#### General.

- 1. Review the bidding. What do you know about the other hands?
- 2. How strong is partner?
- 3. How do you imagine the play of hand to go?
- 4. How do you imagine the defense to go?
- 5. Eliminate any suits to lead given the bidding and your own hand.
- 6. Of the remaining suits, what holdings are particularly attractive or unattractive to lead?

#### Against a NT contract:

- 1. When leading a short suit against NT, prefer a Major to a minor and a trebleton to a doubleton.
- 2. Grant Baze: against NT, I have made lots of money consistently leading fourth best from my longest and strongest.
- 3. If you choose to not lead partner's suit, have a very good reason.
- 4. If partner has bid and doubles NT, she demands a lead of her suit.
- 5. If the bidding goes 1N 3N and partner now doubles, what suit does she want led?

#### Against a suit contract:

- 1. Should you lead a trump?
- 2. Should you lead a singleton?
- 3. With long trumps, be careful of shortening declarer and find yourself on lead at the wrong time.
- 4. A doubleton lead is most attractive when you have a trump control.
- 5. Lead a singleton only when you have a real expectancy of getting a ruff.

#### What about a trump lead?

- 1. If you are well endowed in declarer's first suit, consider a trump lead.
- 2. If one or the other partner rejects NT, consider a trump lead.
- 3. When the two of you have the preponderance of high card power, lead a trump.
- 4. A trump lead is most effective if dummy has three (or two) trumps but it can be effective when dummy has more than three.
- 5. Bob Hamman loves it when the opponents lead trumps. Therefore, it must not be right very often.
- 6. It is rarely best to lead a singleton trump.
- 7. Beware of blowing a possible trump trick because of your holding. For example, Jxx or Jx.

#### **Slams:**

- 1. Against a small slam, it is often correct to try to set up a trick. That is, be aggressive.
- 2. Against a slam, if you have decided on one of two suits with equal strength, lead the shorter.
- 3. Against a small slam, it might be best to be passive (or safe).
- 4. Against a grand slam, find the safest lead.
- 5. If partner doubles a slam, what lead does she want?

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West	$\mathbf{N}$	$\mathbf{S}$
T92	<b>1S</b>	<b>2</b> C
K75	<b>2D</b>	<b>2</b> H
T65	2NT	<b>3D</b>
<b>KT63</b>	3H	4H

## What do you lead? Why?

West	$\mathbf{S}$	N
<b>AT732</b>	<b>1S</b>	<b>2D</b>
82	<b>2S</b>	2NT
<b>T5</b>	<b>3</b> H	
A965		

## What do you lead? Why?

West	$\mathbf{S}$	$\mathbf{W}$	N	$\mathbf{E}$
<b>AJ964</b>	1H	<b>1S</b>	<b>2D</b>	<b>2S</b>
<b>A6</b>	P	P	<b>3</b> C	P
7642	<b>3H</b>	P	<b>4</b> H	
93				

## What do you lead? Why?

West	$\mathbf{S}$	N
A62	1NT	20
A9743	<b>2S</b>	<b>4S</b>
Q954		
6		

# What do you lead? Why?

West	S	N
T	1H	<b>1S</b>
QJ942	<b>2</b> H	3NT
943	4H	
QJT3		

## What do you lead? Why?

West	$\mathbf{S}$	N
K82	<b>1S</b>	<b>2</b> C
95	<b>2S</b>	<b>3S</b>
J873	<b>4S</b>	
Q642		

## What do you lead? Why?