



# Chess Life



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Monday,  
February 20, 1950

## YUGOSLAVIA WINS MATCH

### Denker And Bisguier Star For U.S.A. As Yugoslav Team Wins Radio Bout

By Special Correspondent

NEW YORK: Deprived of the services of two of its best players, the United States took a beating by 11½-8½ from Yugoslavia in a radio short wave match played on February 11-14. A few days before the match word was received that Isaac Kashdan had had to be rushed to the hospital because of a perforated ulcer; and on the day before the match began, Herman Steiner announced his withdrawal from the team because of a difference of opinion with the match committee regarding what board he was to play.

All alibis and explanations aside, it should be said categorically that the Yugoslavs played with determination, skill and courage and fully earned their victory. On the American side, Arnold S. Denker received a prize for the most brilliant game (against Rabar); Arthur Bisguier won the prize for the first victory by an American player (against Ivkov). Details about the match will follow in a later article.

### ULVESTAD FLIES TO AID U. S. TEAM

Cancelling the date for a simultaneous exhibition in Cleveland, Olaf Ulvestad flew to New York to join the U. S. team in the radio match with Yugoslavia. Larry Evans, young Manhattan Club champion, is to return to Cleveland to substitute for Ulvestad.

In round one, Yugoslavia had the white pieces on the even-numbered boards, and on the odd-numbered boards in round two. Round one openings were: 1. Nimzovitch Defense, 2. King's Indian, 3. Ruy Lopez, 4. Sicilian, 5. Catalan, 6. Queen's Gambit, 7. King's Indian, 8. Sicilian, 9. Caro-Kann, 10. Ruy Lopez. In round two: 1. Nimzovitch Defense, 2. King's Indian, 3. Queen's Gambit Decl., 4. King's Indian, 5. Nimzovitch Defense, 6. Sicilian, 7. Nimzovitch Defense, 8. Albin Counter Gambit, 9. Ruy Lopez, 10. Sicilian.

In round one three games were unfinished and decided by adjudication, when Louis J. Wolff, chairman of match committee, after consulting with referee Hans Kmoch, proposed that board six be declared a draw, board nine conceded to Yugoslavia and board ten to the USA.

In round two, as we go to press, two boards are under adjudication and the results given upon boards six and seven are unofficial.

### QUICK TOURNEY NEWS ROUNDUP

**Argentina:** Najdorf won the match for the Argentina Championship narrowly besting Julio Bolbochan 5½-4½. There were 7 draws. The Grau Memorial Tournament was won by H. Reinhardt with 8-3; 2. R. Chocron 7½-3½; 3-4. L. Marini and J. Pelikan 7-4 each, etc. Argentina won a one-sided victory over Spain in a telephone match by 13-2. Najdorf defeated Rico; Bolbochan bested Medina, Guimard downed Perez, Rossetto won from Sanz and Marini blanked Pomar on the first 5 boards. Spain's 2 points came from four draws.

**SAVE THESE DATES!**  
July 10 - July 22  
FOR THE  
51st Annual U. S.  
Open Tournament  
AT DETROIT, MICH.

### USA vs. YUGOSLAVIA RADIO MATCH

Round One	
United States	Yugoslavia
1. Reshevsky	3. Gligoric
2. Fine	4. Pirc
3. Horowitz	5. Trifunovic
4. Denker	6. Rabar
5. Ulvestad	7. Vidmar, Jr.
6. Dake	8. Puc
7. Kevitz	9. Milich
8. Byrne	10. Kostich
9. Pinski	11. Matanovich
10. Bisguier	12. Ivkov

Round Two	
United States	Yugoslavia
1. Reshevsky	3. Gligoric
2. Fine	4. Pirc
3. Horowitz	5. Trifunovic
4. Denker	6. Rabar
5. Ulvestad	7. Vidmar, Jr.
6. Dake	8. Puc
7. Kevitz	9. Milich
8. Byrne	10. Kostich
9. Pinski	11. Matanovich
10. Bisguier	12. Ivkov

Total Match Score	
United States	Yugoslavia
4	11

**Australia:** The Australian Open, held by the Melbourne Chess Club, was won by K. Ozols, champion of Victoria, with 9 pts.; second was L. Endzelins with 8. Both players are recent arrivals from Latvia.

**Bulgaria:** The Prague Championship fell to Zita with 10½-1½, with Filip 10-3, Pithart 9½-3½, Kottbauer 9-4, etc.

**Holland:** The Beverwijk Tournament resulted in a surprise victory for Donner (22 years old), playing in his first international tourney, with 7-2. Second was Dr. Euwe and Rossolimo (France) with 6-3 each. Cortlever was fourth with 5½-3½, losing no games but drawing 7.

**Norway:** The Norwegian Championship went to a new-comer, Aage Vestol, with 5 pts. Barda, 1949 Champion, was second with 4½.

**Poland:** Plater won the Polish Championship with 12½ pts; 2. Tarnowski with 10½. The Warsaw Championship went to Litmanowicz with 8½-2½.

**Roumania:** L. Pachman won the international tournament at Budapest with 14½-4½. Second was Benko with 13½-5½, 3rd. Sajtar with 13-6. Among the players was S. Szabo, a Roumanian player frequently confused with Laszlo Szabo of Hungary.

**Switzerland:** Blau won a small international tourney at Lucerne with 5 pts. Second was Rabar (Yugoslavia) and Unzicker (Germany) with 4½ each.

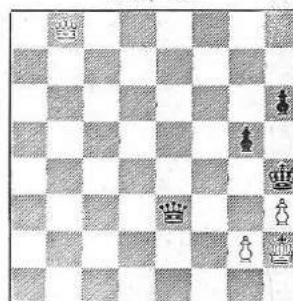
**London:** The London Boys' Championship ended in four-way tie for first place between Hiron (Latimer), Honan (Cardinal Vaughan), Lines (Whitgriff), and Lotis (Leyton) at 8 pts. each in the 79-man Swiss event.

Position No. 27  
Spielmann vs. Honlinger  
Vienna, 1933



rb1r1q1, 7p, pb3c2, 1p4p1, 8, 6P2,  
PPp5P7, 8R2R1  
White to play and win

Position No. 28  
Danuszewski vs. Pawlocki  
Lodz, 1905



1Q6, 8, 7p, 6p1, 7k, 4e2P, 6PK, 8  
White to play and win

### Finish It The Clever Way!

Conducted by Edmund Nash  
Send all contributions for this column to Edmund Nash, 1500 28th Place, S.E., Washington 20, D. C.

THERE IS a mate in 5 in Position No. 27 that Rudolf Spielmann overlooked in the game, but pointed out later in his excellent book, The Art of Sacrifice in Chess. To the aspiring player who already has some knowledge of openings and endings and desires to improve his standing and at the same time find delight in adventurous playing, I unreservedly recommend this simply written but profound book.

In the innocent-looking Position No. 28 White forces mate in 6, unless Black gives, in his Queen, Queen the first move to found, the ending is smooth and pleasant, and there are several clever variations, depending on how Black defends.

Please turn to page four for solutions.

### VINCENNES PLAYS VINCENNES TEAM

If plans mature Vincennes will be the victor in a match, whoever wins, for Vincennes, Indiana is planning a cable match against its namesake, Vincennes, France with the details of the match arranged by J. W. Kimmell of the USA city. Dr. M. L. Curtner will be in charge of the team arrangements.

### DEMAREST GAINS HELBIG TROPHY

In the Fourth Annual Tournament of the Interscholastic Chess League of Hudson County (N.J.), the Demarest High School team regained custody of the Paul Helbig Trophy by winning a playoff match against the rival Memorial High School team after they had tied at 2-1 in the regular league play. Both Demarest and Memorial have held the trophy twice, and the one that wins it the third time gains permanent possession. The league is sponsored by the Jersey City Y Chess Club.

### PITT WINS TITLE IN PGH LEAGUE

With a perfect score of 5-0 in matches, Pitt walked off with the Pittsburgh League championship. Westinghouse Research was a close second with a 4-1 score in the 6 team event, and Tech finished third with 3-2. How close the battle was is shown by the fact that Pitt totaled 16 wins in games while Westinghouse had 15 wins.

### HARVARD TOPS METRO LEAGUE

Harvard University Chess Club tops the Boston Metropolitan Chess League with a 6-2 match score, 26-14 in games, in the final standings. The comparatively newly organized Lithuanian Chess Club placed second in a tie with Boylston Chess Club at 5½-2½ each and with equal game scores of 26-14. Best individual scores were made by Tautvaisha and Merkis (both Lithuanian) with 6-2 each.

Incorrectly reported as winning the Boston City Club title in the issue of January 20, Povilas Tautvaisha actually won the Boston City Championship, which was held at the Boston City Club.

In the "B" division of the Metropolitan League at the half-way mark, Cambridge Y Chess Club and Arlington Chess Club battle for first place with 6-0 each in matches, while Brattle Chess Club holds third with 5-1.

### USCF President Paul G. Giers Wires Greetings To Players In Radio Match

Syracuse, N. Y.  
February 10, 1950

I. A. Horowitz  
Chess Review  
250 West 57th Street  
New York, N. Y.

To the participants in the USA-Yugoslavia Radio Match—My greetings on behalf of the United States Chess Federation, its directors, officers and members. Our Federation is happy to join in sponsoring this important chess encounter between teams of two great nations. Regardless of outcome, this Match should serve to bring the chess players of the United States and Yugoslavia together in closer friendship and understanding. Our Federation has the highest regards for Yugoslavia's increasing leadership in international chess affairs. Congratulations to Chess Review for arranging this event. I am sorry that circumstances prevent me from being with you in person. Good Luck, and may the best team win.

PAUL G. GIERS,  
President, The United States Chess Federation

### ANDERSON WINS TORONTO TITLE

For the third time in four years Frank R. Anderson, youthful Ontario expert, won the Toronto City Championship with an 8-1 score. Losing to R. F. Rodgers in the opening round of the 10-man event, Anderson was thereafter unbeatable. Second place went to Arnold Lidacis with 7-2, losing to Anderson in the 6th round and to Ivan Suk in 8th. Suk placed third with 6-3; and fourth was a tie between T. Joonase and H. Anto with 4½-4½ each. 1949 City Champion C. A. Crompton did not compete in the event.

### WEST SUBURBAN WINS LIGHTNING

In the annual Team Lightning Chess Tournament of the Greater Chicago Chess League the West Suburban team walked away with the victory by a 3½-½ score, winning 31 games and losing 17. Hawthorne Chess was second with 3-1 and Berwyn Chess third with 2-2. Last year's champions, Austin Chess and Checker, scored 1½-2½ for fourth place in the 6 team event.

In individual honors for the best score on each of the six boards the following topped the list: J. Nowak (Austin) 8-0; W. Norin (Austin) 6½-1½; M. Lajcik (Berwyn) 7-1; E. Gulaniok (Berwyn) 6-2; E. Laube (Hawthorne) 7-1; Venesaar (West Suburban) 8-0.

### IDAHO, MONTANA HOLD TOURNEYS

In a 7-round Swiss at the Boise YMCA, C. H. Stewart of Boise repeated last year's victory with a 5½-1½ score to retain the title. Mel Schubert of Pocatello, former Idaho champion, and William Taber, champion of Nevada, tied for the second honors with 5-2 each.

In Montana at a round-robin tournament held at Deer Lodge, Bernard Copping of Bozeman won the title. H. Lowndes Maury of Butte was second in the event.

Taber, second in the Idaho event, recently won the Open Championship of Utah.

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Vol. IV, Number 12

Monday, February 20, 1950

### UNDER THE NAME OF REASON

PASSION AND prejudice, said John Wesley in a letter to Joseph Benson, govern the world; only under the name of reason. One cannot doubt the basic wisdom in this comment by the sage founder of Methodism when the truth of his remark is almost daily demonstrated by such incidents of intolerance as the idiotic denunciation which we publish in this issue in the column "The Kibitzer Has His Day."

Normally, we would shield a thoughtless correspondent from the folly of his remarks and refrain from displaying his ignorance and his intolerance to the world (not because we are particularly benign, but because it is usually an act of supererogation to reveal a fool in his motley); but the false magic of mass chess production in the USSR has charmed so many (like the seductive pipings of the Pied Piper of Hamelin) that it becomes expedient to demonstrate as an interesting scientific fact just how fantastic become the arguments of those who have accepted an idea with religious zeal and thereafter abandon all reasoning in regard to it, developing an impenetrable immunity to both logic and common sense.

Our correspondent, Mr. Harvey, resents the comments in this editorial column regarding the recent FIDE decisions, and possibly more particularly is infuriated by the publication of portions of Dr. Bohatyrchuk's letter upon the bureaucratic conditions governing the playing of chess in the Soviet Union. It is not uncommon for the devoted zealot to be unable to bear the cold white light of truth, preferring instead the chimaeras that can best exist in the stygian darkness of ignorance and prejudice.

Mr. Harvey is, of course, entitled to his beliefs; and had he defended them with the remotest semblance of intelligence, he would have been entitled to our respect as well, however mistaken those views might seem to others. But when Mr. Harvey finds his only defence in an attempt to cloud the issue with false and piddling accusations, endeavoring to bewilder his readers with statements that are misrepresentations of fact (we will not starkly term them lies) in the best style of polemic tactics recommended by Karl Marx and praised by Lenin, he forfeits thereby all right to respect and consideration.

Considering the text of his communication, first, it is not germane to the issue in question (the validity of the FIDE decisions) whether CHESS LIFE misjudged the respective talents of Keres and Smyslov in the recent World Championship Tournament. Since both players were from the Soviet Union, we cannot see how the misappraisal of their respective talents as reflected in the final standings can be construed in any way as an attempt to belittle Soviet players, as Mr. Harvey seems to suggest. Nor does their final ranking in the World Championship event have any bearing whatever upon the moot point of whether the recent FIDE decisions regarding the playing of the Candidates Tournament at Budapest and the awarding of the Grandmaster titles to Ragozin and Levenfish were justified or not.

Paraphratically, it might be remarked that the misjudging of the final ranking of players in a tournament is not unusual but rather otherwise. If we had made a forecast on the recent USSR Absolute Championship (which we wisely avoided), we might have indicated that E. Geller (Heller) seemed to be playing out of his class on the basis of his brief tournament record. Geller, of course, finished in a tie for Third after leading the field for many rounds. But we are consoled by the thought that our own miscalculation of his ability was shared by the various Soviet chess publications, which were equally surprised at his unexpected achievements. Are we to assume therefore that the Soviet chess periodicals also make a practice of "belittling" Soviet chess players?

The curious logic (or rather the lack of it) which indicates that since six players besides Smyslov finished ahead of Keres in the recent Soviet Championship, this fact necessarily means that they "must rate as well as our best," of course, is a typical example of that muddled thinking (if we may dignify it by terming it thinking) which universally betrays our fellow travelers whenever they engage in serious polemics.

There is no question but that the USSR can master a group of able masters whom no other country can at present hope to match; and no attempt has been made either in CHESS LIFE or in any other reputable chess publication to deny this obvious fact. But the endeavor to enthroned therefore all the Soviet masters as demigods is as futile as it is ridiculous.

For example, David Bronstein, co-champion in the recent Soviet event, in the 1946 team match with the USA lost one game out of two to Olaf Ulvestad. If we were to follow the unreasoning precedent of Mr. Harvey's substitute for logic, we might complacently conclude that since Ulvestad finished in a tie for third in the U. S. Biennial Championship, George Kramer (who tied with Ulvestad in this event) also definitely ranks as the equal of Bronstein, while both Herman Steiner (who won the tournament) and Isaac Kashdan (who placed second) must therefore be superior to Bronstein since they finished ahead of Ulvestad. We are not tempted, however, to draw such hasty conclusions upon the basis of unrelated encounters merely to lend countenance to Mr. Harvey's curious method of ratiocination.

But we must comment, in passing, that in this same team match of 1946 Kotov (who finished in a tie for fifth in the Soviet Championship) lost one point and half out of two to Isaac Kashdan, while Boleslavsky (who also finished in a tie for fifth) drew both his games against I. A. Horowitz. The Soviet team won the match by a very comfortable margin; but there is no evidence to be gained from these results to justify the worship of all Soviet masters as demigods beyond defeat—supermen of the chessboard.

Whether or not it is "obvious that the Russians have the world's outstanding chess masters or grandmasters," this statement is definitely a very specious argument when advanced to justify the naming of Ragozin and Levenfish as grandmasters as a special act of favoritism. The obvious outstanding quality of a number of Soviet grandmasters cannot disguise the fact that Ragozin and Levenfish finished 17th and 18th respectively in the last Soviet Championship behind a number of Soviet players whom even the most ardent Russophiles do not consider grandmasters—a fact which was the pertinent basis of our remarks in the editorial "Great Is Truth And It Prevails."

Unfortunately logic is no longer a standard part of the educational curriculum, or Mr. Harvey might have learned that the converse to a syllogism is not necessarily also true. Even if we were to grant without quibble Mr. Harvey's magniloquent thesis that all outstanding grandmasters are Russian (forgetting the Reshevskys, Fines, Euwe, Tartakowers), it does not follow that all Russians are grandmasters.

Nor does the general very high quality of Soviet chess bear any relationship to our previous comments upon the decisions of the FIDE Assembly. What we protested then, as we will again and again if need be, was the favoritism extended to a particular group—and we would protest that favoritism quite as strenuously if it were exerted on behalf of the United States rather than to its disadvantage. Only a very biased mind can accept the idea that favoritism is ever justified; only a very bigoted one can consider that mere quality of play automatically renders any group so sacrosanct that all must bow down and worship it. In the USA we have progressed beyond that semi-civilized mentality which accepts the divine right of kings who can do no wrong; but fortunately we are not yet so sufficiently civilized to accept the substitute dogma of the divine right of the Soviet Union, which also to its adherents can do no wrong.

As we have never contested the remarkable talent of the various noted Soviet masters (having rather bewailed at times the fact that the U. S. is recently somewhat lacking in ability to challenge the world in chess), we will pass over the extremely specious argument of Mr. Harvey that we are guilty of "constant attempts to belittle Soviet players" as being representative of the type of non-sequitur statement which people of Mr. Harvey's mentality normally substitute for the processes of logical reasoning when confronted with facts which they find unpalatable for which they find no legitimate refutation.

We realize that we have accorded to Mr. Harvey's comments space and notice beyond their importance; but there is so much muddled thinking in the world these days when rash and prejudiced accusations are substituted for legitimate arguments in the hope that the listener is no more intelligent than the speaker, that we felt it expedient to indicate at least once that the appeal to the tricks of the demagogue with its reliance upon false accusations and the substitution of unsubstantiated charges for reasoned arguments remains an answer that neither logic nor sanity can accept.

We do not speak ex cathedra and do not expect our opinions to go unchallenged as the dicta of an enthroned authority; but we do expect (in fact demand) that our critics offer us intelligent and reasoned crit-

## Alekhine's Early Chess Career

Additional Data  
By A. Buschke

### III. THE MATCH WITH LEVITSKY, 1913

Another Alekhine "Revision"

(See previous article on Alekhine-Nimzovitch game.)

AS outlined in our previous article (CHESS LIFE, No. 9 of January 5, 1950), the Tennessee incident reported by Reinfeld in "Unknown Alekhine" (p. 93) and the omission of two moves in the Alekhine-Nimzovitch game played in the All-Russian Master's Tournament in January 1914 are not the only cases in which an alteration of the correct sequence of moves as recorded at the time the games were played can be observed in the final version of these games as edited by Alekhine in his collection of "Best Games 1908-1923."

Another case in point is the 8th game of Alekhine's Match with Levitsky. Before we give this game in its original version with Alekhine's original notes, as published in "Novoe Vremia" and "Shakhmatnyi Vestnik" of 1913, we wish to point out the following regarding the other match games.

The first game of the match, played on February 15 (old style, i. e. February 28, new style) 1913, is published by Reinfeld in "Unknown Alekhine" as game no. 65, but only the first 26 moves are given. The original publication has 40 moves, and since the young Alekhine's way of annotating such games might be quite interesting, we will repeat the entire game later with Alekhine's notes.

The second game was played on February 17, 1913 (i. e. March 2, 1913). The fourth game (February 19—March 4, 1913) has not been reprinted by either Alekhine or Reinfeld and will be included in our later republication of unpublished games Alekhine lost. The fifth game is Reinfeld's no. 64; the original publication has still Alekhine's 25th move "QR-K and resigned"; it was played on February 21 (March 6) 1913. In other words, the order in which Reinfeld brings the three games is not quite correct.

The sixth game, the longest of the series (90 moves) was played on February 22 and 25 (March 7 and 10), 1913 and has not been published in either Alekhine's or Reinfeld's collections. The same is true of the 7th game, played on February 26 (March 11), 1913, the last of the three games lost by Alekhine in this match (games 4, 5, 7); both will be reprinted by us later.

The eighth game is Alekhine's no. 41 and the one which will interest us below on account of Alekhine's arbitrary alteration of the original sequence of moves. In Alekhine's "revised version" this game has only 30 moves; the original has 50!

The ninth game, 80 moves, played on February 28 and March 3 (March 13 and 16), 1913 and the tenth game, played also on March 3 (16), 1913, will be included in our later publication of games not yet reprinted.

Alekhine's victory over such a strong player as S. M. Levitsky who had won first prize in the Amateur Tournament of 1911, third prize behind Rubinstein and Bernstein in Vilna 1912, was considered a great feat. (Please turn to page 3, col. 2)

Montgomery Major

### The Kibitzer Has His Day

From the Editor's Mail Bag

#### TRUTH PREVAILS — YES

—but different people can, and do, draw different conclusions from the same set of facts.

Before the big World Championship Tourney you considered Keres as one of the three most probable winners. In the recent USSR tourney he came 8th! Smyslov, who you didn't consider "belonged," again beat him out. The other 6 must rate as well as our best too, inasmuch as none of them could finish in front of him.

Your constant attempts to belittle Soviet players and drag the Cold War tactics into a Chess publication is getting rather tiresome.

Truth prevails alright and to most of us it seems pretty obvious that the Russians have the world's outstanding chess masters or grandmasters.

In trying to prove otherwise in the face of all the facts you make yourself ridiculous!

J. W. HARVEY, JR.  
Manistee, Michigan

Dear Mr. Major:

As a member of the United States Chess Federation and therefore a reader of CHESS LIFE, just thought I would tell you how much I enjoy the magazine and especially Dr. Buschke's articles, Alekhine's Early Chess Career, and Chess Abroad.

These very interesting articles contain games, facts and figures, probably unobtainable from any other source, about some of the

great masters and personalities of the chess world.

I am pleased to see that the Alekhine series will be continued, and am looking forward to these articles which not only furnish little-known biographical details of this great master's early career, but also an insight into his character as well.

Please keep up the good work!  
GEORGE R. STONEY  
Omaha, Nebraska

#### METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

##### Final Standings

	Matches	Games
Harvard University	6-2	26-14
Lithuanian Chess Club	5-2	26-14
Boston Chess Club	5-2	26-14
Lyons Chess Club	5-5	14-28
Newton Chess Club	0-8	73-282

##### "B" Division

Standings—Half Season	
Cambridge	4-0
Arlington	3-0
Prattie Chess	3-1
Harvard University	4-2
Boston College 1	4-1
Harvard Club	3-2
Newton Gambler's	2-3
Newton Commonwealth	2-3
Boston University	1-4
Wells Memorial	1-4
Boston College 2	1-5
Newton Knights	0-6
C. T. Main	0-6

#### TORONTO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

F. R. Anderson	8-1	S. H. L. Gray	4-5
A. Lidacis	7-2	E. Talve	3-5
I. Suk	6-3	J. B. Davidson	3-6
T. Jomies	4-4	R. F. Rodgers	3-6
H. Anto	4-4	M. Moskall	13-75

#### HUDSON COUNTY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Matches Games	
Demarest High (Hoboken)	3-1 11-75
Memorial High (W. New York)	2-2 11-75
Secaucus High (Bayonne)	1-3 6-14



