

The Interpreter

Archives, University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries

Number 245

★ Remember September 11, 2001 ★

arv@colorado.edu

July 1, 2018

Our Mission

In the Spring of 2000, the Archives continued the original efforts of Captain Roger Pineau and William Hudson, and the Archives first attempts in 1992, to gather the papers, letters, photographs, and records of graduates of the US Navy Japanese/Oriental Language School, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1942-1946. We assemble these papers in recognition of the contributions made by JLS/OLS instructors and graduates to the War effort in the Pacific and the Cold War, to the creation of East Asian language programs across the country, and to the development of Japanese-American cultural reconciliation programs after World War II.

**Paul H. Mussen,
Psychology: Berkeley
1922-2000
Professor Emeritus**

Paul H. Mussen [*OLS (Malay) 1944*], a renowned developmental psychologist, died Friday, July 7, 2000 at Alta Bates Hospital in Berkeley, ending a long struggle with prostate cancer. He was 78. Born March 21, 1922 in Paterson, New Jersey, Mussen grew up in Willimantic, Connecticut and attended the (present) University of Connecticut at Storrs until he received a scholarship to Stanford University in 1939. He completed both his undergraduate and master's degrees at Stanford before joining the U.S. Navy in 1944. First assigned to the Language School in Boulder, Colorado, he served as an ensign in Naval Intelligence in Washington, D.C., Hawaii, and San Francisco. In 1949 he completed the Ph.D. in psychology at Yale University.

From 1949-51, Mussen taught at the University of Wisconsin,

Madison, and then at the Ohio State University, Columbus, until 1955. A Ford post-doctoral fellowship to the University of California brought him to Berkeley in 1955 and the offer to join the Psychology Department.

During a distinguished career that spanned 30 years, Mussen received a Fulbright Award for research in Florence, Italy in 1960 and served as a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford in 1968. At Berkeley, he was Director of the Institute of Human Development from 1971-1980 and Acting Director in 1987. He taught as visiting professor or served as consultant in many universities and institutes in the United States and Canada. He lectured and consulted at departments and symposia throughout Europe, Egypt, Nigeria, Israel and the Middle East, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, and Australia.

Twice invited to Japan, he also was one of the first American professors who taught in China following the Cultural Revolution. During a semester in 1980, and two return visits, he actively assisted in revitalizing the formerly suppressed social and developmental psychology programs at universities in Beijing as well as other Chinese cities. There he introduced contemporary research methods and techniques and espoused many social issues. He also mentored students and faculty and encouraged academic exchange with several American institutions including the University of California.

Mussen's research explored the effects of parent-child relations on children's developing personality and social behavior, including their moral behavior, attitudes and opinions. He made many highly regarded contributions to our understanding of children's developing prosocial behavior, friendships, social theories and personality. In addition to numerous publications of his

research in scholarly journals, Mussen synthesized his findings in a book entitled *The Roots of Caring, Sharing and Helping: The Development of Prosocial Behavior in Children*, co-authored with his former student, Nancy Eisenberg.

Mussen's scholarship was wide-ranging and his writing was clear and graceful. Considered a masterful editor, he produced more than 20 books. His classic text, *Child Development and Personality* (with J. J. Conger, J. Kagan, and A. Houston) was the standard in the field for three decades; it was published in seven editions and translated into six languages. A primer, *The Psychological Development of the Child* was also widely translated. Standard scholarly works edited by Mussen include the *Handbook of Research Methods in Child Development*; the *Handbook of Child Psychology*; and the *Annual Review of Psychology* (with M. Rosenzweig from 1969-1974). Mussen was honored by the Society for Research in Child Development in 1997 for his outstanding contributions to education in developmental psychology.

Mussen was a source of strength, leadership and support to his profession and to his many colleagues and students. He served on numerous academic and professional boards, agencies and committees essential to maintaining and furthering the growth of his discipline. He was President of the Western Psychological Association in 1973-74, and the American Psychological Association's Division of Developmental Psychology in 1977-78.

For many years and until his death, Mussen served as a member of the Children's Advertising Review unit of the Better Business Bureau, upholding standards of writing and advertising on Children's Television. He is survived by his wife, Ethel, daughter Michele,

son Jim, brother Irwin, grandson Jacob, and many cousins on both Coasts.

*Jonas Langer,
John Watson, and Rhona Weinstein
University of California:
In Memoriam
2000, 187-189*

[Ed. Note: Mrs. Ethel Mussen provided a fine biography of her husband in Issues #97a and #98, as well as a nice comment on Hal Stevenson and Bob Kinsman (whom she studied under but never knew was a JLS/OLSer). We never posted her husband's obituary before.]

**R.S. MANDELSTAM, 68,
EDUCATION
CONSULTANT, DIES**

Robert Stanley Mandelstam, 68, a retired official of the CIA who became a consultant on international trade and educational planning, died Sept. 28 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. He had heart and lung ailments.

Mr. Mandelstam, a resident of Washington, was born in Sioux City, Iowa. He grew up there and in Baltimore. He graduated from Johns Hopkins University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

During World War II, Mr. Mandelstam enlisted in the Navy. He studied Japanese at the Navy's Oriental Language School in Boulder, Colo., received a commission, and joined the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington. After the war, he remained with the ONI as a civilian.

In the late 1940s, he joined the CIA. He had a number of assignments with the Defense and State departments, and his foreign posts included Greece and Germany.

In 1969, he resigned from the CIA and went to work for Kermit Roosevelt & Associates, a consulting firm specializing in foreign trade. About 1973, he joined NAVCO, a firm specializing in educational planning, as its international vice president. He retired in 1983.

Mr. Mandelstam spoke Spanish, Greek, German and

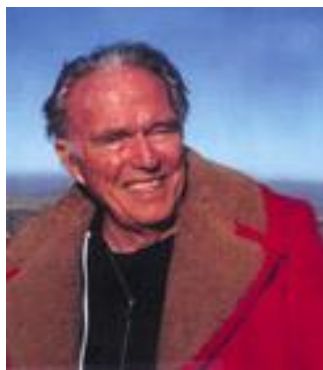
Japanese, in addition to English.

He was a member of the International Club, the Fort McNair Officers Club, the Federal City Club and the Timber Ridge Bassetts.

His wife, Rosemary Rogers Mandelstam, died in 1984. Survivors include one brother, Theodore D. Mandelstam of Washington.

The Washington Post
October 1, 1987

Harry M. Muheim JLS 1944 1920-2003



Courtesy Jane Muheim to *Stanford Magazine*. **PROLIFIC:** Muheim wrote plays, novels, speeches, commercials and even Stanford's Centennial show.

MUHEIM, Harry Miles - American, 82, freelance writer, died February 11th, 2003, at Hospice of Boulder County, CO following a stroke on New Year's Eve.

Born February 17, 1920, in San Francisco, he attended Lowell High School and later Stanford University, where he received a BA in Economics in 1941, and an MFA in Speech and Drama in 1947. During WWII, Muheim studied Japanese at the Navy Language School in Boulder, CO, where he met his wife Jane Curtze. He then worked as an interpreter for Navy Intelligence until war's end and received the Bronze Star for his service.

After graduation, Mr. Muheim began his career as a writer in Los Angeles, and later moved his family to New York where he taught at NYU. He received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1957. He joined the Writers' Guild of America and wrote live television scripts for weekly programs including

Playhouse 90, *Playwright's '56*, and *Philco/Goodyear Television Playhouse*. Mr. Muheim moved to Washington, DC in 1958 and made his mark in the documentary, historical and political arenas. He focused much of his creative efforts on Democratic politics, writing campaign commercials and speeches for a wide array of candidates, including Robert F. Kennedy, Pat and Jerry Brown, and Hubert Humphrey. He wrote the keynote address for the Democratic National Convention in 1976, and crafted commercials for President Jimmy Carter in 1980 and the Mondale/Ferraro campaign in 1984. In 1979, Mr. Muheim's novel, *Vote For Quimby and Quick*, was published by MacMillan. He also wrote countless scripts for television documentaries and specials, and in later years became a popular narrator. He received numerous awards for his writing, including a Peabody for ABC's Pearl Harbor 50th Anniversary program in 1991, and the Writers' Guild Annual Award for CBS's Kennedy Center Honors in 2001.

Survivors include his wife of 56 years, Jane, and daughter Heidi Muheim of Boulder, CO; son Mark, daughter-in-law Bonnie and two grandsons, Max and A.J. of Silver Spring, MD; and sister Fern Carr of Palo Alto, CA.

Harry Miles Muheim would say to each of you, "Keep going!"

SFGate
February 16, 2003

"We have all been drawn here tonight . . . by heartstrings," Harry Miles Muheim told classmates at his 55th reunion. "There is a heartstring running from every member of the Class of '41 to the heart of every other member. And so . . . we are all sitting here enmeshed in a great web of affection." ...

In one piece, Muheim described the six hours he spent with Leonard Bernstein writing TV spots for Carter's 1980 presidential campaign. Muheim and Bernstein stayed in touch until the musician's death in 1990. Another friend, former CBS executive Jerry Weissman,

MA '58, became acquainted with Muheim while taking his freshman speech class at NYU. "From the moment I met him, Harry's eloquence, intellect, charm and wit made me a starstruck acolyte," Weissman writes in *Presenting to Win* (Financial Times/ Prentice Hall, 2003). ...

He also lent his talents to Stanford, creating the script for the Centennial show, "Stadium Spectacular," and writing and narrating the Business School's 75th-anniversary video. "He was the writer for capturing seminal moments in our history," recalls his friend Julia Hartung, '82, a development officer at Stanford.

And he was still the big man on campus more than a half-century after graduating. At Muheim's 60th reunion, in 2001, Hartung asked one of his classmates what she remembered about him. "Ah," the woman replied, "we loved Harry Muheim."

Portions of the obituary from "Remembering Harry Miles Muheim, '41, MA '48, 1920-2003 Words from the Heart" Stanford Alumni July/August 2003

[Ed. Note: While Harry Muheim's passing and two memorial ceremonies had been noted previously, we had never found his obituary. It is long overdue. Harry Muheim was an enthusiastic backer of the USN JLS/OLS Archival Project from 2000-2002, and of Roger Pineau's research for decades previous. He is mentioned in Issues: Reunion #0, Reunion #1, Reunion #2, Reunion #3, Reunion #a, #21, #37, #52, #55, #62, #64a, #66a, #67a, #71a, #84, #90, #94a, #133, #167, #182, #185, #195, and #205. His self-deprecating manner, wit, and sense of timing has been missed.]

Arthur Walter Foley Collection

Name: Arthur Walter Foley
State of Birth: MT
Home State: FL
Gender: Male
Race: White
War or Conflict: World War, 1939-1945
Military Status: Veteran
Dates of Service: 1942-1946
Entrance into Service: Enlisted
Branch of Service: Navy
Unit of Service: Fleet Radio Unit; 3rd Marine Division

Location of Service: University of Colorado, Colorado; Guam (Mariana Islands); Pearl Harbor; Washington, DC; Pacific Theater
Highest Rank: Lieutenant
Prisoner of War: No
Service History Note: The veteran served in the Navy Reserve. He studied at the United States Navy School of Oriental Languages at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado, and was attached to the 3rd Marine Division at the Guam Operations as Japanese interpreter.

Collection Information
Type of Resource:
Manuscript: Memoirs [1 item] -- Typewritten document
Manuscript: Military papers (orders, personnel/201 files, etc) [9 items] -- Typewritten document
Manuscript: Printed matter [1 item] -- Typewritten document
Photograph: Digital print [4 items] -- Photographs
Contributor: Patricia Redmond
Contributor
Affiliation/Organization: Daughters of the American Revolution, Frederick, Maryland Chapter
Collection #: AFC/2001/001/51912

Subjects: Foley, Arthur Walter
World War, 1939-1945--
Personal Narratives
United States. Navy.
Cite as:
Arthur Walter Foley Collection (AFC/2001/001/51912),
Veterans History Project,
American Folklife Center,
Library of Congress

*Veterans History Project,
American Folklife Center
Library of Congress
101 Independence Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20540*

[Ed. Note: I like to note the whereabouts of USN JLS/OLSers' archival collections when I get the chance. We don't get them all.]

WWII

Japanese Translators: The Hakuin Experience

Faubion Bowers, *The Man Who Saved Kabuki*, was a Japanese language translator in World War II [US Army JLO]. He contributed the following memoir to the Japanese

American Veterans Association website.

"In 1941, the year war with Japan broke out, there were 25 American Hakujuin (Caucasians) who could read, speak and write--more or less--the Japanese language. Most of these were older, scholastic men who had spent years in Kyoto among art treasures or were missionaries who had set their minds on converting the Japanese from their heathen ways. Twenty-five is not much of a number when you are planning on an Army and Navy of five million or so against a nation of 100 million. The idea of using Nisei [2nd generation Japanese immigrants to America] or Kibei [Japanese Americans who had returned to Japan (usually for education)] had only begun to glimmer in 1940, and, even then, the idea was roundly rejected by the Navy. It would later use its own method of developing linguists: it would go to the Ivy League colleges, assemble the cum laudes and phi beta kappas and offer them a commission (instead of the draft) in exchange for a year's intensive language training at Boulder, Colorado. The idea was a good one, because it produced, among others, Donald Keene, Ed Seidensticker and Robert Ward, some of the best Japanese scholars in the world today.

The Army was sloppier. Anyone, any White man, who went to Washington in 1940 or 1941, and said "Ohayo gozaimus," ("Good morning") or said he had been to Japan as a missionary's son or businessman or whatnot, was immediately given a commission in Military Intelligence. I had spent the year from March, 1940, to March, 1941, in Japan and, since there were no other tourists, and foreigners were scarce in that country which had been ostracized for the Shina Jik[en] (China "Incident") since 1937 and the capture of all of China's main cities, I had no alternative but to learn Japanese or die of loneliness. I learned it so well, thanks again to the absence of English speakers in the country that, when I left Japan (reluctantly, but it had become impossible for an American to remain there, as war was

drawing near), and I continued my travels on down to Indonesia, the Dutch there assumed I was a Japanese spy and put me under armed guard until a ship could be found to send me back to America.

Back in America, by September 1941, I was drafted. I didn't know about that trick of going to Washington and saying "Ohayo gozaimus." At the induction center, I filled out all the forms, and, when it came to languages, I noted that I knew well French, Russian, Japanese and Malay (as Bahasa Indonesia was known in those days). The Army was so screwed up then, that my language ability went unnoticed. I was a private, trained in the Artillery, and, when Pearl Harbor exploded, I was in basic training in Fort Bragg, given a quick leave and readied to be sent to Africa for eventual landing in Italy.

However, *mirabile dictu*, when I reported back to camp, a Major Dickey appeared out of nowhere and said "Ohayo gozaimus" to me. I immediately answered in astonishment, rather homesick for the language, the people and the country I had come to love. My Japanese was better than Dickey's, and we continued in English. From then on, Army life was more pleasant. I was instantly transferred to the Presidio in San Francisco, and was surrounded by Nisei and Kibei. All of us were privates, or at least none of us was an officer.

Then, we were sent to [Camp] Savage in cold Minnesota. Savage had been an Old Folks' Home before the Army took it over, and it was a mess. All of us worked long and hard to clean it out. Then, as our military training continued -- long hikes with full gear on our backs, PT, tattoo and taps -- we began, rather continued, our studies in Japanese. If the hikes had been John Aiso's idea, he was so conscientious, the Japanese lessons were an antidote. The instructors were marvelous. There was Tusky Tsukahira, a civilian. There was Tom Sakamoto, a staff sergeant, if I remember correctly, and others. Our classes consisted of Japanese-Americans and about 5 or 6 Hakujuin--Matt Adams, Jurgenson, Charlie Fogg--I can't

remember the rest. Some of the students were simply marvelous in Japanese. Others were simply awful.

The Hakujuin officers, aside from Colonel Rassmussen and Major Dickey, were splendid men; those Hakujuin who had gotten their commissions by going to Washington ahead of the hot pursuit of the draft, well, their Japanese was terrible, to put it politely. Trouble began to brew. Here were the Nisei, brilliant in Japanese far beyond the ken of the Hakujuin officers. They were drafted privates or PFCs at best. Their parents were confined in camps, their worldly goods and homesteads sold at fractions of their value. And here they were, serving their country in the most invaluable way possible--intelligence.

Rassmussen and Dickey were alarmed at the growing resentment. They were, in addition to being regular Army officers, experienced men of the world, having been military attaches at various embassies throughout the world, notably Japan. It became imperative that some--the best--Nisei be commissioned. However, the Army moves on precedent, and never in its history had anyone ever been commissioned on the basis of language. Further complicating matters was the prejudice against the Japanese-Americans, who had yet to prove themselves in battle.

So, Rassmussen decided to make me a test case. I was the best of the Hakujuin linguists, and he reasoned with the authorities in Washington, that, to keep this poor private a private was a grave injustice. So, I was commissioned on the basis of language and given my little gold bars. Rank mattered a lot in those days, and I well remember having a little tiff with Paul Aurel, one of those Washington "Okayo gozaimus" officers. He barked at me, "Look here, Faub, I'm a first lieutenant, and you're only a second lieutenant." That taught me a lot about human nature and the importance--to some--of having a rank. At any rate, Rassmussen championed me, and, once I was an officer on the basis of language, it became possible for the first time in the U.S. Army for all the more

deserving, far better than I, Nisei and Kibei to be commissioned. And a rather sticky moment in Army history passed without incident.

I also remember in Australia, it became urgent for a Nisei to be given a medal of some sort. Morale, again, was low. Their work was so invaluable that it had to be recognized in some public way. Finally, in New Guinea, my friend Kozaki was wounded. He was strafed while ducking in a boat, as a Japanese plane flew over. We were all assembled in formation, and the citation--Purple Heart and Silver Star--for bravery for Kozaki was read out loud to all of us. He was wounded in the Hopoi sector of New Guinea, it said, and for the duration, "Hopoi" and "ass" were synonymous at ATIS."

Far Outliers

09 JUNE 2004

<http://faroutliers.blogspot.com/2004/06/wwii-japanese-translators-hakujuin.html>

[Ed. Note: While carrying a mention of the USN JLS/OLS, this article's detailed discussion of the US Army JLS experience needed to be included.]

Exploitation of Captured Japanese Documents by the Far Eastern Section, Foreign Intelligence Branch, of the Office of Naval Intelligence (OP-16-FE), 1944-1946

Most researchers dealing with the translation of captured and seized Japanese records are familiar with the primary organizations translating those records. These would include the Pacific Military Intelligence Research Service (PACMIRS), the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS), the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Area (JICPOA), and the Washington Document Center (WDC) [USN and USMC Japanese Language Officers were involved with this process as intelligence officers aboard ships and submarines, in Marine units in island campaigns, in JICPOA, in ATIS, at Op20G and other Washington, DC offices]. Few researchers are aware that the U.S. Navy's relatively small intelligence unit, the Far Eastern Section, Foreign Intelligence Branch, of the Office of Naval

Intelligence (OP-16-FE), located in Washington, D.C., also translated captured and seized Japanese records.

During the first six months of 1944, the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) received approximately 130 large cases of Japanese records from JICPOA. In addition, ONI's Far East Section received many documents for translation from the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Research Laboratory, the various Navy bureaus, and other offices. The records included blueprints of Japanese equipment, charts, logs, war diaries, field manuals, and codebooks. The backlog of untranslated material accumulated rapidly. The Navy responded in May 1944 by ordering approximately twenty recent graduates of the Navy School of Oriental Languages (at University of Colorado at Boulder) to report for temporary duty to work on translating the materials. In September 1944, thirty more language officers, mostly WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) [*also graduates of the USN JLS/OLS at CU Boulder*], were assigned to permanent duty in the Translation Unit of Far East Section of ONI (OP-16-FE). By February 1945, the unit consisted of ninety-five personnel. Even with this large staff, it was insufficient to keep up with the task of processing, translating, evaluating, and disseminating the captured Japanese records.

The Far East Section (OP-16-FE) began publishing translations on June 10, 1944. Twenty copies of these translations were distributed, with seven going to the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, two to the Director of Naval Communications (OP-20), and one to ATIS. The number of copies distributed would increase. By the end of the year well over 100 translations had been published. By April 1945 OP-16-FE had published well over 200 translations. Given ONI's naval interests it is not surprising that many of the translations related to Japanese naval and merchant vessels. There were translations related to warships and other

craft, organization and personnel of the Japanese Imperial Navy, addresses and code addresses of naval units, naval regulations, naval construction, mine warfare, naval ordnance, and anti-submarine and aircraft defensive measures. Many of the translations related to the Japanese merchant marine and convoys including anti-submarine measures, sailing directions, and Notices to Mariners. There was even a translation relating to the German Submarine U-188 operating in the Indian Ocean.

Many of the translations related to airplanes, airfields, ordnance, and Kamikaze [Special Attack Units] operations, as well as to technical matters, including radar, echo-ranging gear, radio homing gear, direction finders, and range finders, communications equipment, and cameras and optical instruments. Numerous translations related to gasoline and gasoline additives, engines, carburetors, fuel injector systems, magnetos, oils, and greases. Weather data and forecasts and meteorological material made up a handful of translation. Japanese air defense preparations, units, equipment, procedures and activities, were the source of numerous translations. There were also translations relating to the Japanese population, including Korean residents; the Japanese character; evacuation of Japanese urban communities; railroads and transportation; factories and supplies, including supply methods, units, and shortages.

In addition, there were also translations relating to underwater obstacles for use against landing craft and amphibious tanks; poison gas warfare; disposition of Japanese forces; handling of Army secret documents; defects in the training of soldiers facing the Soviet Army; and, methods for the disposal of code books and code machines of the 3rd Southern Expeditionary Fleet. Other translations included those of Japanese documents relating to Japanese views of American strength, plans, and tactics. OP-16-FE also produced numerous translations of Japanese

intelligence reports regarding Russian military matters, including military operations on the Eastern Front and at the Manchurian-Soviet border.

During the summer and fall of 1945, OP-16-FE began receiving captured records from the WDC and it was during the latter half of that year its translation work shifted dramatically to focus on occupation-related documents. During the August 25-October 1 period it published numerous translations relating to prefecture information and government officials in different parts of Japan. It also produced, during the late August-mid November period, translations related to the structure of the Japanese government and the various ministries. Also translated were documents related to the emperor and his household estates and accounts.

The translation activities of OP-16-FE trailed off after mid-November 1945. On December 13, 1945 it published a translation related to the Japanese Special Naval Police Force and on January 2, 1946 it published a list of intelligence reports issued by the Japanese Naval General Staff. Four more translations were issued in February and March and the last on April 1....

*The National Archives
The Text Message Blog
Posted on October 24, 2014
Dr. Greg Bradsher,
Senior Archivist at the National
Archives in College Park*

[Ed. Note: Many of the USN JLOs who were assigned to these tasks never learned the big picture of what their labors produced. I regret not being able to send this article to them when they were still with us.]

William A. Linton, Jr. JLS 1944

Gene Linton '47 offers a war story from his brother's combat experiences during WWII:

My brother, William A. Linton Jr. '44, attended Davidson from September 1940 to July 1941. Bill volunteered for and joined the Navy in 1942. Because he had grown up from birth in Korea, and was fluent in Korean, he was given the opportunity to go to Japanese Language School in Boulder,

Colo.

After finishing the course, he elected to take his commission in the Marine Corps. Bill was stationed in Hawaii and flown to the invading fleet as it was ready to land at the various islands in the South Pacific. As a Japanese interpreter, he was used to interrogate any prisoners captured.

While on the island of Peleliu, where the Japanese were dug in underground and in caves, a 16-year-old Korean boy made his way through the fields into the American camp. Bill, being fluent in Korean as well as Japanese, ascertained in talking with the young boy, that there was a group of Korean laborers and Japanese soldiers holed up in a cave who wished to surrender. They had apparently been without food and water for a long time and were in bad shape.

Bill went back with the young boy through the mine fields and the Japanese lines to the cave and talked the group into following him through the lines and surrendering. This turned out to be the largest number, more than 100, of the enemy captured at one time, up to that time, in the Pacific Theater. Interestingly, one of the Korean laborers had attended the high school in which our missionary father was the principal and had known him.

Before Bill died in 1994, he told me that when he got back to regimental headquarters with the prisoners, that his commanding officer, a colonel, had chewed him out "for endangering himself" as he had, but then said that he would recommend Bill for the Silver Star, the third highest award for action above the call of duty.

*Davidson
Class Notes
SPRING 2010*

http://www.davidson.edu/Documents/Alumni/Class%20Notes/Class_Notes_Spring_2010.pdf

[Ed. Note: Glen Nelson also mentioned Linton's efforts on behalf of Koreans in Tsingtao in inn 1945 in Issue #163.]

Recent Losses: