



Citation for this collection:

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Mr. George WorriLOW

[0:00:00]

Mr. WorriLOW: Yes, I was an Assistant County Agent here in New Castle County at that time, working with farmers on, well on crop production, time management and farm tenacity, things like that.

Interviewer: Were the farmers family grateful for this assistance?

Mr. WorriLOW: Yes they were. Prices were down and particularly in this area where we were in the dairy business, and the milk market one day and some. And I really can't recall everything about this and how it affected the farm. I can recall more about the measures that were taken when President Roosevelt was elected and all the farm relief programs that were enacted at the federal level at that time.

Interviewer: So first of all, there must *[inaudible]* [0:01:11].

Mr. WorriLOW: No there was not anything except what they could not for themselves. There was no, as far as I recall it, there were not any farm finance programs or anything like that. One exception to that would be the Federal Land Bank that lent money on farms and it was pretty tough riding there to get money to buy farms with.

And some of them had to be re-financed. Banks were holding mortgages and of course they were trying to call all they could and the federal land bank at that time did take over some of these mortgages. And of course the federal land bank was not really a direct federal agency in that stock in bank was sold by the enemy credit bank and they used the public money to finance these programs.

Interviewer: How did the public managed this?

Mr. WorriLOW: Well, if for example, you wanted to buy some of this stock and the federal enemy credit bank had a service where you could buy through your broker and right then there was so much interest on that thing.

Interviewer: Had it come back to the federal agency or the federal agents?

Mr. WorriLOW: Okay. Yes I think, absolutely.

Interviewer: Some people in this *[inaudible]* **[0:03:04]** have plans like one person I remember reading about, how he became a millionaire by the age of 35 and then retired but the depression had completely changed his life and he became a song writer *[inaudible]* **[0:03:18]**. Did the depression have any effect on your plans?

Mr. WorriLOW: My personal plans.

Interviewer: Yes.

Mr. WorriLOW: No, I don't think it did. I was here at the university and I, really, at that time, a person on a faculty of staff here was relatively well off because in actual dollars, it was better-off then than it was today because, I think, even if though at that time I made \$1,800, I didn't seem to have any more trouble getting along then than I did now, because the dollar was worth a whole lot more.

I think the only thing that it had to do with me was the fact that my assignment here was broadened, not during the depression but after, after Roosevelt got in, the people along the staff and the cooperative extension service was directly involved in the federal, all the federal program. We applied under little pigs and these are now steps that were taken by the federal government to bring farmer out of the depression

[0:04:58]

There were really production control problems, and we have, what we call it then a Corn-Hog program. You had an allocation of acreage that you could grow and therefore the acres that you are left at, you were paid for those and the same thing by the pigs.

This program was not very effective here in the east and the Corn-Hog well, it was fairly effective. What they did was to give the farmers some cash and had a tendency to limit production a little bit. But the farmers are pretty smart, have a lot of native intelligent and they can take 25 acres out of production and grow as much on 75 as if it were growing on a hundred, so it didn't have a great effect that way.

Interviewer: Did many farmers lost their lands because of the depression?

Mr. WorriLOW: No there really weren't very many farmers who lost their land here in this county, and in the state for that matter. For the simple reason that most of them had mortgages, they were, as far as credit was concerned, they were as good a risk as somebody that would come in and buy because

there wasn't anybody who could come in and pay for their land. He would have another mortgage; he would have to have another source of money. And they didn't have it.

We didn't look back then though many people didn't and to the real value of land in this state, somebody could make a killing. And there were some people, mostly professional people, doctors and lawyers, who had money, would pick staff up at share sale. But there was no great part of this, but there were some, who picked up this way.

Interviewer: **[inaudible] [0:07:35]** that 1/3 of the farmers were tenants.

Mr. WorriLOW: Oh, yes. At least a third of them are tenants.

Interviewer: Was there a difference of that fact **[inaudible] [0:07:52]** farm owners?

Mr. WorriLOW: No, the farmer was a little better-off in a way because he did get his food and he could feed his family and the landlord only shared, well, there were two ways of – two modes of tenancy, one was cash rent and that did not went very good because there was not anybody who had any money to pay cash rent and so they did – they shared in the crops that were sold.

They usually share 50-50 and the main crops in this area then where corn and wheat. And the dairy cattle were owned mostly by the tenant. So he got his dairy cattle fed and he milked them and everything and he got that bonus over the landlord.

There were some change during that period where a landlord would come in and he would own half the cattle and Peakcliff was a good farm and had a good tenant and he want to stay there and he realized that really, the land wasn't getting very much on his investment.

I think a typical community in this respect was Middletown, or it is Middletown. Even today these retired farmers, landowners, moved to Middletown and built nice houses and they usually had nice farms then, but they had tenants. We had another – we had a fair number of, what you call, absentee landlords.

[0:10:01]

The property was held by families who didn't live here or buy wheat or something like that. And there were cookery men around Middletown

that were farm managers. They represented the landlord's interests and dealt with the tenants.

And for that they got a percentage on what was sold off the farm and they also, if they were really smart and some of them were get a percentage on what they bought. And by the way, it didn't really matter very much about 1.5 percent. I know one man, and he is a very well and fine gentleman Mr. Willy Price he is now long since gone, but his family still lives in it, he manage about 25 farms that would average in acreage of 250. And that is a terrible land, so he was chief of the land in that community.

Interviewer: Was there much cooperation between the people in the community.

Mr. Worriow: What kind of cooperation.

Interviewer: Well, helping each other out.

Mr. Worriow: Yes, of course. In those days, even in late twenties, for certain operations on the farm, there was always cooperation. In the wheat harvest, for example, we didn't have the farm machinery that we have nowadays. And you harvested the wheat with a binder and then shack it in the field and let it go through heat and mature to get moisture out of it. Then you trash it, and 8 or 10 farmers would go together, and that is what you call trashing and in those days, well there are some tractors but there isn't any **[inaudible] [0:12:01]** engines then and they use grain separators, thrashers, they used to call them. And they used to go together on that.

They always work together on hog killings, but they always had outsiders too and that helped. So the hog killing was more of festival occasion around thanksgiving time. So, of course, on those days too, you didn't have any refrigeration or anything on the farms, you cured the meat, pickle it, dried it, or something like that.

And along about the middle '30s, I'd say, we had an epidemic of freezer lockers, that there's one right here in Newark and down Elton road, long since I've lived is used **[inaudible] [0:13:00]**. A farmer used to rent one of this lockers and the man who run the lockers was usually a butcher. And the farmer could let him prepare his meat and put in his locker and he paid so much a year for the locker rental and he fared a little better at least he got some fresh meat in the summertime.

This really is, and what I'm talking about now is family nutrition, in aspect of nutritional level. On farms, everyone has usually been better than that

in the towns, particularly where among the laboring class. They grew their own garden and they have a way of storing stuff. They buried their cabbages in pits and put their apples behind the power door when there isn't any power and things like that.

Interviewer: ***[inaudible] [0:14:05]?***

Mr. WorriLOW: Yes we did. In Home Economics Extension program, we did work in the cities on canning projects and a little bit in the area of home management and helping this people get an adequate diet with inadequate funds.

Now, of course, back in those days, there was not as much to take their money and still buying had not come in yet and we didn't have television and those kind of things where you make an obligation and you have to make out of the context of television or the furniture or whatever and then if you make your payments you just have so much for family and food.

[0:15:07]

Interviewer: ***[inaudible] [0:15:09]?***

Mr. WorriLOW: Yes, I do think that's right. Mr. Hoover and the congress at that time, of course again, this was all happened before reinforcement and the congress at that time was mainly agricultural. But they never seem to get with it in the Hoover administration, to look after their constituents from the point of view of several largesse's or whatever you want to call it. And Mr. Hoover, I think he was a great man personally, he wasn't that people-oriented man that Roosevelt was and he wasn't that politician. I don't get Mr. Hoover really, were sure who elected him, you see. That would be the distinction, I withdraw.

And then Roosevelt did bring in, he was the first president really to, and Hoover was a great Engineer and all that, but Roosevelt was the first man to bring in his adviser, the faculty of people from colleges, economists, and sociologists, and people like that to put this programs together for the people. Now, he did it also for the people in the urban areas as well as I talked earlier.

Interviewer: ***[inaudible] [0:17:08]***

Mr. WorriLOW: Yes, there was. I think that the people, well there were some diehards; and all of Mr. Roosevelt's programs did not make sense either. But at

least, you had the feeling that you're trying. And you always feel better when you're trying. So I expect that as an accelerating part of this thing.

There were things to do and the farmers – good many of this federal programs were administered and I use the word, "advisors" by local farmers, local farmers committee. And they feel like, I had a part in this thing. And they were not any longer the forgotten man. And back in that, while that was going on, I was a County Agent, and we administered all the Federal Programs, all the Crop Control. During the war we pretty much administered the fuel rationing and gas rationing and all that business.

You could not deal anything unless you have a certificate of necessity. We did all that, it was, and as far as I am concerned, it was a time when I personally had an opportunity to better serve the people in this county and to really gain their respect, and it seems to me that there is still some carryover of this.

You made a place for the university, and the cooperative extension services, and you work hard and it still really carries over among most of the farm people because in this state we go to *[inaudible]* **[0:19:27]** by the farm tenancy, well, that started to change when land prices had been down and they started to go up a little bit.

Some of this absentee landlords are willing to sell and there was money there, federal money, for mostly for the tenants because farm ownership – tenancy ratio changed some. And during that period also, we work, well, quite effectively on there vision of farm leases to say that the landlord and the tenant work closely together.

[0:20:10]

There were cases where it was an internal conflict, really, between the tenant and the landlord, where a man like Mr. Willy Price, I spoke of a while back, knew the farm people, they respected him, and he was a fine go between farmer but he also knew what was going on.

And I remember the first farm lease revision project we had was in the Middletown area, and Mr. Willy was the chairman. And we were able to get the standard lease form changed, so that landlords and tenants understood each other better and got a better income. The landlord really a whole lot better off with a better – with a good tenant than he is with all the more money, when it comes.

I had a friend in Middletown, he was a fine man. His father owned this small farm, about a hundred acres. He always was trying to get clawed to take his farm, or clawed, rented two farms, all he got was probably 500 acres of terrible land.

And he says, "Pap I can steal more off of these farms than I can earn on your farm straight up", he said. So there were ways and ways of doing things, and I don't – and he should steal and I know he doesn't mean it and he was able to – all the livestock that he raised and sold was his.

And he got the income, and the corn cribs, he had two corn cribs, for example. He puts a load in yours, and he puts a load in the landlords', and during corn harvest he will always see that the landlords were paid, and that's the way that he was getting at it. I'm getting now to the, oh I don't know what to call it, human shied away from economics so in the farm.

Interviewer: Were the farmers in the county favorable to Roosevelt throughout the years?

Mr. Worrilow: Yes, the rank and file of farmers were. Now the farm organizations are such were never completely in favor of this Crop Control Program. I think mainly because the farm organization membership then and now pretty much was ownership oriented. *[inaudible] [0:23:08]*.

Well, I guess I was speaking about the membership at the farm organization, and during that time too, Mr. Roosevelt's programs were not all oriented towards production. The marketing started to come in to take it.

And we had cooperative form and the farmers did attempt to do some marketing, some on grain, and the best job the farmers ever did here in this area including Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Washington, Virginia, and the rest of Maryland area was in milk marketing.

They did form milk marketing cooperatives that really controlled the supply. And then at that same time, there were milk marketing orders, federal milk marketing orders, where you establish a base production in certain months and then you were paid a price differential between class 1, what you established on your base was you could market in the 12-month period as class 1. Then if you market more than that, you got a class 2 price.

Interviewer: Which was lower?

Mr. Worrilow: Which was lower, and mostly when in the manufactured products instead of fluid milk. But that was a questionable thing economically, because when the poor dairy farmer made most of his milk, was when the cattle were on pasture and he doesn't have to feed him anything, so he will probably make as much money on his class 2, than he did on his class 1 for his cost production estimates.

[0:25:34]

There was another thing that happened about that time. The dairy hired an improvement association, really got a good start. That was where the university worked with the farm and we had what we call a calf caster, really, who visited each farm each month and they urinate, and they weighed, put the feed and the milk, night and morning and then figured out for the farmer on individual cow basis. What cow is doing what and what was not there. And this was a big help because there were a lot of border cattle that would not stay in their way the weeds does *[inaudible]* [0:26:23] and stole into the neighbors mostly.

Then the artificial breeding, cow breeding programs started, that was really after the war. That came from Denmark and Holland, and we established in this county the second, the first dairy cow breeding cooperative was started in New Jersey, and we started the second one here in this county.

And what is the benefits in here was they let you use a good herd starter, proven herd starter. That was the trouble with the average farmer, had a herd starter that was just really a cow freshener and it really did not improve the herd very much.

And we still have now this big business, and they are all in cooperatives and of course and, of course with the new techniques and the new technology in handling semen and in artificial breeding, we now breed a cow in this part of the country from a bunch of herd starters in Illinois or Pennsylvania. But when we first started, we kept the herd starters on the university farm down here, but now we use frozen semen and you can breed.

And the other thing is which you can breed so many, you can breed a 100 cows with one shot of semen, I don't know how this thing works, from a good herd starter, you see. By the way, it was very interesting and a very economic process.

It helped people a little bit in the urban areas. The Par-Kan, and were going to talk about after a bit, but the Par-Kan farmers are on a small marginal farms. They had worked after things had picked up, and they initially kept a cup of cash for families to let them breed artificially. I was thinking about when the Par-Kan thing developed and that was at the advent of the war really. There was lot of same industry in this area. And a lot of farmers went to work on the transplant. *[inaudible] [0:29:17]*.

Interviewer: Did they do this to supplement their income?

Mr. Worrilow: Yes, it was to supplement their income. They may, and we still have in this state, a fair number of Par-Kan farmers. But this was an income to supplement, and their farm machinery had improved, and they have tractors with the likes and everything. And what they usually did was go out of the dairy business, where they did not have to bother in milking the cow, and go into the grain farming. And this had helped a lot of them out of the depression.

[0:30:02]

Interviewer: *[inaudible] [0:30:02]*.

Mr. Worrilow: Yes, and I was talking about those for a while back, in the production control problem or program. Yes, you establish, what we call, an allotment, acreage allotment, and therefore each acre you're left out, you get paid with a certain amount of money.

What that was based on was the yield, the average yield, you have to have a yield history, and you have to establish one for each farm. And that was figured so much abbatial to the grand issue of producing tons of *[inaudible] [0:30:56]* and the number of which you would have grown.

This program helped put cash in some farmers' hands, but id did not make anybody rich here like it did in the corn and wheat belt, where big agencies were involved an where farm machinery was involved and where you have some absentee landlord things, and that sort of business.

Interviewer: *[inaudible] [0:31:27]*.

Mr. Worrilow: Well, no. Back there, there, now, I think, about a 175. At that time they always left 100 terrible land. But here, late, with the cost for farm machinery, you have to have more land. You have to have more land, because with the investment – the investments that go into farming today per worker is way above of what todays industry when you count

the value of land and the capital investment and machinery investment and everything else, and we have now, farms being handled up to 400 acres, with two people, specially crop and machinery.

Another farm area and crop area that Delaware made, Delaware earned a lot of money on, and still a major source of income is broilers. We were the one of the first state to start on the broiler business. A lady down at the Ocean View, her name slipped me for the moment, started to raise broilers and those were sold by three to three and a half pound. I think her first few flocks varied about \$1.35 a pound or something over a delicacy.

Then of course, during the war, when meat was rationed in Louisiana, and the army, or the government is sourcing for an awful lot of broilers, they were rationed and controlled. And they had Inspectors in here, Federal Inspectors, to keep black market broilers from going to the market. And this peninsula could be fairly well policed because of the canal bridges.

You can't get out of here without going over the bridge, you see. And so they worked that way. But a lot of people made a lot of money in the broiler business.

Interviewer: Was there a federal program for a couple of this agriculture business and where they effective in helping the farmers?

Mr. WorriLOW: Yes, to the extent that they gave me some cash, they allowed it, and enabling to pay the bills. And then they were not effective in controlling production or market prices much. Because what happened in that, along with a guaranteed price for what your market, you see, what you grew, what you produced, and what you market.

And most of the time, the government guarantees price was above the market price. And you found most of this in storage, government storage. And as and as long as that you'll have a great surplus of grain in storage, which could be let loose anytime, the free market never went up much. It had the depression effect upon the market. So what happened was the government was in business in a *[inaudible]* [0:35:09].

[0:35:10]

The producer, I mean the consumer, fared probably better than they would have, although I don't know if the grain had been in storage, market had been terrible, and food prices. So these programs also

considered food prices to the consumer, they were not too effective in that respect but that was part of the of the corn mill.

Interviewer: ***[inaudible] [0:35:40]***

Mr. Worriow: Oh, yes, it would have helped the farmers. Then, market was, everything went up and they did not help the farmers. Some of them, as I said, work in the transplant, others acquired land or had land and then went to production, so the was did help the farmers and this state yeah. We produced a lot of fresh vegetables, asparagus, string beans, those kinds of things and of course, you had to have labor. And during the war, in order to get the food harvested, there was a federal farm labor program, which the university or college of agriculture handled the extension service.

During the war, I was the director of the Farm Labor Program in the state, and we used all kinds of labors. We had domestic, we had Bahamans, let's see, what else, we had prisoners of war, we had poor prisoners at war camps, most of them were Aramo men. They were hard to get along with but they were good workers. They never lost their – that pride or whatever it was they had, they dig it. They wouldn't show their as you always say on the job, they did a good days work, and they were – and they did a good job.

We had a lot of fruit in the state pen too, apples, peaches, we had thousands of farm workers in here. We had camps all over the state. I remember we had a camp of Bahamans here in the state during the war down that's near George Town place to harvest them, and the Duke of Windsor was the governor of the Bahamans, and he came out there and spend the day to see his royal subjects and had lunch with them and I tell you they liked him, they liked him very much.

Just getting off, but still history, yes. I spent the day with him, and he was ahead of his time I felt of all the people with him I talked , he was too much for hang on, he want to move too fast for them, I think his ideas and ideals and his sense of value and everything it was way ahead of conservative and royalty. And he just, I don't think was all, well was his fault.

Interviewer: ***[inaudible] [0:38:58].***

Mr. Worriow: Well, you know, we had what was known at the Federal Agency, known as Farm Security Administration. It lent money and made grant, write

grants to marginal farmers, really, there were supposed to be farmers, well, who could not get credited at the banks.

But yes, there was a quest for security, I think, that there were too many people interested in this. It kind of cut down the number of gamblers, and made people, they got a little money ahead, and they did feel secure and accumulated some land or some property of some kind, and they held on to it. And they did not really use, I mean, they still had to have some talent in order to get to this place where they felt secure.

[0:40:45]

Well my argument is, if they had used this talent and gambled a little bit, and those who did, really made money, and still are. This young, this young people today, even your age, and the younger farmer, let's say 30, 35 years old has never known a depression, and he really never expects to, you see. So he does not worry about money. And he will go and get a debt, well a hundreds thousands of dollars, and this is happening in this state. Our younger, you look at the farm combined the integrated farming operation, called in the state, where you go from the egg, to packaging, and marketing directly is mostly in the hands of young people, young farmers. And their parents sat back almost in despair and say "My God, he will never come out of this one because he is borrowing too much money." So I think over those who are greatly concerned that this was going to happen again, and they'd hold on to what they had.

And a farmer, and we seem to be talking all about farmers and these where most of my experience have been, but I know other kinds of people too, in the urban areas. That was one thing in this state, I got to know people in the city and in the towns working with the universities as well as farm people, but, I think that this security business was, just kept down, some of these people, there was always hanging over. And most farmers back in those – in that time, even before the depression, hated to owe any money.

They did not understand that in order to get ahead, you had to borrow money. I can remember at home, my father, the thing that upset the family as much as anything else was to have a note in the bank and have these notices come and everybody in the house got upset.

Everybody knew, one mail man brought the whole thing, and what are we going to do about this note. Now that the note does not really amount to anything, really, you know, and today I finally had \$25, but we

just didn't take that chance, that's it, we just would not take the chance, and the land, of course, had gone up.

Our options then and anybody who bought had chosen not to buy the land, which is rapidly rich right now. But I don't know we just did not have the courage to go ahead and buy land, even though you will be able to get the money. He couldn't see all these people development, and all the houses and everything else that had come around with now.

I can remember, and we will end this now, it was during the depression, there was a farm right out here on *[inaudible]* **[0:44:40]**, and a friend of mine in the bank came to me and said " George, we got a farm out here," and the man was way behind his note, and his mortgage is not paid. And so he said, "I will sell you that a hundred acres with \$6,500." And I said, "I don't have \$6,500."

[0:45:06]

He said, "It wouldn't make a difference". See you don't need the money. He said, "I know you had the money, you earn enough, I see you didn't pay the interests." He said, "We're not getting any interest now." And I said "No, I don't want it". Well her house is all over that place now. And the fellow who, it had two owners, but it always upsets me to see that guy prosper, when I did not have the courage to go and take this, it would have made a difference, right. And there was only one thing I could say, what I could do with it. Well you did not have to do anything if you look back, just hold it.

Interviewer: Just one more question.

Mr. WorriLOW: Okay.

Interviewer: *[inaudible]* **[0:45:44]**.

Mr. WorriLOW: You mean if we will have another, how these people will survive.

Interviewer: I mean people like my generation, or the people who were born after the depression. Would it have some bearing? Would they react better in a depression than the people in the '30s or worse?

Mr. WorriLOW: Yes. I see what you mean. Having, during the meantime, had so much success, how would they react economically and psychologically to depression. Well, in the first place, I don't think you're going to have one. I don't think we can afford to have one.

The thing that I was talking about a while back, debt, debt today is so great that you cannot afford to have a depression, or let bygone, afford you to have one. Because the whole economy will go, it just is not economically or politically feasible to have one.

We have enough resources in this country to prevent one. And I don't think we will but on the other hand, I think that the generation that you're speaking of would fare better in a depression. Unless it got too rough, but most of them are innovative enough and had succeeded long enough that they are not going to take this thing lying down and they are going to do their utmost to get – come out as well as they can.

And I think if they do that, the depression is going to end a whole lot – it would not last that long, and neither will after effects will be that great. I suggest that as personal feeling but, you know, we have on the verge and probably still not out of it of an economic depression, but there is not anybody hurting terribly much.

But the farmer, you know, after three years, had not fared as well, net income wise. The things that he has bought, food, only half gets the blame for the cost of living, but really it is not the food, it is the packaging, that's what happened.

Processing, packaging, and the fact that so many people, whole families work now, both in the rural areas and in the urban areas, that there is enough income and there is a demand for this ready made food. They stop in a delicatessen, when they all get up in the morning, there is nobody in the family who knows what they are going to have for dinner because it depends on what to bring home, but they did know that it's not going to take more than 10 minutes to get it ready, you see.

So some of these things, in the stream of marketing, might have to go, and go back to a little bit more of food in its original form. If people will get out of jobs, that one person who would get out of job in the family, it would be the woman, it seems to me, then she would have the time and the know-how nowadays to do more about getting the family taken care of.

[0:50:10]

Sometimes now, I want to tell this *[inaudible]* **[0:50:13]** there are too many jobs if we were to work alone, and we just have to have so much money, really, to live on. We set up a standard, and we do not have to

get away from it, really. And you get too many commitments and you still go on and buy it to get equipped.

But I don't think we will have another depression like we know it. I think that it could be manipulated politically and economically. And I just don't think that we will have it, and as long as the population keeps on increasing in this country and in the world.

They will just have to pop a lot of people on this country. Still, if there is too much in the world, but it will get mixed up in diplomacy, before very long and that is where we will end up when you talk about shipping food to the underfed countries.

[0:51:17]

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