Israel Ring Tourney: Studies 2019 Judge: Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen, Denmark, February 2020

I want to thank Gady Costeff for asking me to judge one of the best informal tournaments around as well as for his assistance with correction and anticipation checking. I feel the level of the tournament was average with a fair number of interesting ideas.

I want to begin by making some comments about unfortunate trends I've spotted in the studies in this tournament as well as in other recent tourneys. The first trend concerns studies ending in mate or stalemate. It seems some composers desperately search for a way to round off their products by a mating or stalemating finale. If the basic play is without surprises or artistic merits, nothing is changed by the sudden appearance of a mate. Especially if several superfluous pawns are spread around the board in the wake of the battle.

Good economy and precise play cannot save a study either. Without clear, artistic ideas and some quantity of surprise, studies are not distinguishable from regular endgames played every day by top players.

Below are some remarks about the studies not featured in the award.

Var. 3215 - The theme of double pin stalemate has been thoroughly explored. The author mentions a "synthesis of three stalemates", but the stalemates are in reality identical with the same pinned pieces on the same squares. Only the way b8 is covered is new in one of the stalemates. In the introduction, the idea of 4.e8N+ preparing for 5.Nd8+ is pleasing.

Var. 3216 - The sacrifices of two pawns to open the second rank for the rook is not new, and though the introduction is fine, I see nothing to merit a distinction.

Var. 3258 - The shock move 4...e3 deserves a more natural setting and better play following it. Perhaps a White counter stroke somehow?

Var. 3255 - A game like position and some precise play ending with a skewer. But where is the artistic idea behind this work?

Var. 3256 - A malyutka with five pieces. The recent malyutka tournament in Azerbaijan, Jirtdan 2018, showed that spectacular stuff can still be discovered with this material. But most often things tend to become highly technical. Here as well. Where is the surprise? One may say that it is surprising that White has only this narrow path to victory, but such precision is not a study.

Var. 3259 - One long promotion combination, but with too many captures along the way.

Var. 3261 - Despite being a rook up, White must fight for at draw. From the second move it is clear that he tries to achieve this by stalemate. When Black avoids this, White is saved in an uneventful pawn ending.

Var. 3319 - Black has all 8 pawns and we are reminded of those coffee house odds games where the weaker side is allowed to begin the game with eight extra pawns. The play has little interest, the exchanges on f2 and g2 are unfortunate and when the stalemate comes, there is still plenty of dead, black wood on the board.

Var. 3320 - Precise, uneventful play and a stalemate is insufficient content in a study.

Var. 3322 - I don't understand what this study is about? The study features four consecutive captures. Normally composers would jump through hoops to avoid a single exchange, but here there are two consecutive exchanges for no apparent reason.

On to the awarded prizes. The game annotations are by the composers.

1st Prize: Var. 3254 Amatzia Avni

Is one move enough to win a tournament? Sure it is, if the move is shocking enough. Here 6.f4!! introduces a new theme. A queen which is already under threat is threatened once again, seemingly allowing it to flea capture all together. So why is that escape not possible after all? Because the second threat to the queen simultaneously sets up a stalemate threat. I think this study more than anything shows that there are plenty of new themes to explore out there. The introduction is good, play is sharp and pointed. This study is for the books

Dedicated to Netanya Chess Festival

1.鱼g5+! (1.包d5+ 當f5 2.包e3+ 包xe3 3.鱼xe3 g1=Q 4.h4 當g4 5.鱼g5 營xg5! 6.hxg5 h4 7.當f7 h3 8.包xg6 當xg5! 9.包e5 當f4! -+) 1...貸xg5 (1...曾e5 2.Nexg6+ 當d6 3.h3 g1=Q 4.hxg4 =) 2.包h7+ 覺h6 (2...當f4 3.包xg6+ 當e4 4.包g5+=) (2...當h4 3.包xg6+=) 3.h4!! g1=營 4.包g5 (4.當h8 營a1+) 4...包f6+ (4...包e5 5.當h8) (4...營xf2 5.包f7+ 營xf7+ 6.營xf7=) 5.覺h8 營xg5 6.f4!! (6.hxg5+ 營xg5 7.f4+ 營g4 8.包xg6 包d5 -+) 6...營d5 the same rejoinder will come after other queen moves. 7.包f5+ and stalemate.

2nd Prize: Var. 3213 Pavel Arestov & Daniel Keith

A fine study for solving with Black counter-play 3..Ng8 and 4...d2+ for stalemate. The highlight is 5.Kc2 predicting the knight promotion and Black's potentially saving check on a5.

3rd Prize: Var. 3217 Pavel Arestov

A natural position leads to fascinating play. With 3... Qg7+ Black tries to build a bridge for his king to h8.But White does not cooperate. Instead, winning the queen can be postponed. Even the final trip to stop the b-pawn has a nice detour via e4.A good study for solving.

1. **這c8**+ **愛f7** 2. **這c7**+! 2. **這**xg8 **愛**xg8 3. **愛**d4 **愛**h7 2. **... 愛f8** 2. .. **愛**e8 3. h7 **愛**h8+ 4. **愛**e8 3. h7 **愛**g7+ 3. .. **愛**h8+ 4. **愛**d5 b4 5. **②**e4 4. **②**g6!! 4. **②**xg7 **③**xg7= 4. .. **②**h8 4. .. **②**xc7 5. h8= **③**# or 4. .. **②**h6 5. **②**f6 **③**h1 6. **②**c8# 5. **②**d5 b4 6. **③**e4 6. **③**c4 **③**c3+ 7. **③**b5 **③**e5+ 8. **③**a4 **④**xc7 9. h8= **③**+ **③**e7 10. **③**g7+ **⑤**d6= 6. .. b3 7. **②**d3 b2 8. **⑤**c2 b1= **③**+ 9. **⑤**xb1 **③**d4 9. .. **③**e8 10. **③**c8+ **②**f7 11. h8= **③** wins

1st Honorable Mention: Var. 3324 E.Egorov & P.Kiryakov

This ambitious study was very hard to evaluate for me. At move 3 or 5, White has to make a waiting move with his king. The choice is between Kg7, Kh7 and Kh8. After the first two moves Black has a disturbing check on either g1 or b1 much later. At the moment of foresightful move Kg8-h8 it is not at all

obvious that king safety is more important than king activity, and this makes the move very surprising and attractive. The rest of the play I find less interesting. In the position with Q and R vs Q and P there are numerous alternatives that are very difficult to evaluate without computer assistance.

1.買b1 d4 2.cxd4 c3 3.買f1! 3.當h7? 當d5 4.買f1 c2 5.買c1 當c4 6.買xc2+ 當d3 7.買c1 當xe3 8.d5 當d2 9.買h1 e3 10.d6 e2 11.d7 e1=Q Black will have 當b1+ 12.d8=Q+ 當e2 13.當e7+ 當d2 14.當d6+ 當e2 15.營e5+ 當d2 16.營d4+ 當e2! 17.買h2 當b1+! 18.當h6 營f5 = 3.當g7? 當d5 4.買f1 c2 5.買c1

Amatzia Avni

1st Prize IRT 2019 ②登 章 章

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Draw 6+5 **Pavel Arestov**

Daniel Keith 2nd Prize IRT 2019

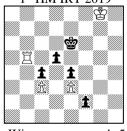


Pavel Arestov 3rd Prize IRT 2019



E.Egorov 4+

Pyotr Kiryakov 1st HM IRT 2019



Win 4+5

\$c4 6.필xc2+ \$d3 7.필c1 \$xe3 8.d5 \$d2 9.필h1 e3 10.d6 e2 11.d7 e1=O = 3.필c1? \$d5 4.필f1 c2 or 3.當h8 c2 4.這c1 (4.這f1 當d6 5.這c1 當d5! see 4.這c1) 4...當d5! 3...c2 4.這c1! 4.當h8? 當d6! 5.\(\mathbb{E}\)c1 \(\mathbb{E}\)d5! Mutual zugzwang with white to play! 4...\(\mathbb{E}\)d5 Black is forced to play \(\mathbb{E}\)d5, if 4...\(\mathbb{E}\)d6 then at least 5. \$\frac{2}{3}f7\$ with easy win - white king goes to e4 pawn 5. \$\frac{2}{3}h8!! Mutual ZZ is in White s favor now! 5...\$c4 5...\$e6 the white king goes to Pe4, for example 6.\$g7 \$d5 7.\$f6 \$c4 8.買xc2+ 當d3 9.買xf2 **6.買xc2+ 當d3 7.買c1!** 7.買xf2 當xe3 = **7...貸xe3 8.d5 當d2 9.買h1!** Try 9.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a1 e3 10.d6 e2 11.d7 e1=O 12.d8=O+ \(\mathbb{C}\)e2 13.\(\mathbb{C}\)e8+ (13.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a2+ \(\mathbb{C}\)f1!) 13...\(\mathbb{C}\)f1 14.\(\mathbb{C}\)e5 \(\mathbb{C}\)xa1!) 9...e3 10.d6 e2 11.d7 e1=Q 11...f1=Q 12.d8=Q+ with a quick win, for example 12...\$c2 13. \$\psic 7 + \$\psi d3 14. \$\psi d6 + \$\psi e3 15. \$\psi e5 + \$\psi f3 16. \$\psi f5 + 12. d8 = O + \$\psi e2 13. \$\psi e7 + \$\psi d2 14. \$\psi d6 + \$\psi e3 15. \$\psi e5 + \$\psi f3 16. \$\psi f5 + 12. d8 = O + \$\psi e2 13. \$\psi e7 + \$\psi d2 14. \$\psi d6 + \$\psi e3 15. \$\psi e5 + \$\psi f3 16. \$\psi f5 + 12. d8 = O + \$\psi e2 13. \$\psi e7 + \$\psi d2 14. \$\psi d6 + \$\psi e3 15. \$\psi e5 + \$\psi f3 16. \$\psi f5 + 12. d8 = O + \$\psi e2 13. \$\psi e7 + \$\psi d2 14. \$\psi d6 + \$\psi e3 15. \$\psi e5 + \$\psi f3 16. \$\psi f5 + 12. d8 = O + \$\psi e3 15. \$\psi e7 + \$\psi e3 16. \$\psi f5 + 12. d8 = O + \$\psi e3 16. \$\psi e3 ሮ 15. ነው 65+ ይሰ2 16. ነው 64+ ይሰ2 16... ይሰር 17. ቪክ3 17. ቪክ2! wins.

2nd Honorable Mention: Var. 3323 Branislav Djurasevic

This study features a fascinating situation where Black's Nh1 is able to sit unharmed covering g3. White's bishop has to play especially one star move 3 Bc8! to stay out of harms way and secure the win. In the other mainline another star move, 4.Bf3! occurs.

1. Qh3! 1.h6? ♥xf1 2.h7 Qd7! 3.h8=♥ g3+ 4.♥xh1 Qc6# 1.Qg2? Qxh5! 2. \$\displant \displant \d 1... @xh5 2. @xg4! = 1... @f2 2.h6! @g6 3. @g2 = 2. @g1! 2. @g2? @xh5! -+Thematic try: 2.\&xh1? \&f2! 3.\Qg2 \Qxh5! 4.\Qd5 \Qf3+ 5.\Qxf3 \&xf3 -+ Position A. Mutual zz, WTM. 2...4 f2!

Main line B: 2... \(\text{2xh5} \) 3. \(\text{2g2!} \) \(\text{2f2} \) 4. \(\text{2f3!!} \) (4. \(\text{2c6} \) \(\text{2g6!} \) 5. \(\text{2g2} \) \(\text{2e4} + 6. \(\text{2g1} \) g1 ②h3# (6... ②xc6? =)) 4... ②g6 (4... ②xf3 = stalemate) 5. ⑤g2! ⑤h1 6. ⑤g1! ର୍ଗ2 7. ଅଟ୍ର ଥିବେ 8. ଅହର୍ଥ! 3. ଥିଟେ? ଥିହାର 4. ଅଟ୍ର ଥିନୀ! 5. ଥିବେ ଅବ2 6. \$\displays 1 & f2! -+ 3. & e6? & d3! 4. \$\displays 2 & f4+ -+ 3. & g2? \$\displays 2 & 4. & b7 \$\displays 2 \displays 5. \$\displays 2 \$\feta{4}! -+ 3...\Q\xh5 3...\Q\c6 4.\Q\f5! (4.h6? \Q\e4! -+)4...\Q\d1 5.h6! \Q\c3 6.\Q\g4 = **4.\$\Bg2!** 4.\$\Delta b7? \$\Delta g6! 5.\$\Delta f3 (5.\$\Delta g2 \$\Delta e4+ -+) 5...\$\Delta e4! 6.\$\Delta g2 \$\Delta xf3+ -+ **4...** \triangle **h1 5.** \triangle **b7!** (5. \triangle g1? \triangle g6! (5... \triangle f3? 6. \triangle b7! \triangle xb7 =) 6. \triangle b7 \triangle f2 -+) 5... \$\delta 2 6. \$\delta 2! \$\overline{1}\$ 12 7. \$\delta 2! \$\overline{1}\$ 18. \$\delta 2\$ 1 \$\overline{1}\$ 19. \$\delta x 63 10. \$\delta x 63 draw. Position A. Mutual zz, BTM

3rd Honorable Mention: Var. 3214 D. Gurgenidze & M. Minski

The final part beginning with 5.h7 shows smooth, attractive play leading to mate, but the introduction leaves rather a messy impression, with difficult sidelines (though the idea of sacrificing on d6 is good).

1.2c4 Qc7 1...Qd4 2.\(\mathbb{E}\)b4 \(\mathbb{L}\)xa7 3.\(\mathre{D}\)d6 \(\mathre{L}\)c5 4.\(\mathre{L}\)g4 \(\mathre{L}\)d5+ 5.\(\mathre{L}\)xd5 \(\mathre{L}\)xd6 6.曾e6 Qe5 7. 国g8# **2.公d6 Qxd6** 2... 国d8 3. 公b5 **3. 国g4 Qd5+! 4.曾xd5 ଞxa7** 5.h**7** 5.\(\mathbb{g}\)8+ \(\mathbb{g}\)xf7 6.\(\mathbb{g}\)g7+ \(\mathbb{g}\)f6 7.\(\mathbb{g}\)xa7 \(\mathbb{g}\)f8 8.h7 \(\mathbb{g}\)g7 5...\(\mathbb{g}\)e5! 5... 🗒 a5+ 6. 🗳 e6 🗒 e5+ 7. 🗳 f6 🗒 h5 8. 🗒 g8# 6. 🗳 xe5 6. 🗒 g8+ 🗳 xf7 7. 🗳 xe5 且a5+ 8.\$e6 且a6+) 7...耳e7+ 8.\$d3! 8.\$d5 且e5+ 9.\$d6 目h5 8...4 e5+ 9. ਊd4! 9. ਊc3 ፲c7+ 10. ਊd4 ᡚxf7 or 9. ਊd2 ፲d7+ 10. ਊe2 ᡚxf7 9... ᡚxf7 9... ②xg4 10.h8=營+ 營xf7 11.營h5+ **10.買g8**#

1st Commendation: Var. 3260 M. Pasman & Y. Afek

If played in a game the move 3.g4 and the plan behind it would have been praised to the skies. The idea of hiding the king for this particular stalemate is not new, however. Still I think the castling and the general elegance of the play is enough to merit a commendation. The study

would be excellent calculation practise for strong players.

1.O-O+! (1.營f2 買a3 2.買a1 g4 -+) (1.營d2 買a3 2.買a1 買xg3 -+) 1...**含e7 2.買a1 買a3 3.g4! 含d7** 4.當h2! 當c6 5.g3! 買a8 6.當g2 (also 6.當h3) 6...當b5 7.c6 當c4 8.c7 當b3 9.買e1! 買c8 10.買e3+ 當b4 11.其e4+ 當b5 12.其e1 其xc7 13.其a1 其a7 14.當h3 當c4 15.其xa2! 其xa2 Stalemate.

Branislav Diurasevic

2nd HM IRT 2019 Dedicated to Fadil Abdurahmanovic For his 80th birthday



Draw

David Gurgenidze Martin Minski



Win

6+5

Michael Pasman Yochanan Afek 1st Com IRT 2019



Draw

6+5

2nd Commendation: Var. 3257 Daniele Gatti

An ambitious study of long foresight. The starting position is close to grotesque. On his second move White foresees a 15 moves long rambling rook sequence ending up with his king needing the b4 square. Therefore a rook sacrifice unblocking b4 is necessary before capturing on d7. The whole thing is rather forced however, and I think the position is simply too heavy to merit a higher ranking.

1.**公f8!** (1.當g8 萬xg2 2.當f8 萬xg6 3.氫xb5 (3.萬e1 萬d8+ 4.當e7 萬dg8 5.氫c2 當b8 6.萬xb5 (6.萬b3 R6g7+ 7.當xd6 萬d8+ 8.當c5 萬c8+ 9.當xb5 萬xc2)) 3... 萬h6 4.萬xa2+ 當b8) (1.氫e5 dxe5 2.dxe5 萬xg2 3.氫xb5 萬d8+ 4.當h7 萬d7+ 5.當h6 萬d8 6.萬xa2+ 當b8 7.當h7 萬d7+ 8.當h8 萬d8+) **1...萬xg2**

Daniele Gatti 2nd Com IRT 2019

Win 9+9

2.買a4+!! (Thematic try: 2.包xd7? 買g8+ 3.營h7 買g7+ 4.營h6 買g6+ 5.營h5 買g5+ 6.營h4 買g4+ 7.營h3 買g3+ 8.營h2 買g2+ 9.營h1 買h2+ 10.營g1 買g2+ 11.營f1 買f2+ 12.營e1 買e2+ 13.營d1 買d2+ 14.營c1 買d1+ 15.營c2 買d2+ 16.營c3 (16.營b3 買xb2+ 17.營c3 買c2+ 18.營d3 買c3+ 19.營e2 買e3+ 20.營f2 買f3+ 21.營g2 買g3+ 22.營h1 買h3+ 23.營g1 買g3+ 24.營f1 買f3+ 25.營e1 買e3+ 26.營d1 買d3+ 27.營c1 買c3+ 28.營b2 買c2+ 29.營b3 買b2+ 30.營c3 買c2+ 31.公xc2 Stalemate) 16...買d3+ 17.營xd3 Stalemate) (2.包e6 買e7 3.公c7+ 營b8 4.買b3 買e4 5.買h3 買f4 6.包e6 買f6 7.買e1 a1=Q 8.買xa1 買xe6 9.買f1 買e8+ 10.營h7 買e7+ 11.營h6 買e6+ 12.營h5 買e8) 2...bxa4 3.公xd7 買g8+ 4.營h7 買g7+ 5.營h6 買g6+ 6.營h5 買g5+ 7.營h4 買g4+ 8.營h3 買g3+ 9.營h2 買g2+ 10.營h1 買h2+ 11.營g1 買g2+ 12.營f1 買f2+ 13.營e1 買e2+ 14.營d1 買d2+ 15.營c1 買d1+ 16.營c2 買d2+ 17.營c3 買d3+ 18.勞b4 買b3+ 19.營a5 (19.營xa4 買b4+ 20.營a5 買b5+ 21.包xb5 Stalemate) 19...買b5+ 20.公xb5 wins.

3rd Commendation: Var. 3325 Yochanan Afek & Janos Mikitovics

A technical study for a text book on practical endgames. The stalemate is well known. The sidelines are good and clean and help lift the study.

4th Commendation: Var. 3212 Amazia Avni & Martin Minski

The final part of this study: 7...Kxf2 8.Rf4# is highly artificial, when every chess player would prefer the fighting chance 7...Qg1 8.Qh3 Qg8.Also, the bishop on a8 is unnecessary in the mating picture.

1.買b8! 1.g8=營 ②xg8 2.買b8 營d1 1...貸d3 1...貸c1 2.買b2 營c6+ 3.營g1 營g6+ 營h2 +- 1...貸d1 2.營g1 ②e5 3.a8=營 營e2+ (3...②f3+ 4.營g2 ②xh4+ 5.營h3 營d3+ 6.營xh4 營h7+ 7.營g3 營xg7+ (7...②f5+ 8.營f4 營h4+ 9.營e5 營d4+ 10.營e6 ②xg7+ 11.營f7) 8.營h2 營h6+ 9.營g1 營g6+ 10.營g2) 4.營h2 ②f3+ 5.營xf3+ 營xf3 6.買f8+ 營e2 7.買e4+ 營f1 8.買xe7 營d6+ (8...營f3 9.買e1+ (9.買xf3 stalemate)) 9.營h3 營h2+ 10.營g4! (10.營xh2 stalemate) 2.g8=營 also g8=買 2...公xg8 3.買e8+ ②e7! play for stalemate 4.買xe7+ ②e5! 5.買xe5+ 貸f1 6.a8=②! 6.a8=營 營f3+! 7.營xf3 stalemate or 6.還e1+ ⑤xe1 7.a8=營 營f1+ 8.營h2 營xf2+ 9.營h3 營e3+ 10.營g4 營d4+ 11.營h3 營e3+ perpetual check 6...貸g6 7.貸h2 營xf2 7...營g1+ 8.營h3 wins technically. 8.買f4#

Yochanan Afek Janos Mikitovics 3rd Com IRT 2019



Draw

4+5

Amazia Avni Martin Minski 4th Com IRT 2019



Win

6+4

5th Commendation: Var. 3321 Vladislav Tarasiuk

In general, I am no fan of the battle between white minor pieces and an avalanche of black pawns. Even though the Black king is skillfully lured to his cage on h1 and despite the good logical try, I think this study has insufficient artistic content to merit more than a commendation.

1.公d3+! exd3 2.鱼f2 exd4+ 3.曾d2!! Logical try-1: 3.常xd3? g1=Q 4.鱼xg1 常g3 5.包c5 常xh3! 6.包e4 (no moves 6.包d3) 6...常g2 7.鱼f2 h3 = 3...g1=曾 4.鱼xg1 常g3 5.包c5! Try: 5.包e5? f2 6.鱼xf2+ 常xf2 = 5...曾xh3! (5...f2 6.包e4+ 常xh3 7.鱼xf2 +-) (5...常g2 6.鱼xd4 f2 7.鱼xf2 常xf2 8.包e4+ 常g2 9.包g5 常g3 10.常xd3 常f4 Position arises from a study by L. Kubbel 11.包e4 常f3 12.常d4 常f4 13.常d5! 常f5 14.包c3! 常f4 15.包e2+ 常f3 16.包g1+ 常g2 17.常e4! 常xg1 18.常f3 常h2 19.常g4 +-) 6.全xd3 常g2 7.鱼f2!! Logical try-2: 7.鱼xd4? f2! (7...h3? 8.包e1+ 常h1 9.包xf3 h2 10.鱼e5! +-) 8.鱼xf2 h3 9.常e2 h2 10.包f4+ 常h1 11.常f1 stalemate 7...h3 8.含e1 h2 9.包f4+ 含h1 10.含f1 d3 11.分h5! 11.包xd3? stalemate) 11...d2 12.分g3#

Vladislav Tarasiuk 5th Com IRT 2019



Win 6+6

<u>Editor</u>: We thank Steffen for his deeply considered and quick award. If no comments are received the award will become final in three months.

To the rescue - Paz Einat

We often encounter problems from the pre-computer testing time, which were found to be incorrect. This can mean that they were either cooked, insoluble or had major duals. There are many attempts to correct such problems but often we do not see these corrections. I believe it is nice, and important, to allocate some space to the publication of corrections of this type.

I recently encountered in a Facebook post (by ChessBaseIndia) a problem by Julius Buchwald (1909-1970). Julius was born in Vienna and published his first problem when he was 16. When Hitler moved toward the Anschluss, he left Austria finally arriving to the USA at the age of 25. He was also a composer of music and a prolific painter. Julius composed ~3,000 problems winning hundreds of prizes and honors. He had 29 points in FIDE Albums.

In (A) following the key 1. &f8! [2. $&f3 \sim 3$. &h1,g2#] the idea is that opening the a3-g3 and b8-g3 lines will be followed by activation of the &e2/&f2 battery with dual avoidance. The variation 1...b2 2. $&h8 + \&k1 \approx 3.6$ function 4... $&h6 \approx 3.6$ has 3. fxe3#

I found that some combination of the two versions can produce a sound problem showing the author's idea to the full extent (C). 1.營f8! [2.營f3 ~ 3.營h1,g2#] Now the two thematic variations work well: 1...b2 2.營h8+ 魚xh8 3.f4# 2...邑h6 3.營xh6# 1...營c6 2.營h6+ 邑xh6 3.f3# The Grimshaw is straightforward with the same replies: 1...負f6 2.營h6+ 魚h4 3.營xh4# 1...邑f6 2.營h8+ 邑h6 3.營xh6# and there is also 1...邑xd5 2.營h6+ 邑h5 3.營xh5#

A. Julius Buchwald



B. Julius Buchwald



C. Julius Buchwald

