## DONT

Introduced by Marty Bergen in Bridge Today (Sept./Oct. 1989 issue; pp. 23-29)

DONT konvencija ("Disturb the Opponents' Notrump"(uznemiriti protivnički bezadut)) primenjuje se u direktnoj ili passout poziciji kad protivnik otvori jaki bezadut (14+ HCP). Može se primeniti i posle otvora 2NT.

## Pregled DONT akcija

- Double = Nepoznati monokolor; u principu relej za odgovarača da licitira 2C.
- 2C, 2D, 2H = Bikolor (najmanje 5-4); pokazuje licitiranu boju i još jedni više rangiranu boju.
- $\mathbf{2 S}=$ Pik monokolor.
- 2NT = Major-minor bikolor (6-5 i više), čudovišna karta. (To je relej da partner licitira 3C, posle čega će otvarač identifikovati svoj bikolor preko jednostavnog koda. (pogledajte originalni članak u Bridge Today za detalje u vezi sledećih licita.)
- 3C, 3D, 3H, 3S = Duga boja (obično 7+ karata), baražno.
- 3NT = Majorski bikolor (6-5 ili bolje), čudovišna karta.


## Monokolorni listovi (Double ili 2S overkol):

Double relays partner to 2 C to let the doubler show his suit. The doubler can then pass (if his suit was clubs) or bid $2 \mathrm{D}, 2 \mathrm{H}$ or 2 S . If the doubler holds a strong hand with game interest, he can jump to 3 of his suit.

Bergen warns that the since the doubler could be light in high cards, partner should "never" leave the double in. However, partner is not forced to take the 2 C relay if he has his own suit (a 6 -card suit or good 5-carder), especially when he holds extreme shortness in one of the unbid suits. One of the examples Bergen gives is
 2 H ), he would bid 2D over partner's double.

After the overcaller shows his suit, partner can raise to show a fit. Raises of minors tend to be preemptive; raises of majors show a mild game invitation. To show a fit and a stronger game invitation, partner bids 2NT.

A 2 S overcall is one of two ways to show a spade one-suiter (you can also double first, and then rebid 2 S ). To distinguish between the two sequences, you can adopt one of these sets of agreements (depending on your partnership preference:)

1. A direct 2 S overcall shows minimum strength. Double-then- 2 S shows extra high-card values and more defense.
2. A direct 2 S overcall shows a "true" one-suiter with longer, stronger spades. Double-then- 2 S shows only a 5 -card spade suit and/or a hand that may be suitable for play in other suits. Since the double gives responder room to show his own suit, the double-then- 2 S auction tends to show a more balanced hand.

## Two-suited hands (2C, 2D, 2H, 2NT or 3NT overcall):

## After a 2C, 2D or 2 H overcall, the meanings of partner's bids are:

- Pass $=$ He's content to play in the suit bid. He'll usually have shortness in one or more of the higherranking suits.
- Bid of the next cheapest suit (i.e., 1NT - 2C - Pass - 2D) = He prefers to play in your other suit and wants you to bid it (or pass if his bid is your suit). Partner will usually have at least 3-card length in all higher-ranking suits. If partner asks for your other suit and then rebids 2 NT after you show it, it's a strong game invitation in your second suit.
- Bid of a new suit that is not the cheapest suit (1NT-2C-Pass - 2H or 2S) = Natural, showing his own 6-card suit or strong 5-carder.
- A raise of your minor-suit overcall or rebid tends to be preemptive.
- A raise of your major-suit overcall or rebid is mildly invitational. 2NT shows the strong invitation.
- 2NT (rare) = A strong game invitation that asks you to bid your other suit at the 3-level (or 4-level, if your second suit is a major and you are strong enough to accept the invitation). Partner will always have excellent support for all higher-ranking suits.

In general: If you're responder, assume that partner's second suit is probably the one where you have shortness, and remember that he may be only 5-4 in his suits. If partner overcalls 2 C and you hold $\boldsymbol{A x x x}$ $\boldsymbol{\psi}_{\mathbf{x x}} \uparrow \mathbf{J x x x} \boldsymbol{\$ J x x}$, you should opt for safety and pass in your known club fit. If you bid 2D to ask for his second suit, he'll probably bid 2 H , which may be a $4-2$ fit.
 you think his second suit might be spades. Bergen recommends bidding 3C with this hand.

## Over opponents' interference

If the 1NT opener's partner bids or doubles after your DONT overcall or double, your partner should never try to "guess" what your unnamed suit is. The only way to get the DONT bidder to show his unnamed suit is to double or redouble.

After your DONT two-suited overcall and an intervening bid by the opponent, the meanings of your partner's bids are:

- Pass $=$ He's content to play in the current contract.
- Redouble (over the opponent's double) = He prefers to play in your second suit and wants you to bid it.
- Double (of a natural bid) = He wants you to bid your second suit. This double shows some highcard strength and tolerance for all unbid suits.
- Double (of an artificial bid) = Lead directing. Some players forego the lead-directing definition and agree that a double of an artificial bid is the same as the double of a natural bid -- it shows values and encourages partner to bid his unnamed suit.
- Any suit bid = Natural, showing his own long suit.


## Defending against DONT overcalls and doubles:

If you open 1NT and your opponent makes a DONT bid or double, Bergen's system for partner's responses is:

- Over any DONT overcall or double: Texas transfers (if you normally play them) are "on".
- Over a double (one-suiter): Play "front of the card" (your normal response system with Stayman, transfers, etc.)
- Over a 2C overcall: Play "front of the card" (transfers, etc.), except use double for Stayman.
- Over a 2D or 2S overcall: Treat either as a natural one-suiter. (Double is penalty, Jacoby transfers are "off", Lebensohl sequences are "on".)
- Over a 2H overcall (major two-suiter):

Double $=$ "Cards" (around 8+ pts.) and at least 2 hearts.
2S = Minor-suit Stayman (weak or strong hand with both minors).
2NT = Lebensohl (Relays opener to 3C; responder can then sign off in a minor or show a good hand with stoppers).
3C or 3D = Natural and invitational.
$\mathbf{3 H}$ or $\mathbf{3 S}=$ Singleton in that suit, game-forcing.
$\mathbf{3 N T}=$ To play, but with no major-suit stoppers.

