Hence the C^*-algebra $\pi_{\mathfrak{X}}(A)$ and so A have a type III-factor $*$-representation.

This completes the proof.

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SOME UNSYMMETRIC COMBINATORIAL NUMBERS

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By an *n-configuration* we shall mean an abstract set of n elements, together with the set of all unordered pairs of distinct elements from the set. It is convenient also to use quasi-geometrical terminology such as *vertex* for element, *edge* or *side* for a pair (2-tuple), *triangle* as well as triple (3-tuple) for a 3-subconfiguration, and so on.

The Ramsey number $N(p, q, 2)$ (see [**3**, pp. 38–43], or [**2**, pp. 61–65]), for two kinds h, v of pairs (or two "colors of edges"), is the smallest integer such that if $n \geqq N(p, q, 2)$, then any n-configuration is sure to contain *either* an h p-tuple (a p-tuple all of whose edges are h) *or* a v q-tuple. Call a p-tuple all of whose edges are alike (h or v) a *like* p-tuple. We introduce, and partially determine the values of, new analogous combinatorial numbers $K(p, q, 2)$, $M(p, q, 2)$, and $V(p, q, 2)$.

Definitions. The number $K(p, q, 2)$ is the smallest integer such that if $n \geqq K(p, q, 2)$, then for each vertex, the configuration is sure to contain *either* a like p-tuple containing the vertex, *or* a like q-tuple not containing the vertex. For three kinds r, g, v of edges, $M(p, q, 2)$