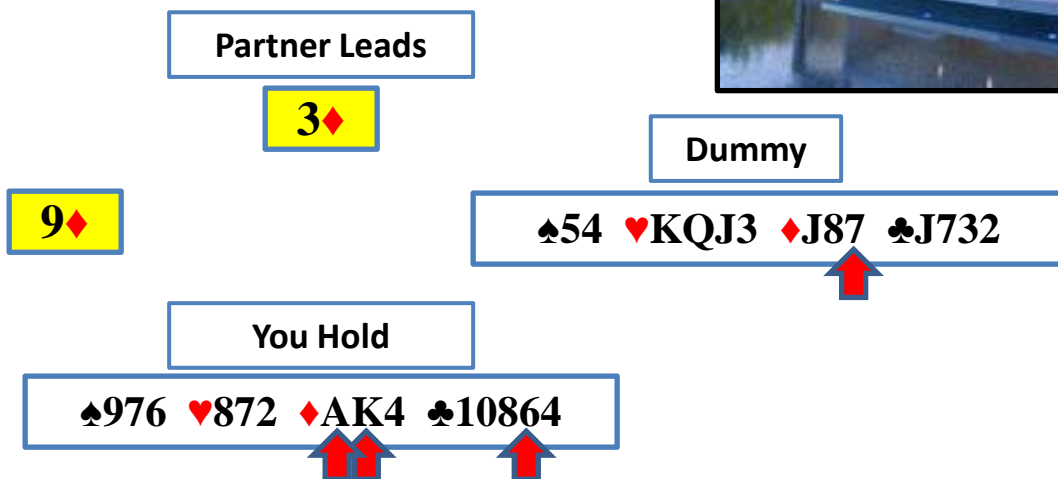
4th Best:	K975432	K75432	K5432	K432	K32	K2
Old 3rd & 5th:	K975432	K75432	K5432	K432	K32	K2
New 3rd & 5th:	K975432	K75432	K5432	K432	K32	K2



New 3rd and 5th Leads Vs. the Old



North	East	South	West
			1S
Pass	1NT	Pass	3H
Pass	4H	Pass	Pass
Pass			



The New 3rd and 5th Leads evolved from situations like this one. Playing the Old Way, partner could have started with ♦Q10653 or ♦Q106532. Does declarer have ♦9 or ♦92? Will the A♦ cash?

With the New Way, you know the A♦ will cash. Partner would lead the 3♦ from ♦Q10653 and the 6♦ from ♦Q106532.

After the you play the K♦ at trick #1, you should cash the A♦ (declarer can't have the Q♦) and play the 6♣ (3rd and 5th Leads can also be played in the middle of the hand). Declarer's ♣'s in dummy might go away on his long ♠'s.

More Jokes

“Nothing looks good on me anymore,” wailed a customer modeling an outfit in front of the department store’s mirror.

“Nonsense, ma’am,” soothed the salesclerk. “That dress says it all.”

“That’s the problem,” the woman replied. “I need a dress that keeps its mouth shut.”

Q: How many telemarketers does it take to change a light bulb?

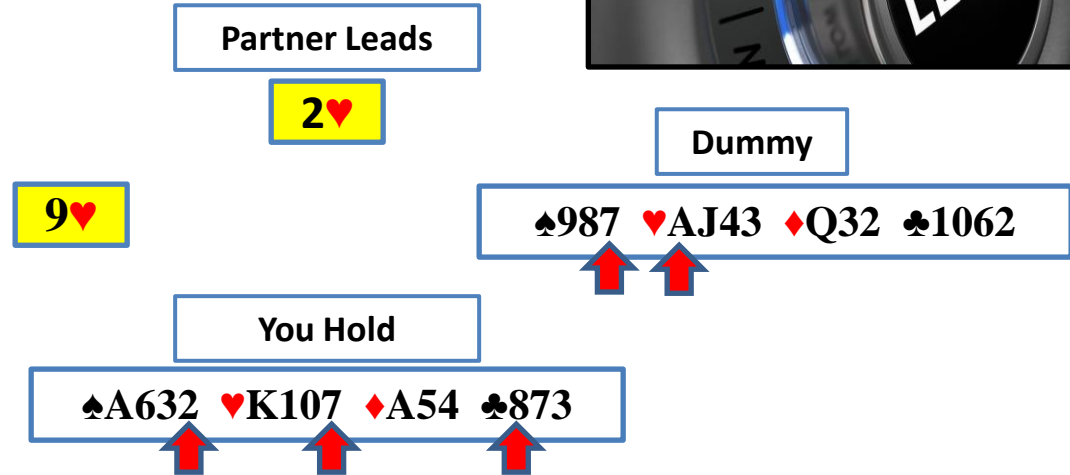
A: Only one, but he has to do it while you are eating dinner.

“We used to play spin the bottle when I was a kid. A girl would spin the bottle, and if the bottle pointed to you when it stopped, the girl could either kiss you or give you a nickel. By the time I was fourteen, I owned my own house.”

Using 4th and 5th Best Leads



<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
			1D
Pass	1H	Pass	2C
Pass	2D	Pass	3D
Pass	Pass	Pass	



Partner's lead shows 3 or 5 ♥'s. Declarer probably started with only 1 ♥, since he didn't preference back to 2H over his partner's 2D bid.

This means declarer started with at least 2 ♠'s in his hand. When he eventually plays a ♠ from dummy, you can duck smoothly (get ready for it). It would be very rare for declarer to have only 1 ♥ and a singleton K♠.

When you get in later with either ace, lead the 8♣ to show partner no important honor (A,K or Q) in that suit (not necessarily a doubleton).

The Rules of 10 and 12

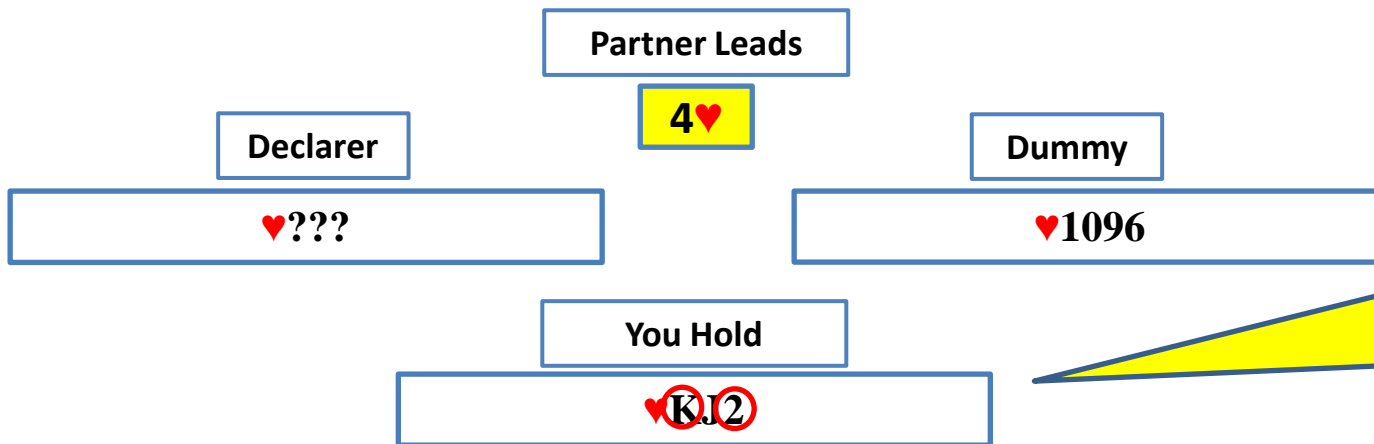
Mathematical corollaries to 3rd and 5th best leads that enable the third hand player to count how many cards declarer holds which are higher than the lead.

RULE OF 10:

When Partner leads low from 5th best:

- 1) Subtract the opening lead spot card from 10. $10 - 4 = 6$
- 2) Then subtract the number of cards in dummy higher than the card led. $6 - 3 = 3$
- 3) Finally, subtract the number of cards in your hand that are higher than the card led. $3 - 2 = 1$

The answer (1) equals how many cards declarer holds higher than the lead.



Declarer may have ♥Qx or ♥Ax. Play your K♥, then 2♥, so you don't set up dummy's 10♥.

The Rule of 12

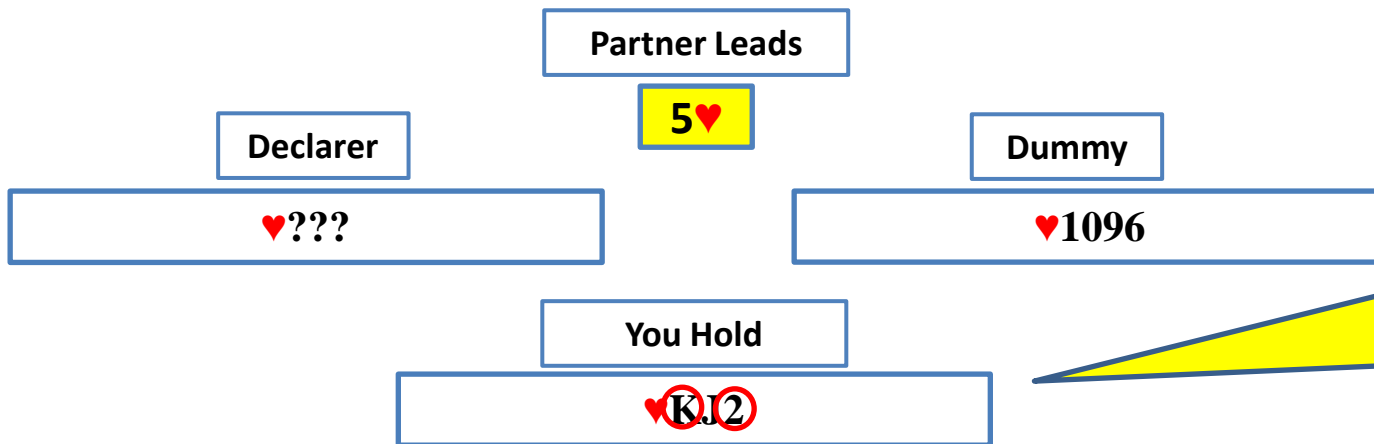
Used when a lead is third-best. It works the same as the Rule of 10, except that the starting number is 12.

RULE OF 12:

When Partner leads 3rd best (assuming from an even number):

- 1) Subtract the opening lead spot card from 12. $12 - 5 = 7$
- 2) Then subtract the number of cards in dummy higher than the card led. $7 - 3 = 4$
- 3) Finally, subtract the number of cards in your hand that are higher than the card led. $4 - 2 = 2$

The answer (2) equals how many cards declarer holds higher than the lead.



Declarer has two ♥'s higher than the 5♥, so partner led from a 4-card suit.

Playtime

