

I, myself, I am called Apua Fremma. (Yes). My mother, when she gave birth, her children died so I was left (Yes) I was left so I am called Apua Donkor (Yes), so she has suffered ~~times~~ before. I am Donkor (Yes), they gave me that name. And my real name is Apua Fremma and my mother ~~suffered~~ for so long for her children died and died so I am called donko (i.e. a slave). (Yes) I started school at Roman Girls School. (Yes) Here, Mboros, I started and went to finish it at Edmins Convent, (Yes) in 1941. (Is that so?) And I came back. When I came, I taught English to the children of Syrians little by little (Yes). When I was in it a certain Master (i.e. a man) came to marry me and he said that as for teaching I would not have time so I should stay at home. So I went. At that time too the V.A.C people were there (Yes) so I went to my grandparent and he/she gave me one hundred pounds. And at V.A.C, when you were opening a pass-book, they charged you £100, and I went and when you sell a thing for one pound, then they give you a Cedi as commission on it. It was that I started with and I used it to do my work. (Yes) That was the work I did. I did go for things, materials and cloth and sold them. (Yes) I got a little amount of money myself. I married my husband also and had five children with him, and my husband had a boil and died. So I became responsible for the

for all the children. So it is true that, because of the V.A.C. people's work which I was doing, I was able to look after all the children. (true) And after that too, I made an effort to build a house. The former house, when you are building it, it costs nothing. You could build it with four thousand. Even, mine was three hundred and something; three hundred and about fifty; I was able to build. It was that I used to look after all my children. It was later that it happened that when troubles, ee, Biafra, this thing, independence, Independence came, then the work became disorganised. (yes) The work became disorganised. Then what we saw was that, the V.A.C. people said that they were going away so they were giving the stores to people who had some. At that time someone's Commission was very little. At that time too, I did not have a big commission, so as a poor person, they gave me a little and I started with it and I go to Accra with it. I go to A.K. Steward to people who sell cosmetics. When I go, I take some and come to sell; when I go to take it, I come to sell. When I go and come back, then I come to sell. That was how I was doing it, doing it little by little to look after<sup>all</sup> my children. (yes) Also there was still strength. The work too has spoiled and I returned to P.Z. (yes) They also gave me pomade little by little that I used to sell and threaded beads. So in all my life, I

started with U.A.C to do business which helped me that today I have been able to stay as I am. (Is that so? And before you married, E, before you finished school, didn't you do any work?) No, I taught the children of Syrians a little. (Yes) Yes, and I stopped that. (Were you not selling things?) I was selling things; and I said, I went for, I went with a passbook to collect (yes) where I went to collect the money (yes) I went to my grandparent for one hundred pounds to pay U.A.C. (yes) and they gave me the goods. And the Commission, when you sell a thing for one pound, it is a shilling. (mm, and you were grown (ie old) at that time, had you sold things before? What did you do to be like real sellers like that?) For that when you go for it, they are many so the thing, if I give you about this thing, they say, the price is, maybe she bought it for about one pound, you too have to add about one and six (ie one shilling and six pence) to it or two shillings to it, little by little; but rather they give us commission (yes) so it was the commission that was helping us. So you try as much as possible to sell. Even at times, when you sell, you don't add anything to it. You sell it at the actual price and you get more commission there. (Is that so?) Mm. (Only the commission is yours) Mm, that is all That is profit.)

I will also add a little to it. Maybe, when the villagers come, if she is kind, she will also add a little to it and for chop money and you have commission there too. The more you sell, you will have commission (mm) And Mary told me that you had a store, ~~there~~ some time ago.) Yes. (At Fanti New Town) It is there that I go with the goods from U.A.C. (Yes) So when you were a young woman, were you running a store? Yes. (Are you at -?) I am at the railways. It was recently that I went to the market. ~~(When the business spoiled,~~ I went to ~~the market (mm).~~ All the time when I was a young woman, I was at the railways I was selling ~~materials~~ and cloth. (Yes) So when the business collapsed, I went to the market to stay there. So I was selling materials and goods for ladies (Yes) Because I was going to take this thing, material fence and sell it in yards and small quantity of shoes too. I was taking all of them from U.A.C. (Are all of them from U.A.C.?) Yes. (Ah, then you are really a customer) Yes, I am a customer. (You and all your children) Yes (At U.A.C.?) Yes. (And you say, one day the business spoiled. What spoiled this business?) When independence came, (Yes) then, later the white people were not happy. (Is that so?) Because on everything when they deduct tax on it, they will lose, and they sold the stores to Africans or black people and they went away. (Is that so?) English people.)

Now some are not here any more. (And is there no V.A.C here any more?) Some V.A.C, yes. Now, these are some, and all of them are in the hands of black people. (Aaa, it is among) Yes. (And as for black people, don't they give you Commission like that?) Now, they have stopped the Commission. (Is that so?) (And have you closed down the store?) I gave it to the owner. I was renting. (Were you renting?) Yes; so I went to the market. At the market too, K.C.C gave it to me. K.C.C gave it to me. I pay rent every month; four, four, or four hundred, four thousand; this time four thousand is what I pay. Yes. (So when you closed it down and stopped the store, had you finished building all your house?) Yes, I had built the house. (Had all your children finished school?) Yes, all the children had finished school. (Was it during Busia's time? Was it Busia's time?) Busia (or Nkrumah's time?) EE, it was Nkrumah's time that independence came and the white people were not happy, (yes) and they were there little by little. And they left here and went away. When Busia also came, then all the white people went away; yes. (Yes) When there was a boycott, their goods were stolen so they were not happy and they left. (And do you take your things to the market?) Yes, and I went to the market and I went to open this thing, pass book at P.Z. (Yes)

and I was selling powder and pomade cream. (Yes, pomade cream). Right now P-7. supply me goods little by little. (Yes, do they give you a pass book?) Yes, yes; you pay cash but they give you a little discount. (Yes) Yes, and when you too sell, maybe they give one, maybe one pound, then you also add, maybe a little this thing (i.e. profit) to it; maybe one shilling or one shilling and six pence or two shillings and you add to it little by little.

And sometimes too, ~~they~~ give us a very small discount also on it. (Yes, and as for the beads, you carried them to sell) As for the beads, I was just sitting there; when they were not buying things, I used to feel sleepy and I would like to sleep. (Is that so?)

My grandmother used to make beads when people were not buying things. (Is that so?) Yes; my grandmother used to make beads. It was the work of my great grandmother. (Is that so?) Yes; and I am also doing it.

(Yes, so in your town are beads made?)

No, no; beads, as for a village, only Daakas

(Yes). And my grandmother, she used to buy the type made by white people and she put them on grinding stone and made them like that. (Is that so?) Yes. So, it was the

same type I also <sup>used to</sup> come to buy and I was also making. (Yes) Yes, as for that it was my

hobby to keep me away from sleeping because, sometimes, when you come, they don't buy things. When you sit there, you feel sleepy (True).

So, when you have something to do, if you get something to do, it makes you stay there nicely (Laughter, then it is a hobby) Yes (And ---) It is a hobby which I do. (And it has become a ~~very~~ big business) Yes. (And now, how many stores do you have at the market?) Stores? (Stores) I have one only. (A stall) One stall only. (Stalls) A stall? (Yes) I have one (One?) Yes; it is the one I am in it. (Yes, but) Yes, I have some there. I have three; the one who is here, she is my child (Yes) She is in one (Yes) Yes. (And now, where is a lot of money? there? In pomade, or beads?) As for now, the beads, (Yes) the beads; now some people are interested in it. Today, like that, when somebody came, she said I should make ten. She is going to Ivory Coast with them. (Yes) Yes; then I can make them ... She will place an order, and I will make ten and she goes with them. On that I have a little profit in it. The pomade, it is not everyday that they will buy it. Powder too, it is not everyday that they will buy (Yes) so it is the beads that helps a little. (And from where did you buy the beads?) They are in the market. Koforidua people; they bring them from Koforidua (On Monday) On Monday; yes; when they bring them, then I go to buy some. That too, I make them little by little. (Ei! you make them everyday ..) Yes, the beads. (Yes, and what has helped you)

very much in the business? ) As for what has helped me very much, it is U.A.C. (Yes) That was it that helped me to enable me to do everything. As for now, it has become what we will use to buy something to eat. (Yes) It does not bring money. As for U.A.C., at times, when you go, you have commission, they will give you a big sum of money, and you come to do something good with it. Now, as for this, it is just like something you will use to buy something to eat. So it was U.A.C. people that helped me very much. (Yes) It was really U.A.C. people. (Yes, they like you) Yes. Because of their commission, everybody had money. The women who got money, it was U.A.C. Those who did U.A.C.'s business, the white people helped a lot. (Is that so?) It was when they went away that things have become rough. Now, even those who are there, they don't get profit; that some remained in it; those who had big amount, this thing, commissions, some are still there, (Is that so?) that also they give them; yes. (Some have that and they get ...)

I have got money, yes, I have got money. Did you take some of the commission to build a house? ) Yes, and I took the commission to build the house, do you see? ) Eh! (U.A.C., when the white people were there, it was very good and when they left, all things have become rough. (And when your husband died, ) Yes (did you have problems? ) What do you say? )



(Do you have problems?) When my husband died? (Yes, had the business progressed?) Yes, when he died, it had gone up and I was on it little by little. --, I am using it to look after the children. (Yes) That only. (For when your husband died, then it's not good) Then, you get some; yes. For when my husband died, nobody looked after me; my family members; nobody looked after me. When I was at the railway, when I was by Mary, (yes) I was going to U.A.C. to take goods to come and sell. -- (Is that so? Didn't you have family members here in this town?) Family members were there. And nobody looks after you like that because when you marry, you are with only your husband (yes) when he dies, and he has something, then will they give it to you. But at that time, because there was no civilisation, they even didn't give it to me. When Rawlings came, he said that, when your husband dies, take his things. As for the past, when ~~you~~<sup>he</sup> dies, they won't give you anything; so they didn't give me anything. I even went to buy a plot of land with him, but they didn't give it to me. (Is that so?) He didn't give me anything. So I looked after all the children. When we went to buy a plot of land he told me that he was doing it for his child, my child, my third born. He named him after himself, (yes) He himself, his name is Kofi Wusu. He named the child Kofi Wusu. He named

the child Kofi Wusu. And he told me that he has made it with the name of my child. So when he died and we finished celebrating the forty days anniversary, I told them that, I went with him to acquire a plot of land at Arafo, towards the stadium and he used Kofi's name to make it; he used my child's name. They said no, He is also called Kofi Wusu. (Kofi Wusu?) Kofi Wusu. My husband, he is called Kofi Wusu. (Yes) and if he has named his child also Kofi Wusu, they did not write junior at there so that is the end. (It appears to them that it is his own). It is his own. Yes (Oh!) We said, and said and said; they said it was theirs and I said all right. I gave up so I went like that while they gave me nothing. (Ah! It is not good; and when he died, your children had not grown up?) They had not grown up; they had not grown up, very, very small. (Is that so?) Yes, - very, very, young. I gave birth to one, my first one, he/she was; my husband died in - 51. I gave birth to one in 43, my first born was in 43. So in the ~~older~~ days, they were not grown so they even didn't know him well. (Fi!) They didn't know him well. (It is a problem.) Yes. As for now, when your husband dies, then, if you stay with him in one house, you won't move; you will stay there, (Yes) because of Rawlings. He says everyone should take. As for the former times, when he

dies, you will go away immediately. When he died, forty days didn't come and they removed my things that I should go away. (Is that so? And do you have to go and find a room somewhere?) And I have to go and find a room. I had a house; my family members were at Adum, yes. (Yes) And I went there. They gave me one room. My children and I lived there for some time before I, myself, went to find some to rent at Asapo. (Yes) I got it and by the grace of U.A.C, I got a plot at the stadium and little by little, I used the commission to build a house. (Then everything depends on you) Yes. As for U.A.C people, they came to help very much; they came to help. Because anything they will do, there is a record on it so you will know.

This year, this month, if you did this, you will know the quantity which you have done; your commission; they will let you know your commission. So you can save. Maybe that you have written a letter to them and they give it to you. (Yes) Even now as I am talking, my book is at the store. There is a little commission in it. They say that I should find a little amount of money to come; they will again give me goods, yes. Recently, the book, I had very little commission, they say I should bring some; they will give me some. So as for U.A.C, all the women, they have

helped us. All the women that have done well, it is U.A.C. (And is it only women that take things from U.A.C.?) Mainly women, and men are among but women rather often sell a lot. As for men, they are shy; that men feel shy to take cloth to sell. Men, except those who have stores, (True) and they take and put them in their stores. And as for women, a woman, when she meets you at anywhere, then she is selling it.

When you go to U.T.C, inside the corridor, and the women are there selling (Yes) As for a woman, when she is selling a thing, she doesn't feel shy; as for a man, at times, he feels shy. (Yes) Yes.

There are some men who collect passbooks, they open passbooks; and maybe, they have stores. (Yes) There was one Mr Darkwa who had a store, so when he collected and put them in the store, people used to come and buy them. But mostly, women were often collecting them. (Yes) (And now do they sell cloth like formerly?) Now, the cloth trade, they don't buy them on a large scale because what comes is inferior; so, the Tema type like that, immediately you wash, it fades; so those who have some already, this person, if she has some, she will keep it. She will use it. They don't buy cloth as they used to buy cloth at first. As for the Dumas (a type of cloth) today, they don't buy it like that. (Yes) Yes. Formerly it was a

good quality so everyone was interested about it. Now, there may be someone who doesn't buy cloth at all. She says, she will use her own old one because the modern ones are inferior. Immediately you wash, it becomes rough. It is the Super wax that is a little better but the price has gone up. If the person, you want real garnet, it is around seventy plus. And if you buy one cloth for seventy, five and sixty, what do you do to eat? (Yes, and the beads too, are they a bit expensive?) As for beads, they are not expensive. (Is that so?) When Koforidua people bring it, then its price is not expensive (Is that so?) When Koforidua people bring them, then the price is not expensive. And maybe, that for a hand like that will be \$800 (Acs) Maybe, right there \$700. Yes, and you also, you buy gold a little and increase the cost, you also sell it for maybe 1,200 or two something and you also get a little profit. There may be some at all, long one, that of Daabaa people, some may be there which may have four joined together, long one like that, 800, or 600, but that, they use bottles, 3, a bottle, some of these, these. (Yes) And they grind for a long time to become rough, they become rough (Yes) And as for the Koforidua people, they too, they pound beads in a thing and they use them to make the beads, so as for them, theirs at times are smooth. (They are smooth? Yes) The Koforidua type, it is every,

Monday. This morning like that, I went to buy some. When you go, maybe, you will be able to buy, maybe 10,000 worth or 20,000. When you get hold of them, then you do it little by little until a week will come. As for them, they come weekly (Yes, yes) Yes. So, they too, they make some round beads like this; when it is at the end of a thing, it is big. (Yes) Yes. People are interested about it like that. But people who make gold, the imitation gold too, the people make them, maybe, when I ask, one is 200 and maybe, you buy a dozen, 1,400 and you fix them in like that to brighten it. That too, when it becomes dirty, you put it in omo. (In Omo?) In Omo. (Yes) And it becomes fine. If you like too, if you will polish it, you have to take it to a certain woman. She is at Ashanti New Town, Madam Konadu, and she polishes it. Don't you know the Madam? (I don't know her). Ah, if you were to go there, when you see her, now she has gone to America; her children have come to take her. (Ah, is that so?) She has many things, different, different, different things. (Ah, she ~~knows~~ ~~the~~ work already) She knows <sup>the</sup> work already. She has been doing it long ago. Even recently, they came to take her to America. They say that someone was being installed ~~as~~ a chief. Occasionally, they select a President, an Ashanti. (Yes) Two years, or one year, then

They select you. (Yes) She went to make an Ashanti head-gear for him and put stickers on him as chief (That is it) (Laughter) Now, the king is going to celebrate his jubilee. He is going to celebrate his thing, his this thing, (Yes) Will you come there to watch? (Yes, I will try) When you come and you see me, I will take you round all the places. (Yes). Yes, by the time you come, I would be ready to take you to go and greet the queen and take, - even you know her already? (Yes) You have gone to the queen before? (I have greeted her before) Yes. (I, I, I have gone to greet her) And you go to greet her again and go to see her. (Yes) And I take you to the real palace. (Yes) The chief's house at that place and show you where all the women live. (That is good. I know that we will finish doing it before I go some place.) Yes, we will do it, because, (~~It'll~~ it'll be in August or July?) Yes. It will be this August. The chief, they say, when he comes, (Yes, as for August I will not be there) No, he is coming this Thursday, (Aa) He will arrive here on Saturday. As for next month, it has not come. So during next month, we will be doing it. (I don't know; I didn't hear the day they will do it) I will ask for the date. When he comes, we will know the day they will do it. (Yes) It will not reach August. He will do it very early. It

will meet you. (That is good) (And you says you say, it is the government that has spoiled the V.A.C's business that they don't agree that they work?) Yes. When the matter came, when independence came, (True) The white people did not like this place. (Yes) They took a lot of their things. So they destroyed the business. Today they have left them behind. And the women, then, what ever happened was that they cancelled many of the passbooks. (Yes) They cancelled a lot of them. Later they made it that, come for commission and if you didn't go, then maybe it would be there and later, it came again ~~that~~ they said that anyone whose commission was there, should come for some. The business became disorganised and nobody was progressing, because all the white people went away. (And the government wants to make the business well?) ~~Yes~~ (What will it do that it will be business and progress?) Ah, - unless he sees, ? , unless he sees the head of state (Yes) and talk about it (Yes) Maybe there is a certain percentage that he will pay (Yes) Yes. Now, we are independent. Formerly when they came, you could do anything. This time you cannot do anything without the knowledge of the government. So if you go to see him (i.e. the govt.) and arrange with him (i.e. the govt.) and it goes well, then many people; Now, in Ghana, and American whiteman says he is coming to open )



a factory (Yes) He has come to talk about it with them (ie govt. people) They have instructed him about how he should do it. And you cannot come and do it on your own. If you come to open stores, that will not be possible like that. Unless you see him (ie the govt.) and negotiate with him (ie the govt) about what you will do. (So if the government does that now, will it be well?) Yes, if you come to see him, (ie the govt) if you go to see him, that he too wants business to come here, and we also have comfort in it (Yes) Yes. So if you go to see him, (What will it do if business comes here?) That today, over here, many of the boys are not working. (Yes) And you have seen. And here some were at the Jute factory but it has collapsed. Jute factory used to have some. So it has made the boys roan about like that. And any work that will come and help your people, it will come every time, everything will be fine. (And what method will we adopt that business will come?) Ah, the method we will adopt is that, some is what you are asking, that what will we do to make the white people come here. If they come and see the head of state, and there are some, they say, I would like to come and do this thing at this place, and permission is granted, for him to do it, everybody will help. And if you don't go to see him (ie the govt) like that, you cannot come to do anything here like that for it to do well.

(Everyone wants business to come here but you don't know what you will do that, ) it will come on; yes. Unless in all you investigate and see where you have to pass to get permission to go with it. (Yes) Do you see that there was a time, during Busisi's regime, when they drove away all Nigerians. (True) Yes, many were not there. Because when you go to Nigeria as a Ghanaian, they won't let you work, but they came to stay here for a long time and worked for a long time. So when he also came, he helped that - they also should go to their country to work. And so also ~~it is that~~ if someone also wants to bring some business, you have to come and see the head of state and he says that it is all right, maybe this is what I am arranging with him. if it is good, then you do it. And that has brought some business, and you cannot come here from your country that I am coming to do business. As for that, it will not be possible. When you too, a Ghanaian, - when you go there, they won't let you work like that. (And, Nigerians too, if you have driven them away, they drive away Ghanaians?) Yes; when we went there, they also drove away Ghanaians; they even killed some of them. (Is that so?) They killed some of them. If he/she is in your country, and he/she goes away, you won't agree to even one. (True) Yes. (But if you don't have papers, they will drive you away to your country.) Yes, to go to your country. Right now that is how Europe or America has become. If you go, you will

face a lot of problems for someone to come and pick you. Because those who first went, they have gone to misbehave over there (yes) So when you go, they won't grant you permission (And now, we said the Europeans ~~and~~ Americans, they came back to Accra a bit to do business there.) Have they come to Accra? (Some white people) Have some white people come to Accra? (Some white companies, yes, some of the companies have come back) Some have come back; maybe, they have seen the head of State and he has given them permission (Yes) For you cannot come here without seeing him, unless you see him and he gives you permission that come, yes; that is the thing which -- then it is fine. When they come too, everyone will get work to do. (And it was in whose time? It was Nkrumah's time and the government opened many factories) You say in which towns? (E, During Nkrumah's time?) Had he opened them? That they opened, that they opened jute factory and these things (Yes, and factories in town here.) Yes, they opened factories; he opened some, E, jute factory for example; it was during their time that they opened it. And they opened factories and E, - Accra for example, Motto Plastic They came to make rubber, all these rubbers (ie plastic materials) that they opened some of them. (But, they have shut them down) Yes, all of them have collapsed; jute factory like that, has been closed down. So we are begging God that

they will let business come here and everyone may have peace. When business comes here, then everyone gets some to do. If business doesn't come like that, - (And if you are in a town, what makes business come into one town more than one other town? If you are a chief or D.C. and you would like business to come to your <sup>(town)</sup>, what would you do to make business come?) So, then, maybe he is a D.C. or he is day - - - even D.C. and the towns you are in charge, that today, every town and every district and its this thing, District Secretary who is there. He looks after that place. And we have an assembly woman and assembly man too there. (Yes) Maybe in a town, they say, they want water, you write to the government and he lets people come to inspect and you too help, with communal labour, you help with it, then, they do it for you, yes. If you sit down like that, while you don't help the town. If you help, - then the government too will help you. (Yes) Yes, That is it. Now, in our town for example, the school building has spoiled, but the government lets people come to inspect if it has been built for us. And if you don't talk about your problem, then nobody knows that something bothers you. When you say it, then they get to know that you need this. Toilet facilities like that. All these, K. V. I. P, they made them for us. When you say it, they will make it for you. One. Have you ever been to Koforidua )

market? Koforidua, have you ever been there?  
 Beads. (I have been there before; I have  
 passed through before but I didn't stay there)  
 Yes. did you go to the market to look at the  
 beads? (No, I didn't see it-) You didn't  
 enter there. (I saw the market but I didn't  
 enter there; many beads are there.) Many  
 beads; different kinds; some are from Ada;  
 (Yes) all of them, they bring them to sell them  
 there. (Is that so? Do they sell them there  
 everyday?) As for there, it seems to me  
 that it is Thursday; no, ɛ, Thursday, Thursday  
 (Is their market day is Thursday?) Yes, they  
 trade. And as for here, they also come here  
 to do marketing on Mondays. (Yes) And when  
 they go, Thursday too they sell. And as for  
 Daabaa, those who make with bottles too, (yes)  
 they also come on Mondays. (Yes) As for that,  
 at Daabaa, if they do it, you would see.  
 They string them ~~out~~ a thing at Daabaa (yes)  
 It is at, (Where is it?) It is at ɛ, when  
 you are from Abrepo, to Kwadaso (Kwedaso?)  
 Yes, you pass somewhere there. (Is that so?  
 It is on Sunyani road) (Then, when you  
 were selling V.A.C goods, what bothered you  
 in the business. What problems were there?)  
 As for that place, there were no problems.  
 (Is that so?) As for that place, when you go,  
 maybe, if materials, they would give you ɛ,  
 they had bales; maybe, if you cannot take  
 all, and you have a friend, then you share with  
 her, (yes) and you take half and she too takes

half. (Yes) And the money, maybe if it is four hundred or it is how much, and you also, you find half and you go and pay and they share for you, and you also sell it bit by bit. If also they gave it to you at two and six, you will also sell it, maybe, a yard for three hundred. If it is two and six, maybe also, if it is two hundred and nine pence, then you also, the little that you will add to - little by little, and you also, you add. (Yes) When you go, they will write it. -

If even you cannot take all of it, you will share. Also, if it is cloth, if you will go, what you can afford, maybe a piece, a piece (i.e. 12 yards) if you cannot, you will be able to take about five, ten, according to your strength, then you take. (Yes) When you come whatever happens, they will buy. (And the materials, ~~whatever happens, they will buy.~~ and the pomade, ~~what profit - which one has more profit?~~) The materials, it is fine; as for the pomade, they don't often buy it much. (Is that so?) Yes, the materials, if someone at all, this time for example, the young women, because cloth is expensive, everyone puts on a dress; someone who goes to school or someone who doesn't go to school, anyone who is there puts on a dress because it is cheaper. When she buys three yards, she will sew a dress with it to go anywhere. (Yes) Yes; and formerly too when there was cloth, there was no dress, and

they were not wearing dresses. You would find that they were wearing nice cloth. (Everybody wears some.) Yes, everyone wears cloth. Today, when you go to every village, a secondhand dress, you will find someone wearing it. You will find everyone wearing trousers because it is cheaper. (Yes) For cloth, as for garment, today, no one can buy it. (Is that so? Is that why you have stopped?) Yes (Selling cloth?) No. When I was there, the V.A.C. people said that they should close down and people who had money went for them, (yes) and my money was small, then I stopped. (All right, then, do you have something which you would like to say in addition?) No, there is nothing. So when we finish, then, that is all. Play for me to listen to it. (All right, then, I thank you very much) All right. (Fi! Then, we shall meet again at the market) All right.