Third Hand Play—March 15, 2021

The Partner of the opening leader is the **third hand** to play to trick one. He can see the opening lead, the cards in the dummy and in his own hand. Note: Don't forget that the bidding of the hand should always be uppermost in your mind throughout the play of the hand.

General Rule: Third hand usually plays high when partner leads a low card **and** there are no honor cards in dummy.

Example 1.

North (dummy) 943

West East (You) A1082 KJ6

South Q75

West leads the deuce (2) of spades against a NT contract. Here East should play the king, NOT the jack. East wins the king and then returns the jack. Now South cannot take a trick in spades. But, if East incorrectly plays the jack at trick one, then South will win with the queen—and possibly, have a leg up on making his contract. He gets a trick he should not have gotten!

Returning Partner's Suit

If East wins the first trick, usually it is correct to return his partner's suit. The card you return will depend on your holding in the suit.

You should lead back your second highest card if you originally held three cards in the suit. In Example 1 above, East won with the king and correctly returned the jack (second highest from three).

You should lead back your fourth highest if you originally held four or more cards in the suit.

If, in Example 1, East had held KQ6, he should play the queen the first time—the lower of two equals. CAUTION: Third hand needs to pay attention to dummy's SPOT cards when considering which card to play.

Example 2.

North (Dummy)
943

West East (You)
2 a. J106
b. J108

In "a", East plays the 10 (lower of two equals) to the first trick. In "b", East plays the eight because with the nine appearing in the dummy, the eight is equal to the 10.

NOTE: When your partner leads a small card <u>and there is an honor</u> in the dummy, you must NOT play your honor card; but, rather wait to capture dummy's honor.

Example 3. a. North (Dummy)
Q62
West East (You)
5 K103

West leads the five, dummy plays low, you MUST play the 10, not the king. If you play the king, the queen will eventually be established for a trick. If you correctly play the 10, the declarer cannot ever take a trick with the queen.

Let's look at another example of this principle.

Example 3. b. North (Dummy) Q62

West East (You) 5 K83

When West leads the five and dummy plays low, East should play the eight.

In both "a" and "b", the play of the 10 or the 8 signals you wish a continuance of the suit when your partner regains the lead.

NOTE: When your partner leads a suit, it is not always necessary for you to return it. More often than not, you should; but, many times the appearance of dummy and your own hand make it advisable to switch.

Let's assume that you decide as third hand to lead a new suit. It is important to select the proper card, especially where honors are involved.

Example 4.	North KJ10 QJ3 10943 J94		Bidding: S W N E 1N P 2C P 2D P 2N* P 3N P P P
West Q642 10762 K6 752		East A93 * May not have a final major. Shows 8/752 AQ108	
	South 875 AK5 AQJ8 K63		

West leads the two (2) of spades. Dummy plays the 10 and you win the ace. STOP and THINK! It is apparent that it is fruitless to continue with the spade suit; so, you decide to switch to a club. Which is the PROPER card to play?

The answer is the queen because you believe that South has the king. This will force him to win the trick. When your partner regains the lead and comes back with a club, you will win the rest of the tricks in that suit.

Note that if you had led back your fourth best club (8), South will/should play low and North would win with the nine(9). The king of clubs would subsequently produce another trick for the declarer.

The way for East to remember the proper card to lead from this combination is as follows: When you sit over the dummy (that is, the dummy plays before you) and you surround one of dummy's honor cards (in this case your queen and 10 of clubs surround dummy's jack), and you hold another high card, you should lead as though you held AQJ10. Therefore, from your holding in Example 4, the proper lead would be the queen.

UNBLOCKING

Recall from our class on February 15th, the importance of the third hand making certain to UNBLOCK should he hold high cards in the suit his partner has led against a notrump contract. Please reread the section on unblocking from the PDF file. Example 5 below illustrates how very important for East to unblock his honors.

Example 5.	North		
	A104		
	A		
	9543		
	AJ1043		

West	East
Q753	J86
Q9763	KJ5
J2	Q1076
92	K85

South K92 10842 AK8 Q76

Contract: 3NT

Opening Lead: 6 of hearts

Play of the Hand:

West leads the six of hearts. The ace is played from the dummy. Here, East should play the jack of hearts and NOT the five. This play serves a dual purpose. It signals to partner that a continuation of the suit is desired; and, more importantly, it starts unblocking for partner who, no doubt, has a five card suit.

How would you bid this hand?

Note the difference if East retains the jack of hearts. When he gets in with the king of clubs, he will cash the king of hearts followed by his jack. West cannot afford to overtake—but, if you have correctly retained the five (5), you can then lead through declarer's 10-8 of hearts; thus, setting the contract.

Maintaining Communication With Partner

The next two examples will illustrate how very important it is to <u>maintain</u> <u>communication with your partner.</u>

Example 6.	North 1094 A863 Q102 AJ6		Bidding: S W N E 1S P 1N P			
VV 74		E4				
West		East	2D P 3S* P			
			4S P P P			
K75		83				
K1042		Q975	*shows limit raise with			
85		A943	three card spade support			
9743		K85	um ee eara space supper			
	South AQJ62 J		Opening lead: 8 of diamonds			
	KJ76					
	Q102					

Analysis of the Hand: South is declarer at four spades. West leads the eight of diamonds. East should NOT win the first trick. However, he should signal with the nine of diamonds (suggesting to partner that he should continue the suit.)

Note: West has a quick trump entry and smaller trumps. His hand is perfect for making the short-suit lead discussed in the January 25th class (see "Short-Suit Leads.")

Declarer wins and takes the spade finesse, losing to West's king. Now West is in and has another diamond to lead to his partner's ace. Partner leads back the three of diamonds (suit preference for a club return) for West to obtain a ruff with a small (otherwise useless) spade. West then returns the seven of clubs, hoping his partner will get in with his king of clubs.

LESSON OF THE HAND: When partner of the doubleton leader has an ace of the suit but no other quick entry, he should NOT win the first trick but wait for the second trick to take his ace.

Example 7.	North J87 95 A876 10987		Bidding:	S W N E 2N P 3N P
West 954 K8763 43 J42		East 10632 A102 K95 K63	Opening	P P Lead: 6 of hearts
	South AKQ QJ4 QJ102 AQ5			

Analysis of the Hand:

South is declarer at 3NT. West leads the 6 of hearts. East wins the ace and returns the 10, second highest from three. Declarer plays the jack. While West can now win with the king of hearts and clear the suit, he has no outside entry card so that he can cash his remaining two good tricks. NOTE: partner will have no heart left to return to him.

The proper procedure is for West to permit declarer to hold the trick with the jack. One trick must be lost in any event. When East gains the lead with the king of diamonds, he still will have a heart left to return to West so that the setting tricks can now be cashed.

LESSON OF THE HAND: When defender is attempting to establish a suit at notrump, it is important to remember that unless he has an entry to the long suit, it is worthless even when it becomes established. Equally important, his partner must retain (not thoughtlessly discard) a card of that suit in order to get to his partner once his suit is established.

Card Combination

In the following hands, you are missing the ace. How do you play to maximize the number of tricks you can win?

Hand 1. KQ95 Lead twice toward the KQ hoping to make 3 tricks

if West holds the ace and the suit breaks 3/3.

432

Hand 2. K1096 It is best to finesse the 10 and then the 9.

5432

In the next hand, how do you play the following combination?

Hand 3. AQ105 Lead the 9. If it holds, you remain

in your hand to lead the jack.

J93

In the next hand, how do you play this suit to try to keep your losses to one trick? Obviously, you have to lose the ace.

Hand 4. Kxxxx

Qxx

Five cards are out to the AJ109x. You have to hope they are divided 3-2 and that the hand holding only two cards has the ace.

You first try to determine which opponent you believe has the ace. If it is West, then you should lead a low card from your hand toward the king in the dummy. When it holds, you now should lead a small card from the dummy and play LOW from your hand. Hopefully, the ace will fall and your queen will now pull East's remaining card.

If you believe that East holds the ace, then you should lead a low card from the dummy and play the queen. Then, lead a small card from your hand and duck on the board. Hopefully, the ace will fall at this point and your king will pull West's remaining card.

Next Week: Second Hand Play