

Maria Matlock:	00:01	This is Maria matlock interviewing Arsalan Syan for the immigration, uh, 439 immigration history course at Jmu. OK. So, um, uh, when, and where were you born?
Arsalan Syan:	00:19	Kirkuk City in Iraq. A in nineteen- nineties, uh... 1969.
Maria Matlock:	00:27	And, um, did you grow up there or did you grow up somewhere else?
Arsalan Syan:	00:27	Excuse me?
Maria Matlock:	00:34	Was that the, the place where you grew up, where you had you spent your childhood or did you grow up in another place?
Arsalan Syan:	00:39	Yeah, I grew up in Erbil cities, a city around one hour distance between my own city, and other city. Uh it's called Erbil City.
Maria Matlock:	00:49	OK. Um, and what was it like living there? What was it like living there?
Arsalan Syan:	00:56	What was like,
Maria Matlock:	00:58	yeah, I'm like, what kind of experiences did you have living? Um, in that place?
Arsalan Syan:	01:04	You mean my graduation and my experience or?
Maria Matlock:	01:08	Yeah, just like, um, what was your childhood? Um, like. Um, what kinds of things did you do as a kid? Um you know where, did you go in that city
Arsalan Syan:	01:18	when? Uh, when I first six years I started the study and uh, uh, I completed, uh, my engineering degree dsc engineering in Baghdad city, that's the capital of Iraq. It's far from my city around three, maybe five hours driving.
Maria Matlock:	01:18	That's a long drive.
Arsalan Syan:	01:53	I thought, "I will stay in Baghdad, not moving daily, so it's just stay there and
Maria Matlock:	01:53	[Arsalan's wife comes in] Hi
Arsalan Syan:	01:53	I, uh, this is my wife, by the way. She's named Sakar.
Sakar Mahmood:	01:53	Hi

Maria Matlock:	01:53	Hi, how are you?
Sakar Mahmood:	01:53	I'm nice, thank you.
Maria Matlock:	01:53	I'm Maria, it's nice to meet you.
Sakar Mahmood:	01:53	Nice to meet you.
Maria Matlock:	02:08	Um, let's see. Um, so what did you study when you were in school? You mentioned engineering earlier.
Arsalan Syan:	02:19	Yes, I just uh, After I graduate high school, I joined with the university that I studied, mechanical engineering, general mechanical engineering. And I graduated at 1992. Then after that I started working my job. So I work with the government, uh as the head of the mechanical department, in the ministry of municipalities and tourism, and I spent it the around 23 years, but I moved to different places, like a different position higher than that, What I started. But the last job that I, [coughs] Sorry. I was a deputy of general director. The ministry after that, I supervise at the 120 meter, as I mentioned to you before we start, I think that's the biggest road in urban city.
Maria Matlock:	03:30	Right and how did you meet your wife? When did you get married?
Arsalan Syan:	03:30	We married at 1993.
Maria Matlock:	03:38	And um, how did you meet her?
Arsalan Syan:	03:40	Actually, uh, uh, me and her cousin. Uh we was student in university together and we have a far relation with this family. But, I didn't meet her before. I just meet with her cousin, and we are students together. I feel that this family is a good family. So I can find someone from this family that's going to be my wife for future. I ask him if, uh, they have a year, like a to compare with my age is going to be OK with me. And he offered to me, uh, his cousin, uh, because his wife, a sister with uh, my wife, so he say that uh, uh, we have uh, my cousin and you come speak her, and if you on if you feel that you can, Eh, interesting together you kind of do the process. And I meet her one time in the marriage ceremony. I feel that I am interested with her. So we start the process. And we married. yeah.
Maria Matlock:	05:00	And You said that you had four children earlier.
Arsalan Syan:	05:00	Yes.

Maria Matlock:	05:04	Um, how old are they and what are their names?
Arsalan Syan:	05:10	Uh the old one, His name's Sivar. He's 24 years now and he's working like a team leader in Shenandoah Grows. And the next semester, on the summer semester he was starting his study in a college community, that's in Blue Ridge.
Maria Matlock:	05:10	Ok.
Arsalan Syan:	05:29	Yeah in Bridgewater. And then my other son who's named Danar, he's 22 years. He's already student in the college, uh Blue Ridge uh, what you call it? college. uh Besides his study, he is working on the weekends in Marshall as a forklift driver. And the other one, his name is Renar, he's 16 years now. uh, Sixteen years. Ah, he's a great kid in high school. Harrisonburg high school. And Ali, he is the small one, and he is uh only seven years. And he is in Smithland elementary school, grade one.
Maria Matlock:	06:13	All right. Um, so when did you leave Iraq?
Arsalan Syan:	06:17	I leave Iraq a actually, I arrived at United State on the twenty-nineth, uh November 2016.
Maria Matlock:	06:28	Ok, Um, so right in the middle of the presidential elections.
Arsalan Syan:	06:30	I have uh, uh, because we, we, uh, we have a special immigration visa because after we arrived with united, because after two weeks or maybe three weeks, we received our green card. So we are permanent resident now.
Maria Matlock:	06:48	Um, so what was it like coming in here during that time in America? It was a very fraught political time. And especially with um like the, the candidates that we had.
Arsalan Syan:	06:48	Um, I don't understand your question, excuse me.
Maria Matlock:	07:06	Um, so what was it like seeing the elections going on here in the us? like um seeing now President Trump and Clinton going against each other in the election? um like, what were your reactions to that?
Arsalan Syan:	07:22	Uh, I think that's not the effected on us, because when we arrived he had not started to be a president. After we arrived, then he uh a president of the United States is a political decision, is sometimes is difficult for us as a refugee. But the, I believe he sometime speak something going to, uh, after that, uh, it's something would be changed. So he, uh, maybe change

his mind sometimes. I believe it's a little confusing for us sometimes, when he make a decision. And after that it's going to be clear, uh, the change of decision. In the beginning when he, uh, when he, uh, president, he decided to get out all non-United States resident to outside. But after that he changes that plan to, for example, people who's coming so big already on there legally they can't stay. But only the people who is not coming, uh, like a closing border the yellow, they have much anymore in the United Stated. And I don't know if this is the things that they use them sometimes for like people like us.

Maria Matlock:	08:57	So what made you decide to leave Iraq? Why did you leave Iraq?
Arsalan Syan:	09:05	Uh, we have, I forget to inform you that I worked at the, uh, behind the United States army and I serve as the United States army in our country, more than one year as a translator and interpreter. Uh, so, uh, there is a law in united state, I believe is that any county that the United States army to go to that country and use the Army, and any people who leaving this country help the United States army for more than one year they have a right, and um their family, to get the visa and the immigration process through to move to the United States after the United State army leave that country. So after 2007 when the United States Army is moving to outside, with the president George w Bush when he make a decision the time, uh, after that, uh, this immigration processes was open for people whose, uh, was uh, working with the United States army, so I just a send an email to the United States embassy in Baghdad and I requested, for me and my family, our situation after the United States Army moved. We are feeling, we are not safe in this country anymore. So they make a decision and the forces after that, we moved to the United States.
Maria Matlock:	10:44	And um, did you come straight to Harrisonburg or were there other areas that you stopped in?
Arsalan Syan:	10:44	No, straight directly to Harrisonburg.
Maria Matlock:	10:44	Ok.
Arsalan Syan:	10:52	And I mean the fly when we, uh, arrived to Washington dc, and directly to, uh we not stay in Washington DC, we direct to Harrisonburg.
Maria Matlock:	10:52	What made you decide to come here?

Arsalan Syan:	11:05	<p>I actually, we have no aid here before we come. Uh, which city is better than the other in the United State? I, I just researched something to find which city is more safe, more comfortable for us. But the, actually we have some, uh, like a Kurdish community here. In Harrisonburg. I hear that. And uh, we have a relative, his name Uhmed, he was live here before we come and he told me about this. This is area is fairly safe, and very good to people who's coming new. And jobs available, easier than other places. Uh, uh, that's why we decided to come to the city that there's some Kurdish people like a community with us. In the beginning, you know, it's not easy to go to the other country and you not find in the city Anyone speaking your language is going to be difficult. Uh, but, uh, anyway, uh, he was like, our US tie with us and help us in the beginning, first month to find a house, uh and Church World Service also provided services, medical services for us. But he's also helped with the two biggest of our sons to the schools and health insurers. Um, uh, that's, it's like a relative. It's good. Better for us.</p>
Maria Matlock:	11:05	<p>Um, so, um how did you start working at the CWS?</p>
Arsalan Syan:	12:55	<p>Um, actually when we arrived with the United States, the CWS provided many, many things, uh, services for me and for my family. Like you're finding house for us, furnishing the house, provides food, help us to register for the food stamp in the beginning before you start to work, and they help us to find a job for me, for my sons, for my wife. In the beginning I worked in Ariake, because it's, you know, when you arrived to other like United States you cannot find a job for. I have BSC degree in engineering, but I believe that's not easy for you to find a job equivalent to my experience, so I decided to start any job available in the beginning to...to get some income for me and my family and I work at as a mechanical, uh mechanic operator in Ariake, but after two, three months I feel that this job is very hard to me because it was a night shift starting from 7:00 PM to 7:00 AM. All the night. It was very hard job. Then I, eh, feel that I'm not healthy and I visited a doctor. He told me, you cannot continue with this job so you have to move to other positions. After that...that this job actually not CWS find to me. Social services, because I applied for ten-up also. So they provided this offer to me, eh but I told them that I cannot do this job anymore. And they try to find some position, like a cargo marshall. I feel that this job also is maybe it's not. Then I decided to find a job by myself. I searched through the internet, and try the civil cases. And then finally I find the job is filling a machine operator, a second shift in Andrews, uh, Andrews Food North of America. Uh, I feel that this position is OK me, especially working at a computerized, and you can by the</p>

computers control the machines and it's easier and closer to my experience. So I started seven month, eh, working there. And they're finally, Lucia, I think you know her, she's a caseworkers in CWS. She's called me and she offered to me that there is a position available that case worker for Polish, Arabic, and English language. If I am interested in, I can go on and fill out the form and apply for this position. Then I decided that this position is OK with me, uh, and it's office work, not that hard like uh planned places. Uh, so I decided to go and fill out the form, and eh make the interview. And then they decided that I'm qualified for this position. And it was supposed to be a temporary job for three months. After the, eh during this agreement, if I prove it that I am qualified person for this position, they make a decision to be available to employ for that long time and staying with them. After two month, not three month, they decided that I'm qualified for this position.

Maria Matlock: 12:55 Oh, that's great!

Arsalan Syan: 16:56 So they make the decision, eh yeah, that I'm staying be a regular full-time employee with them as a case worker.

Maria Matlock: 17:00 Ok, and what do you do as a case worker?

Arsalan Syan: 17:04 As a case-worker I am, um, working on the RMP, RMP replacement and the replacement of placement. That's a position is there for the people who's new coming on the first three month we provide on... uh, before they come, we know...we get a notification that, the capacity of the family, how many, and if they have a disability or they have uh big kids or small kids... daughter, son. We, we, we know everything about this family. Uh, then we try to find the house for them. We have some sources, like agencies help us as the CWS to find the house, compare with the capacity of the family. And then, for example, if they have a disability, we know not find an apartment on the third floor, for example. We have to think about all these issues, uh, uh, after we find the house or we do a, like a, an inspection for the house to see if it's healthy or not. Uh that's our responsibility. And after we make sure that the house is ok, we make an agreement with uh, the uh, land owner.

Arsalan Syan: 18:22 And then, uh, we furnish a simple furnishings that require to the family, like a sofa, like a kitchen table. Uh, the kitchen should be available with all the things that are like to open and you no, [coughs] excuse me, the simple requirement. It should be available like the eh hot water, cold water, electricity, a heating system, the AC system should be available in that house. And

then we provide a depot one day, uh, before they come. Uh, we, uh, we bring some foods are going to be like a, a normal foods you're using for one week or two weeks or keeping in the house for the family. And in the day that they arrived, eh, we have to go to the airport to escort him to the house. Sometimes we not do that, we waiting an hour or... this because IOM arrange these things with us, uh, for example, a renter to provide the transportation for them to our office and we are awaiting them on in our office, so when they arrived we just introduced ourself as a CWS, and we are the case worker who's covering their cases. Then we pick up with the house and we explain everything to him that said, for example, the open house. How is the house working? Every details of the house, if it's um, if they arrived in the night we not take a long time with them because, you know, we feel that they are very tired, maybe because they have a long trip.

Arsalan Syan: 20:15

So we just give him some simple things. And then there we have a next-day visit. The next day is very important and it's required for us as a case worker to make sure that everything is OK with them. So the next day we're going to visit him to see if they need anything, that they are all healthy or they need some help there, emergency things. Also that you signed the agreement between the landlord and the newcomer. And also we, uh, uh, be given to him some cash money in case they need it, that's also required. Per adult is 50 dollar, per child is 25 dollars. That's maybe simple things they need. And then, uh, within seven days we have to arrange an appointment with him, let's call it, uh, orientation, uh, the family they are, we pick up into the office and we have several people that's working in different fields like education, like a help, like a job, like a community.

Arsalan Syan: 21:38

So we meet together with this family on each one, provide the service that he's specialized in. For example, you have uh Megan, she's specializing in the accounting issues. And Sara, she's in education. If they have a...kids that need to go to register to the school Sara is going to help them. If they need a, for example, for Medicaid and other issues, uh, Megan, she's responsibility. For the food stamp in the beginning because they have no job for the... because, uh, also they need, uh, uh, some, uh, like a help, like a food stamp. So a that's my responsibility to fill out the form. And also we have to register the, and make an appointment with the social security administration to get them social security card. That's my responsibility also. And uh, we have to enter another appointment with the social services. That's one, the staff for snap and food stamp and if they need to apply for the tenant.

Arsalan Syan:	22:46	So you have to arrange also another appointment. That's all the things that we have to do in the first week. Uh, we another program, we call it the MIC. That's for the parents who have a kids say under five years, uh, we have to apply also for these services. Also beside that, we have a match grant, that's a matching grant. That's the other program. It's also a CWS provided to the family before they start the job. But it's a little like... a complicate. If he applied for tenant, he cannot apply for the matching grant. If he apply for matching grant he cannot apply for [tenant]. So we had to organize these thing eh with that family. And uh, we explain everything to him to make him understand that the, which one they, they decide to involve with. Eh, also, I forget eh during the orientation, we do explain everything to that family about the United States, about the job, about how money is, how much is important the job in this country to, people have to work and they have no disability toward a up the. We have another visit, a family visit. It's before 30 days. I think I'm speaking a long time.
Maria Matlock:	24:18	No, you're fine.
Arsalan Syan:	24:18	It's ok?
Maria Matlock:	24:18	Yeah, absolutely.
Arsalan Syan:	24:21	OK. Because I want to explain everything to you.
Maria Matlock:	24:24	No, that's absolutely fine. It's good to like here exactly, like, how you're helping these people getting settled here.
Arsalan Syan:	24:34	Yeah, yeah because I believe it's very important for the people to know what we are doing at the CWS. Um, after, uh, before thirty day we make a, like a home visit, next home visits to the family to make sure that everything's OK with them. And then the unit this time our colleagues register those kids to the school if they required or if their ages are OK with the school. Um, uh, we invite the in the household or like a mother and a father to our office if they have a kid's over 18. They need to, they need to starting job. So we tried to find a job for these families, on some of them online. Some of them is a, uh, like a face visiting to work with a place and apply for them until they get the job. Then, uh, we just, uh, provide the, if they need in case any other issues, help. Uh, and we also decided that we have a one person, she's a responsible to, eh, learn them how the transportation to the city, for example, if they need anything, any places they do like a training for him, for the transportation, how they use it. And they provide the ticket. Is pretty good for them, for the beginning to not spending their

money. It's like a service now, CWS provided. After that, when they passed three months they changed it, they transfer it from the RMP to RSS. RSS, if they, you know, they are not much involved with a match grant we not providing and not give them any other money. Uh, but just we, uh, help them to, if they need a job, we've helped them. If they need the uh, any health issues we can help them. And also about the education, in case they need any other extra help, we can help them for this. That's our responsibility.

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| Maria Matlock: | 26:52 | That's great! Um, so, so when you came here to the United States, were there any culture shocks when you came here? Or was there anything that really surprised you? |
| Arsalan Syan: | 27:03 | Actually, it's not surprised me a hundred percent because of, you know, I worked with the United States army in our country, and, uh, during my job with them as interpreter sometimes we would, uh, like a friendly, we speak together. And I learned how the people living in the United States how, for example, how much they have to pay for rent, how much they have pay to use electricity, the internet and all these things. I collect some information before we arrived, but. But it's, you know, it's not like people, eh speaking something and you go into the place and see what's happening there. It's totally different. |
| Maria Matlock: | 27:03 | Yeah. |
| Arsalan Syan: | 27:03 | You understand what I mean? |
| Maria Matlock: | 27:03 | Yeah. |
| Arsalan Syan: | 27:55 | It's a little bit surprised but a too much. But maybe it's a surprise for, for other people. Who's not having communicate with United States people before going to be like a totally different. |
| Maria Matlock: | 28:20 | Yeah. Have you liked living in Harrisonburg? Have you felt welcomed in this community? |
| Arsalan Syan: | 28:29 | Yes. I like Harrisonburg so much. It's a very quiet city. The people here is very nice. I like to be on, also is good for like a, for the family. It's a very good area to live and I decided, also uh, decide that I'm now starting to process to buy a house for... |
| Maria Matlock: | 28:29 | Oh Wow! |

Arsalan Syan:	28:51	myself on my family because you know, decided that we staying here, and we prefer to stay in Harrisonburg, not that other places in United States. So we staying. Yeah. We decided to stay here.
Maria Matlock:	29:09	That's great! See, so you mentioned that there's a pretty strong Kurdish community here.
Arsalan Syan:	29:09	Yes.
Maria Matlock:	29:13	So, I know that last year there was a referendum about Kurdish independence. How did the community react to that?
Arsalan Syan:	29:13	I'm not understanding what you mean?
Maria Matlock:	29:23	Um, so last year there was the referendum on Kurdish independence. How did the Kurdish population, like the Kurdish community in this area feel about that?
Arsalan Syan:	29:35	Uh, actually, uh, it was, uh, uh, we communicate with each other about the independence referendum, it was easy for us to apply. It's a online so we just register and apply online to say yes to independent. And we applied. Me, my wife, my sons.
Maria Matlock:	29:59	And you all voted for independence?
Arsalan Syan:	29:59	Yes. I like independence.
Maria Matlock:	30:06	Um, So what was it like when you found out that, uh, they actually weren't granted their independence?
Arsalan Syan:	30:13	Ah, I'm not understanding what you mean?
Maria Matlock:	30:16	Um, so I believe in the referendum they ended up not getting independence. So how did that feel seeing them not getting that?
Arsalan Syan:	30:29	Well, I feel sad about that. Because, uh, uh, you know, the, the referendum is a, like a first step, the first step that the people who's living in the same places that they are decide to be independent with the other parts. It's like, our right. It's our right to say that's our dream. But if the political situation in the world is against this decision, that's not our fault.
Maria Matlock:	30:29	Yeah.

Arsalan Syan:	31:03	That's the work the for that and not accepted the this uh, uh, it's a democracy process. So we applied a democracy process to get the independent with other parts of Iraq, that's our right. And we not say that we are going to eh, use a military for this issue. Just we have a vote. So I think totally is democracy for us to ask the world to accept that we are a Kurdish people, we have a dream to be independent with other part. Especially, you have a totally different culture, different language, uh, everything we are different, not like other people, so we have a right to have a independent, and to have our flag in there, in the United Nations.
Maria Matlock:	31:58	Um, so do you think that they'll maybe have another referendum on that? Or do you think independence is still something that they can have?
Arsalan Syan:	32:05	Eh, Kurdistan people make it a referendum and they register, they voted for the firm. So I believe it's not needed to do that another time. Because already it's available, and registered, and all the world know that uh, uh, around eighty or eighty five percent of the Kurdistan people, they have a dream to be independent. So I believe it's not necessary to do this process again. Even even if, uh, if we do that because you, it's complicated. Because, uh, uh, Kurdistan, the big country of Kurdistan, it was a separated after the Second World War. To, four places, four countries. So part of us with Iraq, part of us was the other part of Syria, and the other Turkey, and the other Iran. I believe if we, uh, make another referendum that's not only for our part. Is going to be like a majority for all the Kurdish people in the world. In those countries, together. And maybe it's going to be useful also to do, another referendum, but including all the parts together.
Maria Matlock:	33:30	Yeah, so how has the conflict in Syria affected, uh....like have you gotten any refugees from Syria in recent years? Or what kind of, what areas do the refugees you work with come from?
Arsalan Syan:	33:40	Actually, after I started working there is no refugee coming new um, from uh, Iraq or Syria. Only I received one refugee, who is also on a special immigration visa from Afghanistan. The family's from Afghanistan, uh, they arrived 2017 to December. So only this family I recieved now. But uh we have a newcomer. But during this time there is some family from coming, but they is from Cambodia, from Eritrea, or from other places, not in Middle East.

Maria Matlock:	34:20	Yeah, So do you think that has something to do with President Trump's travel bans? Or maybe just the growing, um, hostility towards refugees from that part of the world in this country?
Arsalan Syan:	34:38	I believe yes, Mr. Trump effect it. Effective to not the people coming from Iraq or Syria or the Middle East, totally. Uh, maybe that's his decision effected negative on people, and it's not going to be easy for people who's a already applied to come to United State. And they have a right, because the law of the United States that allow him to, to come to United State because, uh, they have, uh, cases, um, it's approved already. And there's many, many cases approved from the Special, eh, special agencies that are responsible for that. But uh, maybe I believe it's a Mr. Trump's, eh Trump's decision that these people is not coming anymore, and that's affecting negatively. Maybe. Because some people need really to come here to the United States. They are not safe in these countries. Yeah.
Maria Matlock:	35:50	Well, I believe that's all the questions that I have. Um, let's see. Is there anything that you would like to talk about? Like maybe your experiences either in Iraq or here in the US?
Arsalan Syan:	36:03	We'll, uh, for the people that I believe when they arrived to the United States there is two challenge. The first one is the language and the second one is the health...health insurance. That's, two things is like a challenge for everybody. If he came from any other country he have to face-to-face with these two challenge. Especially the language, if you... the key to, to the language is the key to, to, to be a part of this, uh, country. To understand, to communicate with people. So I prefer, and I suggest is also to CWS, to make focus on this issue for the people, especially when they come to the United States in the beginning and they have no language. They have no skill to speak English. So, uh, but it's not easy to find, like a special places to learn English. There is some places like a Skyline, like other businesses in the JMU, you also.
Arsalan Syan:	37:37	Last year it was some classes, but this is not available. I'm not happy with that. Last year there was a semesters for the people who's coming. They just pay \$25 per semester. It's was, uh I was very happy with that service available at JMU, but I don't know why this year they decided to not the provide the services to the refugee. Uh, from there I asked him again...ask the JMU to open this service to the refugee because it's really important. Excuse me...
Maria Matlock:	37:37	Oh, it's fine!

Arsalan Syan:	37:37	[Speaking to his son, Ali, in Arabic]
Arsalan Syan:	38:09	<p>And also, uh, uh, as I mentioned, uh, the language and the health insurance. The health insurance is in the United States, the process is, I believe it's very complicated for a newcomer. In the beginning, a social service provide the Medicaid during the six or one year to the newcomer family. But after that they not provide these services. And the people have to find a, uh, insurance by themselves or during [their] job. And during the job, you have to spend monthly or weekly, you have to pay for that and it's going to be like a extra load to the new family. I believe if the social services or United State health department make a decision or help his people for at least three years, at least three years, they provide medical insurance to those families who's coming new. And then after that, maybe they learn better. For me, for me myself, uh, I speak English good, and I have a graduate university, and I maybe have a mind for how to arrange these things for me and my family. But there's people coming, they cannot, believe me, They need to learn how they opened the door. They need like a lecture to open the door or how to use the...excuse me... how to use the showers. They coming from Africa and they have no experience for nothing if they live in the open area before they come.</p>
Arsalan Syan:	40:01	<p>So these people need at least three years health insurance to be, to be a learning. Uh, after that they did this three years, It's helped them to learn English and they find a job. And doing the job, they learn how they communicate with people and what is the required to the family. Like a health insurance, like a transportation. There's people who come to here, and maybe they not use the card. So these kind of people is not easy for them. Maybe for me it's easy to, to, to involved with the new country, like the United States, or any other country. But for other people it's not easy.</p>
Maria Matlock:	40:01	Yeah, I'm sure it's very difficult.
Arsalan Syan:	40:52	<p>Yes, very difficult. That's why I maybe many, many of the refugees, they are not happy. Because these two things. First the language assistant and the second thing the health insurance. That's my opinion.</p>
Maria Matlock:	41:04	I'm sure it's difficult. I can't even imagine, you know, picking up and moving to a completely new area like that. Um...
Arsalan Syan:	41:04	You find any question?

Maria Matlock:	41:16	Um, I think that's, that's everything. Thank you for talking to us. This is very interesting. Is really awesome. Getting to hear your story.
Arsalan Syan:	41:22	Thank you so much for you. Throw a house and the discuss this position together. Hopefully it's going to be like a a voice to to tell somebody in the United State that these things is happening and this is required. Especialty for that new refugees and I thank you again for coming.
Maria Matlock:	41:22	Yes, thank you so much.
Arsalan Syan:	41:22	Have a great day and hopefully you pass this project! I am happy you are here.
Maria Matlock:	41:22	Thank you so much.