**Zbl 655.05018**

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*Has every Latin square of order $n$ a partial Latin transversal of size $n-1$?* (In English)

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The authors have two conjectures:
Conjecture 1: An equi-$n$-square has a transversal with at least $n-1$ distinct symbols. [For definition of equi-$n$-square, see *S. Stein*, Transversals of Latin squares and their generalizations, Pac. J. Math. 59, 567-575 (1975; Zbl 302.05015)].
Conjecture 2: An $n-1$ by $n$ array in which each symbol appears at most $q$ times (q$\leq n$) has a Latin transversal.
The authors' definition of a Latin transversal is the same as the usual definition of a transversal, (see e.g. the reviewer's joint book with *A. D. Keedwell* [Latin squares (1974; Zbl 283.05014)]).
{Reviewer's remarks:
1.) *I. I. Derienko* published a paper [Mat. Issled. 102, 53-65 (1988)] in which he proved a weaker version of Conjecture 1. Namely that every Latin square has a transversal with at least $n-1$ distinct symbols.
The reviewer was not able to understand Derienko's proof. At present some outstanding mathematicians of the field are checking Derienko's proof.
2.) There is a comment by the Editor which is not quite accurate. The Editor claims that the reviewer made a conjecture equivalent to Conjecture 1 [see Research Problem 40. Period. Math. Hung. 17, 245-246 (1986; Zbl 609.05018)], the purpose of the reviewer's paper was: knowing Stein's original conjecture to make a more general conjecture whose validity implies Conjecture 1.}

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Classification:
05B15 Orthogonal arrays, etc.
00A07 Problem books

Keywords:
Latin transversal