

THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PROGRAM

May 4, 1951

Description: In the opening segment, ER and Elliott Roosevelt respond to a listener's question about an article on German reconstruction efforts written by ER. In the interview segment, ER's guest is William Bradford Huie, editor of *The New American Mercury* magazine.

Participants: ER, Elliott Roosevelt, William Bradford Huie

[ER:] How do you do? This is Eleanor Roosevelt speaking. It indeed gives me pleasure to visit with you each day at this time. And I do hope that you enjoy as I do meeting with my guests here in my living room at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York. And now I want you to meet Elliott, my son, who will tell you about our plans for today's program.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I shall certainly try, Mother. But to list Mr. William Bradford Huie's claims to fame is no mean task. First of all he is the editor of *The New American Mercury*, and he has contributed to *Reader's Digest*, *Coronet*, *Cosmopolitan*, and many other magazines. He is on the faculty of the University of New Mexico. He is writing a play scheduled for Broadway. He has done many a feature article for the *New York Daily News*. And he has been butler to the famous Mr. Bugsy Siegel. Furthermore, he is much more able to enumerate these things than I am. So I'm going to save the rest for his interview with Mrs. Roosevelt a little later on in the program. Now let's take a look at the mail as soon as we've heard from the sponsors who make this recorded program possible. I'll read one of the recent letters we've received for Mother's comments.

(Break 1:29-1:36)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Today, Mother, Mr. Joseph Gould of Long Beach, New York has given us our subject for discussion. Here is his letter: "I want to thank you for your article in the *New York World Telegram* of today in which you discussed matters having to do with affairs in Germany. I feel certain that in admitting your concern, you also acknowledged the deep seriousness of the whole issue. Since Germany is so much a central point, a confluence of the issues facing all of us. Do you not think that the matter deserves the most clear and searching examination through to the most fundamental causes which are involved? Would you not also agree that these causative factors, which can affect so clearly the course of history in Germany, must be assumed to be app-applicable and of like nature in all other phases of our country's present policy? I am sure that your examination and comment toward the answers to these questions would be of great national interest. I must say that I also believe your doing so would be of aid to the great cause of peace. Respectfully yours, Joseph Gould." And I noticed that you made a note on the letter to me, uh that we must take into account the Lansburgh papers too. (3:02)

[ER:] Well, um I did go into the question uh, which you will know, was gone into a-- was brought up again by uh Sir Hartley Shawcross just a little while ago uh who felt that we had been too lenient in commuting some of the sentences of Germans um and in uh shortening--in uh um wiping out others. Now in the meantime, I have gone in to the whole question. I have seen the judge who was asked by Mr. [John] McCloy uh to come over to Germany and go over all those cases. And I've had a long letter from Mr. McCloy; he tells me that when he took over in Germany he found a large number of people still in prison who uh were under different sentences. Some of them sentenced to death, some of them sentenced--and for whom he received a great number of appeals. Either for shorter sentences, for complete pardons, and many of those appeals were from outside the country and were appeals that he did not feel free to

completely ignore. He received them from some people in very high positions in other governments and in the church and var-various churches and so forth. So in order to follow what he felt was the proper democratic procedure, and to make uh an example or to try to give an example of American justice, he set up a new court like a court of appeals would have [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] been in this country and asked Judge [David] Peck to take charge. And Judge Peck told me that they had gone over all the material in every case, that they had found great inequalities. They had found people who had received the same sentence though their amount of responsibility was a great deal less than the um top person who had received the same sentence. That they had made very careful recommendations in every case, that they had then gone to Mr. McClai-Cloy and spent three days going over every case and left their recommendations with him. He had gone over it very carefully and some time later he asked Judge Peck to come all the way back to Germany from the United States and spend a week with him and go over every case again. He then in large part accepted the recommendations, though he did vary the sentences here and there somewhat. In some cases he lengthened, in some cases he shortened. But by and large, he accepted the recommendations and he felt that he had made uh the gesture which was the right gesture when appeals were being made. And that he had given uh the proper kind of democratic consideration and that this would be an example in Germany of the kind of democratic gestures that we administered in this country even though the first tribunal uh was considered to be a final tribunal. He had actually set up a court of appeals as we would have one in this country. And when I went--when I read eh uh Mr. McCloy's letter, I felt it to be a perfectly honest letter stating the exact situation as he had seen it and as he had handled it.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Did you [ER: Now the--] in your letter to him did you ask him, for instance, about uh those great industrialists who were put back in-- (7:39)

[ER:] I asked him about Mr. [Alfried] Krupp specifically [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] and-and I also asked Judge Peck. [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] Uh they said as far as the sentence went uh they felt that he had been in a subordinate position for the accusations. That as far as the restoration of property went, they had no right in their court to withhold property but that he was still subject to all the regulations that had been made on property eh of that type uh since the war. And that it did not mean that he would receive his property back, it simply meant that they could not confiscate his property. [Elliott Roosevelt: In other words--] In the first uh sentence [Elliott Roosevelt: I see.] and that there was no real right that lay in the court to do that. But that didn't mean that the regulations that had been made on all that property didn't hold good in his case. Now, Mr. McCloy said much the same thing, and Mr. McCloy's letter, when I received it, uh I was asked by the State Department if they could use it uh and publish it. And I think anyone who wants to get a picture from the point of view of what Mr. McCloy feels was done uh should uh ask the State Department for a copy of that letter because it was a very fair statement. [Elliott Roosevelt: If a--] And if—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] If a member of the public interested in this question were to write to the information service of the Department of State they could get a copy of this.

[ER:] I think they could get a copy judging from what they told me. They were going to publish it. And I also think that they would be very glad to have the public understand because they told me they were not in favor of um uh of doing away with the uh anti-cartel policy that they were carrying that out. And that uh one thing they told me that was interesting was that many of the penalties uh had already been levied on the Krupp properties so that there was no property to return. Because it had [Elliott Roosevelt: Mhm.] already been [Elliott Roosevelt: Seized.] dismantled and seized and was gone. [Elliott Roosevelt coughs] So—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] In other words, uh to a large extent this is uh merely a matter of taking vacant real estate or rubble.

[ER:] Yes, exactly. But so I uh um so it seemed as-as I understood it. Now uh I would rather of course always have people go back to their original documents. Now there's a notice in the paper that I saw lately that a general in Belgium, who had been uh sentenced to ten years, was immediately pardoned by the Belgian government. The only thing I can think of in that case is that just as in the case of some of these other people; there were high religious or government people who made the request—

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, in that case I believe that you will find that he received a ten year sentence uh but uh he had already been incarcerated for a period of six and a half years. And that they felt that he had paid a sufficient penalty-- (11:15)

[ER:] Well, [Elliott Roosevelt: Uh.] that's what a great many people evidently felt about these other people, you see. They'd already paid a good deal of their sentence out.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] I see.

[ER:] But I um uh I did feel, when I finished getting information, that this had not been a hasty action and that this had not been an action taken um from a-an interested point of view of any kind.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Well, quite evidently, uh we are still being uh rather severe in our policy towards the Germans because the German government now in power certainly is uh--feels that we are being very stingy in our attitude of affording them a free and equal representation in the family of nations. And uh I am interested to hear you state that the State Department is still interested in wiping out the cartel system because I can't get away from the idea that there are very powerful American interests that still would like to see the uh--those cartels exist.

[ER:] I think there are business uh interests that will always push for that. And I think it's been one of the things that um one needed to watch, and that was one of the reasons why I was uh anxious to bring it to public attention because I'm most anxious that the cartels should be wiped out. But I think the Schuman Plan and--will do much towards wiping [Elliott Roosevelt: Good. Bringing that to an end.] it out. And today it looks as though that was really accepted.

[Elliott Roosevelt:] Yes. Well, I hope that this answers Mr. Gould's letter. And I see that our time is running out on this phase of our program so we must stop and go on to another part of the program.

(Break 13:11 to 13:26)

[ER:] Everyone thinks at one time or another that it would be the nicest thing in the world to lead the life of a freelance writer; a specialist in the different story, one who roves the world and writes as he pleases. Well, the next best thing to being is one is talking to one and that's just what we're going to do today. He is Mr. William Bradford Huie, among other things editor of the *New American Mercury*. I'm delighted that you could join me on the program today, Mr. Huie.

[William Bradford Huie:] Thank you, Mrs. Roosevelt, very kind uh of you to ask me.

[ER:] I'm interested in your efforts to reinvigorate the *American Mercury*. Just what are you trying to accomplish?

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, we are trying to build a magazine for young writers. We're trying to uh make uh individualism and individual responsibility uh attractive again to young men. And uh above all we're trying to create a small magazine, not a large one, but a small magazine which can be free from the various pressure groups uh in the country. So that any young man who has something to say and can say it intelligently can find a place to say it.

[ER:] Well, you're going to really uh open this to the younger writers?

[William Bradford Huie:] Yes, ma'am. It's a [ER: Primarily-] it's-it's essentially—

[ER:] Even those who have not uh had a name for themselves. If you think what they have to say is worth saying.

[William Bradford Huie:] We're looking for just that type of writer. We're-we--within our first uh four or five issues we have published the first works of uh at least three young men. And so we're looking for the twenty-five to twenty-seven year old writer. The young boy or girl who uh who has something to say. It's a magazine essentially for young writers.

[ER:] And so you really discovered some promising young American writers?

[William Bradford Huie:] Yes, ma'am, I think that we have uh to cite one or two examples. A young man named Freeman Philips from uh oh I believe he's living in Los Angeles now. We published his uh first piece of fiction in our last issue, a piece called *Little Newly's Blues*. And I uh--he's the type of young man that we are looking for. Others that aren't--that have been around a little longer, men like Robert Lowry, William Poster, all of them young men from the second war. And that's the--that's the type of writer we're looking for.

[ER:] That's the type of writer that uh has something to say because he's lived rather intensively and um uh is looking for an expression of—

[William Bradford Huie:] Yes, there's so many of us who've been around so long, Mrs. Roosevelt, the people like me and others and uh our-our viewpoint is-is rather well known and uh people uh know what we're going to say the moment they start reading it. So we-we're looking for young opinion makers, the young man that may write the-the really significant uh book.

[ER:] Well, that's uh something I think very much needed. I think it's very much needed to have a place where young people get a chance to be heard. But in your comments from your readers, is the magazine pleasing or displeasing more people at the moment? (16:52)

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, of course *The Mercury's* always been uh--and particularly back in the days when it was founded by [Henry] Mencken and [George] Nathan--it's always been a controversial magazine. So it makes-- it manages to make a great many people angry. But uh-uh I would say that uh from our letters that it is pleasing uh considerably more people than it's displeasing. A good many people are [unclear] the effort-- [ER and William Bradford Huie overlap]

[ER:] Now is it pleasing certain age groups or in certain uh I mean could--can you actually say that type of people that is going to please?

[William Bradford Huie:] Yes ma'am, it's uh it's displeasing. We had an editorial in the last issue uh in which we pointed out that it was not a magazine that was written for twelve year olds, it was not-it was not a magazine that was written for a certain type of older person who is intolerant of uh young men's views. Uh it's generally more pleasing, we'll say, to uh to the younger group. To college students and uh to twenty-year olds, and we--some of our most vitriolic letters uh come from older people who don't like our experiments.

[ER:] Uh I-I have uh I've not been reading it so I must acknowledge that uh all I've done is look through one copy [William Bradford Huie laughs] so I'm not a very good uh--[William Bradford Huie: You did

that today I'm sure.] critic. But um I would be uh I would be interested to know if you find among young writers any particular trend to any particular type of writing.

[William Bradford Huie:] Uh well, there's this going on in young writers today. Uh during the uh depression period, you see *The Mercury* was born--Mencken created *The Mercury* during the twenties when this uh [ER: Yes.] when--when it was a-cynicism was popular. It was during the Mencken Red Louis period when it was fashionable to chuckle and to sneer at a great deal in America. Then uh during the thirties we went through another period and uh in which young men think--[ER: I've always wondered which was worse.] -- thinking men. Well ,during the thirties uh communism was attractive to young writers and socialism and other types of -isms. And—

[ER:] Quite naturally, so I think. Because many of them felt that democracy was failing them.

[William Bradford Huie:] Yes, ma'am, that's--it was a difficult period in America and so it was natural for it to be a questioning period. I will agree to that. Uh and then uh we had the war and so now uh communism is not attractive on college campuses anymore. And so there is--this is another period, a questing period. A period in which young men are-are looking for something to believe again. They're looking for a new faith in democracy or uh something that they can define or a-a redefinition of democracy or a re-understanding. So that's the type of thing that your young man is more interested in today. Is to find--to establish something in which he can believe enthusiastically.

[ER:] Well, I think they're really looking for real values for which you live. I think uh it-it might not always have the label democracy. It might be some uh-uh-- I-I think they feel strongly that the label of communism, which in the twenties some of them thought might have the ideal answer, uh is completely wiped out with the fascist and Nazi and so forth, the ideas that for a short time uh led young people astray. But, uh I-I think there is more than just an effort to redefine democracy. I think there is an effort to really find out what the values are by which you live.

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, uh also, Mrs. Roosevelt, I-I believe you'll be in agree-agreement with me on this. I'm-I'm not sure. I think that during the second war uh there was certain uh loss of faith among American-young Americans, a loss of confidence in group movements. Uh men, as I see it, uh have to search alone as well as in packs. And uh we have--I-I believe that many Americans have come to understand that there are limitations as to what can be accomplished uh by masses of men. And so that's why I think that there's a new interest uh in individualism. As well uh-- and an interest by young men and what they can make of their own lives as well as in what they can accomplish by group effort. (21:47)

[ER:] Of course that is one of the things that I think really democracy should teach us because democracy, uh while it was a method by which you obtain the type of government that gave you uh justice through law, uh it really was dependent on the actual, individual standards by which people live for its validity and for its strength. And that, I really think, is what uh today--for instance I have a lot of things on this new crime tie-up and people horrified that dope is sold to young-youngsters and that uh boys can be bought to throw a game and so forth. And that there is this tie-up between government and crime. Uh I think it's what it brings out is the fact that um all this comes because the individual didn't have enough sense of personal responsibility.

[William Bradford Huie:] Oh, absolutely I couldn't agree with you more, ma'am. Because uh I-I think that uh what we need today and what young men are looking for is uh that they must learn that life is essentially a-an individual process and they must accept some responsibility for their own lives. There must be a division; they're searching--an individual search and then a group search.

[ER:] But then, as they do that uh they've also got to accept a certain responsibility for the group.

[William Bradford Huie: Yes, ma'am.] And that's the combination that makes it uh difficult in a way because a good many young people uh can see it for themselves, but when it comes to seeing it as-as a group would then it becomes more difficult. [William Bradford Huie: Yes, ma'am.] I uh I think we've uh touched a good deal on what the young people today are-are thinking about. And if you're going to succeed in making *The Mercury* bring out these ideas uh I-I think it's going to be a very valuable magazine for these young writers.

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, thank you, ma'am. I'll be interested in your reactions to my future issues.

[ER:] I shall try and-and look them over, though the amount of material one has to read these days is quite terrifying to old ladies like myself. [William Bradford Huie and ER laugh] Though I am told I shouldn't say that over the radio, that people didn't like to think about one as being old.

[William Bradford Huie:] No-no you're not too old to read *The Mercury*, Mrs. Roosevelt, as a matter of fact you may not be too old to contribute to it.

[ER:] Well now for a minute we have to stop our talk and let our announcer have a word, but we'll be right back.

(Break 24:50 to 24:55)

[ER:] And now we're coming back to our talk with Mr. William Bradford Huie, who is the editor of *The New American Mercury*. And besides that, Mr. Huie writes articles very frequently and uh one I'd just like to ask you about, Mr. Huie, because [William Bradford Huie: I know what that one's going to be, Mrs. Roosevelt.] [ER laughs] well, someone sent me, uh because I don't happen always to read it, the latest *Cosmopolitan* with an article in which um you made some mention of my family. And I just felt that I would like to say to you that as an individual I have never had, from the president, anything but a consideration and kindness. Now uh I hope I don't bother anybody with requests for uh undue favors, but I have always found uh a kindly spirit when I have uh gone to report, as I always do, on my work in the United Nations or in the--and in the Human Rights Commission. Uh as far as my children are concerned, uh President Truman did appoint Franklin Jr. to the Civil Rights uh Commission. And uh I'm not in any way uh fitted to make any remarks on--of what my children do because they're all grown up and they live their own lives and they act as they think is right. [ER laughs] And [Elliott Roosevelt: Yes.] I would expect them to talk about themselves but I did want to say that from my own standpoint, uh what you had said uh seemed to me not uh quite correct in--(26:58)

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, I'm-its gracious of you to give me that reaction, Mrs. Roosevelt. I'm a professional journalist who has to seek my sources where I can. And I've known a great many of the president's close friends, and uh so my material comes from there but I can quite understand the uh fact that we might not see it from the same angle. [ER laughs]

[ER:] Well, now I'd like to ask you if, in your extensive lecture travels, uh Mr. Huie, uh what do you find really interests the American people most today?

[William Bradford Huie:] I've just come back from a long tour, which I spoke in a number of places like Milwaukee, [William Bradford Huie clears throat] and Chicago, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Omaha, and I think the people are most concerned, Mrs. Roosevelt, about uh what the present crisis uh is going to cost their own families. Uh they are concerned about inflation and they are concerned about universal military training and all its implications. We spoke about young men a moment ago and their problems today, uh I personally happen to be opposed to universal military training and uh so my--I may be a little bit--I may not be entirely objective-- [ER: It's also a-a young woman's problem as much as a young man's, isn't it?]

Yes, it's a mother's problem. But I was asked more questions about universal military training and its implications than anything else on this trip. [ER: Hmm.] And I think people are thinking about it a great deal. And I believe that their thinking is now being reflected in Congress.

[ER:] Well, did you find any interest in the United Nations?

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, uh I-I-I can't re-can't report, I know of your tremendous interest and of your service there, so uh naturally I'd like to say that people were greatly concerned about it. But I-I think that the uh United Nations is on trial, I will say that there's no uh vigorous opposition to it. But uh most people that I talk to uh-uh-uh simply are not concerned particularly one way or the other. The United Nations is still very much on trial I think as far as the average American—

[ER:] Yes, but of course if there is a lack of concern on the part of the people, uh that uh is very serious because uh the United Nations is only machinery and only functions as peoples of the world are interested. [William Bradford Huie: Yes, ma'am.] So that I would be [William Bradford Huie: Well I'm-I know that-that] worried of the [William: It's I-I report it to you, you asked me and I'm giving you my honest answer] oh well, I would-- I'm glad to know—

[William Bradford Huie:] And I'll give you one illustration. In the first issue of *The Mercury*, which sold out, we had a piece by Mr. Ely Culbertson on the United Nations [ER: Oh, yes.] and uh the *Reader's Digest* printed the same piece. And out of thousands of letters that *The Mercury* received uh debating its other pieces uh we, both magazines, found the United Nations piece very disappointing as far as interest. We didn't uh-we didn't find-- [ER: You didn't get readers' response to it.] We didn't find healthy reaction to it either pro or con.

[ER:] Or con. Well, uh that doesn't surprise me very much but I-I do think it's important to stimulate uh interest because as I say, I look upon the United Nations purely as machinery.

[William Bradford Huie:] Yes, I-I agree with you and I'm-I'm-I'm trying to retain my own hope for it and I'm-I think the American people should support it.

[ER:] Well, now in your writing career, what do you feel is the most significant piece of writing which you've done?

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, I-I've been a professional writer for twenty years and uh, the writer— [ER: It's hard to say isn't it when you've had that long.] Yes, ma'am. Significance is something hard to define. I will say that I-it was a little story of mine called *The South-I'm a southerner you know- The South Kills another Negro* which was uh published in *America Mercury* back about 1939. It's uh it's appeared in many anthologies and been dramatized many times over the air. So it's a--it was a little story about a Negro who was electrocuted in the south. And I--it's just one of those things that you don't think is too important at the time you're writing it, which-which lives on [ER: It lives on after.] after your important things have passed on. So that I suppose is the piece that I'm best known for. (31:29)

[ER:] That's uh um--that-that's I suppose, also, the one you like the best of the things you've written.

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, uh as to what one likes, uh I've been--I've had a number of stories. The one that people get the most laughs about are the ones that I wrote about Bugsy Siegel. I uh--and a man and a freelance writer when you drift around and you're in Hollywood one period, you're in New York, or you're in Alabama where my home is, or you're in New Mexico where I spend the summers. A lot of things happen to you and there's always one time in your career when you'll do something very foolish. So I did, I spent three weeks in Bugsy Siegel's home uh one time for one of the newspaper syndicates.

And I was his butler. And so I wrote about it--[ER: I remember.] I've written about it and uh a lot of people chuckle about it, it's another one of those funny things that happen.

[ER:] Yes, I remember that. [ER and William Bradford Huie laugh] But I think it must have been a very difficult thing to carry through because uh trying to remember all the time. And I always remember a story they used to tell in the Navy eh of-of uh an admiral who, when he went around the world with the fleet, uh suddenly was greeting the admiral of the Japanese ship and as they went into the dining room the Japanese admiral took a napkin from the sideboard and said--started in and asked him what he'd have to drink [ER and William Bradford Huie laugh] and he realized he'd been his mess boy. That's an old Navy story that [William Bradford Huie: Yes, yes.] I heard for years. (33:11)

[William Bradford Huie:] Yes, yes I-I was in the Navy too, I've heard that story.

[ER:] Well, what, in your opinion, is the most important of the domestic issues that's before the country today?

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, I know that its-it's a rather dull issue, but uh I think that the most uh important issue before the country is the issue of inflation. Uh I think that the people are terribly concerned during this period [ER: unclear term] when they're being asked to buy war bonds. They are--the fact that our dollars keep changing in value and that no American--uh we Americans, I think, are probably naturally thrifty, a great number of us. And uh I-I think that's the most important issue because I think that--now I-I happen to be one of the people who believe that the war scare has been oversold in the country. And uh-uh I think that the--if Russia has a plan to destroy us it's probably a plan to uh to simply destroy us from inside rather than from by outward assault. And I don't know of any better plan to destroy America than to keep reducing the values of our money and keep uh making people, keep worrying our people about uh the future as far as our money values are concerned. Rising prices and uh the declining value of our currency I think is the most important thing. And it's a hard issue to dramatize as I believe you'll agree.

[ER:] Uh it-it is hard to dramatize. I think it is of course a very important issue. Are you writing any books on that subject or any other just now?

[William Bradford Huie:] Uh at the moment I'm not writing very serious books because I'm engaged in publishing my war memoirs. Uh my next novel is a book called *The Revolt of Mamie Stover* uh which will be published in the fall. It's about the effect of war on the island of Hawaii--the islands of Hawaii. And then uh it will be followed by others of my war memoirs. During the war I was on every war front except the Russian's, either as a naval officer or as a correspondent. And so I-I have uh rather extensive memoirs to be published in about five volumes.

[ER:] About five volumes?

[William Bradford Huie:] Oh yes, yes ma'am.

[ER:] That's quite a piece of work. [William Bradford Huie laughs] That should take you some time, I should think.

[William Bradford Huie:] Well, I've been working on it for about three years.

[ER:] And you expect to publish the five volumes [William Bradford Huie: Yes, ma'am.] this coming fall?

[William Bradford Huie:] But not immediate, not-I mean not simultaneously. They'll be [ER: One-] the first one will be published this fall then there'll be additional volumes each year.

[ER:] That uh that is-is very great piece of work and also something that will be a contribution [William Bradford Huie: Well, thank you.] in history I think.

[William Bradford Huie:] I hope so.

[ER:] I'm sorry to say that our time has come to an end. I think we could go on for some time but we'll have to stop [William Bradford Huie: Very interesting.] but I want to thank you very much, Mr. Huie, [William Bradford Huie: Very kind of you.] for being with me today.

(Break 36:11 to 36:22)

[Elliott Roosevelt:] And now it's time to close the program and to remind you that you've been listening to *The Eleanor Roosevelt Program* which comes to you each Monday through Friday at this same time. And this is Elliott Roosevelt speaking and wishing you all good day.

Transcribed from holdings at Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (FDRL)
File(s): 72-30 (148)

Transcription: Emily Whaley
First Edit: Tom Schneider
Final Edit: Christy Regenhardt