

Interviewee: BEHRAM BILLIMORIA
Interviewers: ABAN RUSTOMJI; YASMIN PAVRI
Date/Time of Interview: August 24, 2016, at 2:00 PM
Transcribed by: YASMIN PAVRI

Background and Setting

The interview took place at the interviewee's home: 119 Oxford Court, Richmond TX. The interview is part of a project spearheaded by the ZAH Library to document and record oral history of Zarathushtis who have settled in the USA from India or Iran.

Interview Transcript:
KEY

BB	Behram Billimoria (Interviewee)
AR	Aban Rustomji (Interviewer 1)
YP	Yasmin Pavri (Interviewer 2)
-	Speech cuts off; abrupt stop
...	Speech trails off; pause
Italics	Emphasis
(?)	Preceding word may not be accurate
Brackets	Brackets Actions (laughs, sighs, etc.)

AR: Good afternoon Mr. Billimoria, this is, my name is Aban Rustomji and this is

YP: Yasmin Pavri

AR: And we want to thank you very much for this interview for the oral history project so if you would please tell us your name, and where you live,

BB: My name is Behram Piroshaw
i Billimoria and I live 119 Oxford Court, Richmond, TX 77469.

AR: Thank you. (murmurs). So, (what happened) Mr. Billimoria you have been in, how many years have you been in Houston?

BB: I came in 1992 August. August 1992, about say 28 or 15 I'm not, exactly I don't remember that. I have the date in my files. I came in August now.

AR: 1990..

BB: 1992

AR: 1992. And where di you come from?

BB: I come from Zanzibar, East Africa.

AA: Wow

BB: Tanzania, Tanzania

AR: Wow, wow. So did you grow up in Zanzibar.

BB: I was born in Zanzibar.

AR: So tell us a little bit about your early life in Zanzibar

BB: Well, um when I was young, when I was young I went to school to a boy's school ...Madressa school and then I went to high school like a boy's school

AR: Was it an all boy's school? Or boys and girl?

BB: No, no all boys

AR: No girls

BB: There was a school run by nuns ... boys and girls but they all used to sit separately. But my father did not put me there because he couldn't afford it. So I was in the boys school most of the time. And, a, after finishing my first,... you know a seven years you have to finish it but then

AR: Middle school

BB: High school

AR: High School

BB: Then I finished my first year, second year, third year and fourth year and Senior Cambridge. I completed my Senior Cambridge. I passed my Senior Cambridge. After Senior Cambridge I got a job in bank you know.

AR: In Zanzibar

BB: In Zanzibar. All the time I was in Zanzibar.

AR: Ans what, how many brothers and sisters were you in Zanzibar?

BB: Oh, actually we were, my, you see, we three of us were from first mother and another three from the second mother. My mother died when I was very young, about nine years old. And my father married her sister, you know.

AR: Oh, so she was kind to you?

BB: More or less.

ALL: (Laugh)

BB: She was very

AR: She was your Masi your aunt. Yes.

BB: My Aunt and also she became my step mother.

AR: Yes.

BB: But we never considered her as a step mother. We used to call her Mamma all the time. And she would give me a hard time but mostly she was good.

AR: Good. Now, when you were in Zanzibar what was, how many Zoroastrians were in Zanzibar? And what was life like? Did you have an agiary? Just tell us a little bit.

BB: Exactly I don't remember how many Zoroastrians but there must be about 200 to 250 Parsi Zoroastrians in Zanzibar and we were known by the local people as Parises. Instead of Parsis they would call us Parisi.

AR: Parisi. Huh, OK.

BB: Parisi. And we had a temple, fire temple. It was a small temple. Of course, just like we have here, but, ours was bigger than this. And big hall and we used to get our ceremonies done there – Navjotes and weddings and also maran (means death ceremonies) also.

AR: And you had a priest.

BB: ... and there were two priests at a time. And if there was a death ceremony we used to do there only and we had a graveyard next to the ...Parsi Sham Baug. We used to call it Parsi Sham Baug.

AR: So there were houses around there? Where did you live?

BB: No.

AR: You lived somewhere else.

BB: It was say about one mile from the place I lived. We were staying in the Stone town. It wasn't walking distance we had to go on our bicycle. Many people didn't have car. The most important thing was bicycle because things were very dear you know.

AR: Yes.

BB: Post Office just down there, bank is down there. The only thing far was the bazaar. Market was very far away. When you want to buy fish and meat. Otherwise every thing was close by.

AR: So sounds like you had a happy childhood.

BB: Something like that. You know we knew everybody

AR: Yes.

BB: We knew every Parsi. I knew everybody.

AR: So then you went to Bombay to get married.

BB: No no no. I didn't go to Mumbai to get married (laughs)

AR: No?

BB: I just went on holiday.

AR: On a holiday, OK. And you

BB: I had a lot of leave coming, 170 days leave so I said let me spend me otherwise I won't get it later on. So I went to Bombay and

AR: Did you have family in Bombay?

BB: No I don't have any family but I have, we had my father's

AR: Yes. Go ahead, go ahead.

BB: We had my father's friends over there, you see. Sanjana, they were called Sanjana. My father came from Bombay you know to work in Zanzibar and we had some friends. They were

Shroff family. So that is the only family I know. So whenever we used to go to Bombay we were supposed to visit them and, and then we had um, her name was Jalabehn and we used to call her Jala Masi you see and we used to go there you see every four years or five years to Bombay from Zanzibar you know. Everyone used to go. Even my father used to go several times. Last time I went to Bombay was in 1964. I haven't been to Bombay.

AR: Tell us about the time you went when you found your bride.

BB: Oh, we just uh, Somebody came to – I didn't go to find a bride. I just came to, for a holiday.

AR: (Laughs)

BB: Somebody came there to me and said there was a nice looking girl and if you would like to see her. I said: "let's go and see" I said to some friends – let's go and see her. What's wrong with just seeing her? (repeats in Gujarati). (In Gujarati): We will go and get a good snack and tea.

AR: Laughs

BB: So then we met at Chowpatty Road. I met my wife at Chowpatty. She came with her friends then we went with our friends. I went with my friends. I had my friend Noshir and um there was another woman called um, Vera Billimoria because I was staying with them when I was in Bombay. So then we went to see her and then you know this was arranged by a Kajwalli (matchmaker). Then we were asked what is your opinion so I said OK. Let's see what the girl says. The girl said: What is your opinion. Then the Kajwalli, I don't know what happened but the kajwalli came to me and said the girl has agreed.

AR: But in one meeting?

BB: Ya

AR: In one meeting!

BB: I went to see another one

AR: But she said yes. You must be very striking.

BB: One meeting, yes, one meeting.

AR: Very good.

BB: She was a quite good looker, I mean

AR: She's very good looking.

BB: And I had no intention of marrying at that time. I said look I'm not prepared for marriage you see. I just came Bombay...

AR: How old were you?

BB: I was thirty years old.

AR: OK, that was old enough.

YP: Of course

BB: Not according to this age now.

AR: OK. (Laughs). So then after you got married you went back to Zanzibar? Or you got married in Zanzibar? Where did you get married?

BB: Married in Bombay.

AR: In Bombay, yes.

YP: During that same visit?

BB: Huh?

YP: During that same visit or you went back to

BB: During the same visit.

YP: OK

BB: I went to Bombay in 19.., wait a minute, 57 I think. Because ... we got married. '57, end of end of November.Actually...The State of Bombay. It was ...court, State of Bombay. At that time people were not flying around, you know.

AR: Yes.

BB: We didn't have that many airlines.

AR: That's true.

BB: Mostly the journey was done by ship you see and we had this State of Bombay. So I was in the State of Bombay and I stayed there and I met this woman and then I decided to get married and then I came down with her to Zanzibar.

AR: And you raised your two children in Zanzibar – Rashna and Nauzer.

BB: Then when she become pregnant I had to send her to Bombay because at that time there was no one to look after her in Zanzibar because you know my father was working, my mother

was working so I said you'd better go to your mother because here we won't be able to help you. In Zanzibar. So she went to Bombay and Rashna was born in Bombay. So Shirin and Rashna, they were born in Bombay. My son Nauzer was born in Zanzibar.

AR: So after your stay in Zanzibar how did you come to the United States?

BB: You see after the revolution in 1964, everybody was put off because we were not black people. So I was ut off in October, end of October. At that time Shirin was in Bopmbay.

AR: One second. What do you mean by put off? They wouldn't talk to you?

BB: No no. (In Gujerati) I was given leave.

AR: Oh, you got fired from your job. Dismissed.

BB: Not fired. They said from the end of October you..

AR: Will not work. Oh, Ok. OK.

BB: So after staying about 14 months I got a job in American Consulate in Zanzibar. And then, OK, I got a job in Zanzibar, October, I got a job in '66 in 1966. After working there for another couple of years in 1971 the American government opened a new office in Arusha called United Stated Agency. So I asked them to give me a transfer because things were not very pleasant in Zanzibar at that time after the revolution you see, and I had a young daughter you see. So I took them to Arusha. My aunty was there. You see, my mother's sister was in Arusha. So we all went there and then uh, I worked with this government from 1971 till 1992. And... I was planning to come here. Actually I was planning to go to Canada but it didn't come out. But then I met the ambassador in Dar-e-salam and I asked him whether he can help me to go to America. So then somebody helped me to write a letter . I mean somebody helped me to write, an officer he wrote for me and he recommended me and the ambassador agreed. I got a letter from him

AR: Hmm

BB: And that's how I came to . I got a visa.

AR: And you came to Houston because you knew somebody here?

BB: No no. I got a visa to come to America but I still needed a sponsor.

AR: Hmm

BB: So I've got a cousin (in Gujerati - my mother's brother's daughter). My Mama (uncle) married outside woman. He married a Baluchi girl and he used to

AR: Yes. I've seen her.

BB: You must have seen her.

AR: She's very kind.

BB: So she sponsored me. I... My uncle told her: See that you sponsor Behram and his family. So she sponsored me. I got a visa, then I got a sponsor that's how I came. So we in 1992 here. We couldn't bring the children along because they were over age. They were over 18.

AR: Oh OK.

BB: They were over 18. They have to stay in Zanzibar

AR: For how many years?

BB: Oh, not Zanzibar, they has to stay in Arusha, Arusha .

AR: For how many years did they stay by themselves?

BB: They came bout in 2000.

AR: In 2000, OK

BB: After I become citizen.

AR: Oh, OK, then you sponsored them.

BB: Their number came up and I sponsored them. It was just touch and go.

AR: Yes.

BB: Really touch and go.

AR: Yes. When you came to America, what were your first feelings? Did you, were you happy, was it strange?

BB: Actually I came to America because of the children because they would not have any future there.

AR: Yes.

BB: They would not have any future there. That's why I made a move to come here.

AR: Smart move.

BB: (Speaks in Gujerati) Yes, For the kids because Is it OK if I speak in Gujerati?

AR: Yes you can, you can.

BB: But English is better

AR: Yes, English is better.

BB: Because there was not much scope for the children, our children because we are not African. And also the trend was there that if you don't pass in Swahili you can't go to college. You may have passed in other languages A grade, B grade but if you fail in Swahili you've had it. That's why Nauzer could not get a job, could not admission in university. Nauzer wanted to become a surgeon you see.

AR: Hmm

BB: Ya.

AR: You faced discrimination in Zanzibar.

BB: Discrimination was there. After revolution, there was discrimination.

AR: Yes. So did you feel the same way in America? In the United States

BB: Well, when I first came nobody here no Parsi family came forward to help us you see. We were just left on our own.

AR: That is sad.

BB: Because we were staying in Gulfton at that time so they said "Oh, now you don't call us, we'll call you".

AR: Oh.

BB: I was a member of the uh..

AR: Association?

BB: Association at that time and every time we were having our meeting in Savoy Hotel remember?

AR: Yes.

BB: Yes. I came several times. And me and wife we attended celebration uh gathering. But later I gave up you see. Because I found one thing - anyone, any Parsi coming from overseas - if you come from Galveston then they would come to receive. My name was not mentioned in there. That's what I felt.

AR: I'm sorry.

BB: We came from Zanibar, no mention of my name at all. No one even bothered us. So I...

AR: That is our fault. I don't know whose fault but

BB: Well I used to come to functions....

AR: Yes. It was a mistake, yeah.

BB: I used to come to several functions which when the regular function was, we used to come.

AR: But did you have a job here in the US?

BB: No I didn't have a job, didn't have a job. I had to find my own job. I stayed here for one year without a job. And first job I found with Dhanani Company, Gulshan Enterprise so I couldn't choose, I couldn't be choosy to get a job because I was already 65 years old and the job market was not good for a I didn't have any I mean degree or anything you see. The only thing I had was a Senior Cambridge. My highest education was Senior Cambridge that's all. But I used to work in bank account, banking before so I knew about a little bit of accounting so I got the job. And this Mr. Dhanani was a very nice person. He gave me a job straight away when I told him I was a Parsi so he gave me straight way job. He told ne to come and work with us tomorrow.

AR: So what did you do out there? What work did you do?

BB: Accounting. Paper work, paper work.

AR: Paper work

BB: Accounting. You see they have a lot of these stores, no. This company, Gulshan Enterprises, has a lot of stores - convenience stores

AR: OK, OK.

BB: Corner stores and all that. So there paper work would come to us and then we open up and then you check it out, the money orders and all that. Initial thing, you see. Not proper accounting I mean. And I worked with them for 15 years.

AR: Ya. So tell us some, some highlights of your life. Some things that made you really happy whether you have brought up two wonderful children and I didn't know your wife but she was a beautiful woman so tell us some happy instances in your life that you think back and say "I did this".

BB: Happiness is that I brought my children here. That is the most happiest time because when I was in Zanzibar mind you I was not involved in bringing them up because when I was in Zanzibar she went to Arusha. I'm getting mixed up now. I went to Arusha and we stayed in Arusha for more than 27 years. I worked with American Government for 27 years.

AR: Yes. Really, that's a long time.

BB: Counting from Zanzibar to Arusha. In Zanzibar I was working for Continent. In Arusha I was working with USAID and agency for international development but they had an office called Original Office Development Office for East Africa which was working with the East African community. So from there I got a visa with help from my Ambassador. I came here, children had to wait because they were over age, they couldn't come because they were not under 18. So they have to stay. I came here and then I tried to become as fast, a citizen as soon as possible but something went wrong and then it took me more than five years – it took me more than 6 years to become a citizen. Thing (?) is if I become a citizen, my children came up. And still I had to sponsor and I sponsored then and they came. When they came we stayed in Gulfton no.

AR: Yes. Now I know you have two wonderful children. But I want to hear from you

BB: What?

AR: That they look after you well, and that they

BB: ...they do

AR: Yes. But I want to hear this from you so we can record it.

BB: ...from some years when I had a heart attack they took me from office, they took me to the hospital and from the hospital when I came they said now you are not going to stay in an apartment now you are going come and stay with me. So you see since then I am here. From 2005 I am here.

AR: I'm sure that they enjoy your company too.

BB: Yeah.

AR: That they look after you and you look after them. That's' what's good.

BB: I stay with them till today with them. My greatest interest was in coming here to bring the children out from Zanzibar because they did not have any future there.

AR: Yes.

BB: Zanzibar

AR: So what do you think is the future of Zoroastrianism? What do you think in America? We all come, we go our own ways.

BB: You know our community is getting smaller and smaller

AR: So what do you think about that? What's your opinion?

BB: My opinion is that the times have changed I mean. We should not stick to one principle. Suppose that a boy marries outside, the woman and children should be taken into Zoroastrian.

AR: We agree.

BB: It's going to happen.

AR: Yes.

BB: Because tomorrow if Nauzer marries somebody (parjat) outsider, what an I going to tell him? Am I going to say no?

AR: You say welcome. Welcome.

BB; Of course I have to go out.

AR: No, no.

BB: (In Gujerati) There is no space here. (Laughs)

AR: Nauzer will get a bigger house. (Laughs)

BB: This house will stay with them till they finish the payment.

AR: Yeah.

BB: Then the wife died for me and ...(gets emotional)

AR: Yes, that was very sad for you. I know that. It's it's it's hard. It's very hard to lose a, a partner. But you have such good memories that you have happy times with her and you looked after her so well so that's a reward.

BB: Yeah. I can go on as well. She had to be looked after.

AR: Yes.

BB: We did not leave her alone.

AR: Yes. Very devoted. Yes. You have family in London don't you?

BB: Ya.

AR: And tell us a little bit about them.

BB: I got my, my, my two brothers Dadi, Rusi. Then from the second mother I got the Fereddy, Freny and Tehmu. Dadi is in Dubai. All these others, others are in UK. Freddy, Freny, Tehmu, they are all in UK. My brother also died last year. Rusi and Rumi they both died... They had a big house. They had to sell it.

AR: Yes. Nauzer was very attached to the grandmother even it.

BB; Yes, both of them.

AR: Nauzer and Rashna, both.

BB: They went to see her when she was alive and then on the funeral they went when she died. She went also. And they went, two of them recently to celebrate her 100 years. She became 100 years in July 7.

AR: Very good.

BB: I was here, I didn't go. I was staying with my cousin.

AR: Yeah.

BB:

AR: Yasmin you want to ask him any questions? No? So anything else you want to say because this interview of yours is going to be on the Rice University website so is there anything that you want to say to the community or to your children or...

BB: Well our community is growing now. Because I understand even the Irani Zarathostis are joining.

AR: Yes. Not all of them but they are coming now. More and more are coming.

BB: But our, our, our population is not growing. That's the problem.

AR: But if you go to the venter you see a lot of young children.

BB: But they are not.. How many are we , only 500?

AR: Yeah.

BB: You see how this Muslim community like the

AR: (Laughs)

BB: How many are getting in every day? Then they want to bring more family back. I was just reading that.

AR: Yes. You don't like that?

BB: No. Look, my cousin's family they are all Muslims. But they are nice.

AR: They are good people.

BB: They are good Muslims. They are not these fanatic types you see..

AR: That's right. You're right.

BB: They don't believe in Sharia law.

AR: Yes,

BB: These people want to bring Sharia law here.

AR: Yes.

BB: We are going to have problem. We are going to have problem. If America is not careful, they are going to have problem.

AR: OK.

BB: I hope Donald Trump will stop them.

AR: Oh, ho ho. (laughs)

BB: (Laughs)

AR: OK. All right. We thank you very much for this. We really appreciate your time and are there any other questions that I had that you would like to answer?

BB: How would like to be remembered?

ARL Yes.

BB: (Laughs). I am not the famous man.

AR: No, but we all have memories. That's how you stay immortal. Everybody is famous for their own children. Everybody if famous for their own family.

BB: No I don't think I will be remembered. Because I will be ... like her.

AR: No I think you will be remembered because you came from a part of the world, which is really fascinating.

BB: I will show you a picture of Zanzibar.

AR: OK. Ahhhh
BB: (Shows picture) This is Zanzibar.
AR: Oh, it's beautiful. Yes. That is very pretty.
BB: I was staying somewhere here. (Points to a place on the picture).
AR: Next to the water.
BB: Yes. Yeah
AR: Yeah, yeah, very nice.
BB; That was the building from here. This was the German furdeh.
AR: Yes.
BB: Zanzibar sometime back was controlled by German, Portuguese, and I don't all what else. So this was the German furdeh And there was another furdeh here.
AR: So what is this? What did you say this was? Furdeh?
BB: Furdeh means wharf.
AR: OK. A wharf.
BB: Wharf, furdeh.
AR: Furdeh is wharf. OK.
BB: This was the warehouse you see. This one. And then later on they made a, they made it English Club.
AR: Yes.
BB: English Club. And her, I think here is the ...(27:19)\
AR: Well you will have to send me this picture so we include it in your transcript. So what city is this?
BB: This is a better ...House of Wonder. And somewhere here also there was Cawasji Dinshaw's bungalow. Over here, this one.
AR: Oh.
BB: (In Gujerati) This is Cawasji Dinsahw's bungalow.
AR: Oh, Ok, Ok
BB: Cawasji Dinshaw was a, was a taking care of everything, Agiary (firetemple). Parsi people of course we would, we were giving donation every month, about 10, 15 dollars. 15 shillings but that was not enough to run the whole Agiary with two priests so rest of the, rest of the burden was picked up by Cawasji Dinshaw. (In Gujerati) It was their Agiary.
AR: Hmm
BB: But unfortunately Sham Baug is already sold. That place was called Parsi Sham Baug.
AR: Sham Baug. Parsi Sham Baug.
BB: Parsi Sham baug,
AR: Ya.
BB: Sham Baug means small farm. Small farm. And the, and the Agiary was there and then behind the, was the graveyard. My mother is buried there, you see. Most of my family members, Karai family, you see my mother comes from Karai family, so most of the Karai family are buried there.
AR: Well do you still, are you fluent in Swahili still?
BB: Well, I can speak, I can speak, but not very fluently. I can speak but sometimes I might
AR: Forget some words?
BB: Forget. It is difficult to get the words out.
AR; Yes, yes. Well that is
BB: My cousin speaks Swahili so I get updated from there.
AR: But that is, that is quite a plus to be able to speak Swahili.
BB: I can speak Swahili, I can speak Hindustani, I can understand Urdu
AR: Gujerati
BB: Gujerati of course I can read and write.
AR: English
BB: English I can read and write.
AR: So you know many languages.
BB: But it doesn't help anything.
AR: (Laughs). It does.
YP: Of course it does.

AR: All right. OK. Thank you very much.
BB: Anything else you want to know?
AR: I think I'm, I'm set. So one of the questions was like when you are here . One last questions probably , is when you were here, when you think of yourself in America, do you think of yourself as an American, or as a Zorosatrian, or somebody that came from Africa, what do you think of yourself?
BB: I am an American citizen.
BB: I would say, I would say.
AR: I am an American?
BB: I am an American citizen but by caste I am Zoroastrian.
AR: OK, Very good.
BB: Parsi Zoroastrian.
AR: Very good. OK
BB: But I wouldn't say I am Pakistani or irani you know. I am not Iranian.
AR: No, you are not Iranian?
BB: I am not Iranian.
AR: And you can't say
BB: I am not Iranian or Pakistani. I am a Zanzibarian.
AR: OK.
BB: Parsi Zarathushti . (In Gujarati) Not even Indian, I am not an Indian because I came from Tanzania.
AR: No.
BB: So actually I was Tanzanian.
AR: You were Tanzanian.
BB: Then I came here, I became citizen and I become citizen, I become American. ...
BB: (Looking though questionnaire) there was one question you said ... Parsis were living in a confined place you see.
AR: Yes.
BB: (In Gujarati) It was not like you stayed here and her and her. It was a small place and everybody was nearby and we used to go and visit each other often. . Mostly Parsis were staying in the Stone town on this side. (showing in picture). Shangani Main Road and Balani.
AR: Yes.
BB: They were staying there. I used to swim from here, I used to swim from here and go from here to there. (Show on picture).
YP: Wow.
AR: And how long was that? How many miles was that?
BB: (In Gujarati) – not too far in miles. But there was a current here. And if you are not careful you can be droned.
AR: Drift out there.
BB: I was caught one of the days in the current but I didn't swim against the current I swimmmed with the current. When you are caught in current, you don't swim against the current, You swim with the current and try to go sideways to the shore. That's how you got yourself.
AR: All right.
BB: I used to swim a lot. But now, recently I have started having cramps. And now I can't swim.
AR: Oh. That's
BB:.....but I could swim for a long distance. And I used to go swimming everyday. Practically everyday. I had a boat also, sailing boat. I had a sailing boat, I had a local "garawa", a canoe. We would balance it. In the morning, take out of the lock and balance. I think I have got a picture also. I don't know. Nauzer should have it. It is an old picture – black and white.
AR: OK. We'll ask Nauzer to provide us with those pictures to add to it.
AR: OK. Thank you very very much. We appreciate this interview. And we will let you know when we transcribe it and it is up on the website.
BB: If there is anything else you want to know, let me know.
AR: OK. I will.
YP: Thank you.
BB: I was getting mixed up with the, with the Zanzibar to Arusha.

AR and YP: No no, you did just fine.

AR: So I'm going to now turn off the recording.

BB: I joined the Consulate in 1966 January and worked with them till 1971, August. Then I got transferred to Arusha. From '71 to 1992 August, in Arusha. Arusha, also becoming Tanzania. We had a revolution in Zanzibar in '64 and things were not pleasant you see. And my daughter was very young you know. About 10 years old and in Zanzibar if you had a young daughter anybody could come to your house and ask for the marriage of your daughter and you cannot say no.

AR: Oh that's terrible.

BB: You can't say no. If you say no you are put inside

AR: And she was pretty.

BB: Everyone should marry each other. There was intermarriage they wanted. Karume was a very hard dictator, he was a dictator. We were a Then we were forced to join Tanzania. And Tanganyika and Zanzibar they joined together. That's how you got Tanzania. And then they put Tanzania. That's how they become Tanzania.

AR: They put the two things.

BB: Now Zanzibar wants to get separate.

AR: Hmm. Ok, I'm turning it off now. Thank you.

BB: All right.