Oral history interview with Norman Kwan conducted by Ruth Belay and Daniela Ansovini
28 January 2020

00:00:00 **Ruth Belay**
Okay, thank you for agreeing to sit down with us. We are both very excited for this interview. If you would please state your name and the year that you graduated from U of T.

00:00:10 **Norman Kwan**
Yes. My name is Norman Kwan. I started the undergrad in 1973 and graduated and went for my master's in 1978, and then I was going through dental school at that time, 1979. I was the second year in dental school when that program [W5's *Campus Giveaway* episode] aired on Sunday, I believe, September 30th 1979. Because all these numbers, you know, now that I recall and it was very clear, because it certainly had a lot of impact for myself personally, and that's why I remember them.

00:01:09 **Ruth**
And what was your life like before going to U of T? Can you tell us a little bit about that?

00:01:15 **Norman**
My- I was a student at U of T- and was working part time. I was a trained mechanic in Hong Kong when I immigrated so, I was lucky that I was able to have a job. You know during some summers and to support my going to school for almost 10 years. You know, and- And then once I'm in school, I certainly was happy to have all the opportunity available to immigrants and Canadians. At that time, it was not very clearly defined as immigrant or Canadian. That's all we- I, myself just, how you call it?- just remained a fact that we live here in Canada and Canada is home. And like everybody else tried to advance ourselves in the society. Getting trained, getting education, getting- try to better ourselves. So, that was the life at that time.

00:02:50 **Ruth**
What were your first, I guess, impressions of U of T?

00:02:56 **Norman**
I think U of T was fairly, a fairly big institution. And certainly, when we attend there, people of the same cultural background usually stick among themselves. Like Chinese, especially at that time there was a big wave of Chinese immigrants coming over from Hong Kong, mostly. So, we studied together, we sort of supported each other academically and then you'd see other groups of people, like at that time the Jewish culture was very, also very prominent in the U of T environment. Less so other visible groups. You know, so basically, people were together according to their own culture, background, race that type of thing. Very obvious. So, certainly we have- I'm talking about the undergraduate year which is

from 1973 to 1977. Okay, so when I progressed to graduate school in 1978, then you get to involve more with the, I would call- the mainstream, mainstream society, than when I get into the professional school, the dental school, then you become more everybody else. So, you make friends with everybody in school. But, I remember very clearly doing undergraduate years that we usually stick to ourselves. And partly that probably was a reason why it got- why the program [W5] was presented the way it was. It was different at that time.

00:05:12 **Ruth**
Could you tell us about some of the student activities or organizations [laughs] you were involved in?

00:05:19 **Norman**
At that time, the Chinese Students' Association was very big group, because they are students who was here for a long time. Like for- so they have these movie nights organized by the Chinese Students' Association on St. George Street, St. George and College, just a little bit above the International Student Centre. And during Chinese New Year, they would have song and dance, have group- [inaudible], you know very traditional. Tried to have Chinese types of celebrations. Song and dance obviously [laughs]. So, that's how we associated, partially. And then we had our own group, like people who were going through the same programs would stick together. And then we would go off on our own. And then certainly, when there's activity organized by the Chinese Students' Soc-, Association, we were participants. Well. And I think that was that. Other groups certainly had their parties like fraternity houses had their parties, but the culture was different. They are more partying and drinking which from our culture, wasn't part of the scene. That type of thing. We would get together and have a buffet and a potluck dinner and then talk and stuff. That's how the campus was divided, I guess. Because most of my group going through the same classes, were mostly immigrant children. Child. You know? So, they were called the first-generation. They are not born here, but they immigrated here with their parent and continued on to get their education. That's basically the demographic of- the student demographic at that time. So, we speak mostly our own language, Cantonese, with ourselves. But basically, that's how-, our social activity was limited to that mostly.

00:08:12 **Ruth**
Were you involved in other, I guess, political organizations on campus? Student government or other sorts of bodies?

00:08:18 **Norman**
No, actually, only because it [the W5 program and subsequent protests] affected me so personally at that time. And after that process, I become more politically conscious. So, I become to join other groups and other

parties and stuff and associations, but not before. Not before the W5 program.

00:08:44 **Ruth**
Can you tell us a little bit more about how the W5 program started?

00:08:50 **Norman**
It, like I said, it was a Sunday evening. We have some friends over and have dinner and then watch the program together. And basically, the program was, is investigative journalism by Helen Hutchinson [laughs] the host, hostess. So, she came out saying, "hey, a lot of Canadians are upset because their own kids cannot get into university and that especially those professional schools while- the professional schools were taken up by foreign students." The pictorial depiction, at that time, was showing classes specifically of a pharmacy class, first year. Where 40% were Asian-looking. So, they were saying that and showing that class. And in the second instance they were showing, the registration day of the U of T medical school, first year. Again, they showed the oriental face. So, the fact was that, "hey, all these Asian faces were foreign students and taking over the professional spot in our school! So, while these poor, lack of a better word, Canadian kids- the white student, female student, try to get into a pharmacy class and cannot get accepted, in spite of how diligent she worked, and she ended up working for her father in St. Catherine's, pharmacy." So that contrast was very, very, powerful. And at that time, I was going through second-year dentistry, and I know very well all the professional school: you have to be either an immigrant or citizen before they'd even look at you. So, what they were saying was totally false! And that a friend of mine was agreeing with them, with the program, saying, "hey, yeah we are immigrants, we are visible minorities, therefore we need to accept this type of- there's nothing we can do about it so," You know, in other words, "take it and shut up". So just because of that I said, "no, I don't think so." And so basically, partially, I get involved because I wanted to prove to him that we are different here, now that we want to make Canada our home we surely need to protect our rights. You know, so.

The first thing I remember to think is to call the Canadian Student Association, the President. I can't remember her name- but I don't think it's- and say, "hey, have you seen this?" And they said, "oh, yeah we saw it." I said, "you know, so?" And then I think- I wasn't part of the Chinese Student Association at that time, like I said I was just participating in their activities, if they had something interesting. And, independently they had- the Chinese Students' Association have a meeting organized on that following Friday or Saturday to discuss about that. So, I said, "great, I'll be there." So, I show up and then, independently other faculties that the program had mentioned: the pharmacy faculty, the medical school, I was going to dental school, and engineering, I think the Chinese Students' [Association] President, she was an engineering student, and some other

program, we all met. And then decided that it wasn't fair because we are all immigrant or Canadian. Certainly not foreign students. So, we decided to form a group. And then- and I can't remember what we did the first- we formed a group and then had five representatives from that body to- The first thing we do was we went to- at that time there was a very prominent- they called it Chinese Canadian Professional, CCP? Chinese Canadian Professional Association [Chinese Professional Association of Canada?], or something like that. Meaning that all the professional people of Chinese origin if they wanted to join- they were a very powerful group because they were lawyers, doctors, engineers that have graduated and formed that group. So, they were a very powerful group.

So, we went to them and said, "hey, this is what's happening." And the response was very lukewarm because they were graduated already. They were professionals, they are busy with their lives so- first of all we went to meet with them. I remember the response was not very- was lukewarm if anything. "So, hey, do you guys stick together as a group? Therefor give people opportunities to single you out?" You know, that kind of shaming, self-shaming type of thing. And then, so we tried to defend ourselves: "no, no it was really wrong." So we- actually, I went and got a copy of the W5 copied [laughs]. There was another story, at that time it was a VHS and nobody, at that time, at home had a VCR! So, I had to go downtown- I borrow a tape from the library. I'm not supposed to take it out, but I took it out to have it copied in one of the video stores. I said, "I don't care just copy it." So, I got a copy. And that's how I copied it and started showing it around. I can't remember, 30 bucks or something to have it copied on a VCR. And then I show it to them and they were lukewarm. And then, I can't remember very in detail now what happened afterwards but- ah! So, I went to them and there was a law student at that time, he graduated and he was articling in one of the big firms at U of T, ah, at downtown Toronto. It was a big name lawyers and they loved this kind of a cases, which if they represent the Chinese community to fight for them, they probably benefit in some way. So, at that time we went and spoke with that lawyer through the introduction of the articling student- the Chinese articling lawyer. And he decided to represent us and sue the CTV, specifically the program. So, we were very happy- for free!

00:18:19 **Daniela Ansovini**
Pro bono?

00:18:20 **Norman**
Pro-bono. So, I said wow! Great! [claps] so we start talking to that lawyer, start to get all the details together, and then we filed the intent to action to the city. We then delivered to him, through that lawyer. So, after that, then we start to go around and talk to different Chinese associations in Chinatown and try to get their support. And then as people realized the issue, more now, looking at it. So, the Chinese Canadian professional group, which was lukewarm, it now become more involved. And once

they get more involved, they wanted to take control from the students, from us. Which is fine, we don't really care as long as a more prominent- as long as people with more resources took up the fight, surely it would be better. So, we start to work with that Chinese-Canadian professional group, lawyers especially, and we talked to a few lawyers and they were not- they were not very keen on doing this lawsuit, and as a matter of fact they discouraged it. So, the difficulty was, that now that we have more adult, meaning doctors, lawyers and stuff, now involved. So, our focus, or our influence even less. So, they ended up, they say this lawyer who wanted to do a pro bono was not good, has some issues, and we want you to go with this group, this lawyer and we want to pay him. And then we have a big fight over that, but in the end we- I- we have to go in and I say, "sorry- thank you very much, but no thank you." That type of thing. So, now the professional people start to get involved and that- and that we again hire a different lawyer and maintained the lawsuit and carried it further and put some pressure on CTV.

Now with that professional group, they want to physically identify each student that was shown on the clip! What's their name? Where they live? What student? What faculty? So actually, we go on all the student, go on to the faculty, and got all the names that were visible because you have to identify persons with damages. So, we did that. And then once the professional people- they involved, they have more resources, they hired- with the detailed information we provide for them, they hire Stephen Lewis, I don't know if you know-, [See *An audio-visual analysis of W5 "Campus Giveaway"* / Produced by the Council of Chinese Canadians in Ontario, 1979]. Stephen Lewis, to do a similar point-to-point rebuttal program of that W5 program. So, "hey, this student here is actually an immigrant first year…" -da da da. So, some of the clips, they interviewed the International Student Association making, quoting him out of context: "Hey, I'm sure there's a lot of foreign students here," they just cut that clip, right? As a matter of fact, there's none, zero foreign student in medical school, dental school or any program, so that program was blatantly false and misrepresentation was visible depiction on certain visible identifiable group, you know? So, that was pretty bad. So, and with that group, we again organized the community and one of the pivotal movements was that on January 26th?, 1980 we organized a protest march. And marched from St. George and Bloor Street, they have this big school there- can't remember what's it's called, it's probably changed, and marched down to Jarvis Street somewhere. There was where a CTV station were, was at that time- and so that's about what, 5 kilometers?

00:24:15 **Daniela**
There about, yeah.

00:24:17 **Norman**
And there, was so cold that day. So, we marched. Demonstrated. And send them a letter requesting them to retract, apologize, da, da, da...

And that day the executive producer came out and defended the program. Lionel Lum was the executive producer. And so, "it's true," da, da, da... And so, we continued to put, pressure up from different groups. And I think three weeks later he got fired and the CTV did provide an unconditional apology to the Chinese Canadian community. So, and through that, because now we have an organized group together with a lot of resources. And I don't know about power, powerful or not, but they represented all the people across the country at that time. So, with that we formed a group called the Chinese Canadian National Council, with some prominent doctors and professionals as the officials. And that the idea of that group, I remember the two-day conference where all the people involved with the W5 ad-hoc committee which now become a national deal. They all get together in Toronto and iron-out that name: Chinese Canadian National Council. The idea is to promote equality among Canadians, specifically Chinese-Canadian, and basically that's how- it still exists today. I don't know if you have a chance to talk to those groups. When you Google, you probably will find them and probably now they have maybe five different generations of officials, but that's how they get started. And the idea is that we- education to the Chinese culture is very- is supreme. Well not just the Chinese culture, a lot of other cultures, also would do anything to send their kids to become doctors, lawyers- you know [laughs] the whole thing. So, if- and the fact that they- they did that program was really touching a nerve there because if all the Asian descent, all visible minority will be forever treated as foreigners then we are being treated unequally. Meaning all the resources, all of the things will not be there. So that's why it touch a very big nerve in the Chinese community and it was a very successful civil activity, you know to- The whole thing last about 4-5 months, half a year. You know the pressure put on and then the benefit afterwards was certainly a more, more politically conscious community, I guess. You know. But those were the time when the Chinese Canadian populations not as big as now- maybe I don't know one tenth of the population. Now it's about 1 million across the country? I don't know I'm not too sure. But that was it basically, from start to finish.

00:28:59 **Ruth**

Just a question that I had- was there any push back from, I guess- during that time there was a rise in white supremacist groups being more visible on campus. Was there any, I guess, opposition that you received either from them or different groups that may not have necessarily agreed with –

00:29:21 **Norman**

Honestly, I do not feel that. Most push back from people who had immediate interest in protecting their job! More so than another group come in and try to, try to discredit or belittle what we are trying to do. I did not feel that. It was mostly- But we went about the professional way because we had all this highly trained, highly intelligent, professionals organizing. So, we get all the big-name people like George Imai, and

Harold-, Alan Borovoy- all the big name civil activists. And Stephen Lewis, you know those are big names. All look at it and, "hey this is not right!" And so, in those days when you present the visual effect, people look at it and call it what it is, it's right or wrong, and everybody supported it. So, no I cannot tell you that, but then again, there was a more- in those days much more of simpler, gentler society. Right? In those days. [laughs] Yeah. Much simpler. So, we don't have all these-

00:31:02 **Daniela**
Can I ask like- can I ask how the university responded? Were they supportive? Did they create, in terms of what you were looking to do? Were they present at all? Or did they just sort of-

00:31:19 **Norman**
No, they were- In those days, they were just right after the Vietnam War. So, there's not so much protest on campus anymore. And, I don't think- I think the university was fairly neutral. We want to rent spaces for a meeting and we always get it- you know there's not resistance that way. Not as political sensitive at that time, so there are many issue, I guess, through the 1960s, 1970s, there's a lot of protests and people get used to it, right? But when you get into the late 1970s, early 1980s, it was- No, I think the university was there, but they don't do any- they remain neutral.

00:32:28 **Daniela**
So, they didn't talk about what the- the figures of enrollment and that-

00:32:32 **Norman**
Oh! Of course! We had to go in and take out all those fact sheets from them.

00:32:38 **Daniela**
They didn't provide-

00:32:39 **Norman**
Oh, no, no, no, no! But they- but they had no reason for anybody to give you anything. Right? You have to go in as the International Student Association- John Halliwell, I remember his name for some reason [laughs], he was the responsible for- he's in Ottawa, responsible for the foreign student population ratio[?]. I don't know how official he was, anyways they spell out specifically the number- how many foreign student are in Canada, studying, what program, to the date. [Inaudible]- there's zero people. So, we had to get those things from them. And he was being misquoted by the W5. With that, and so he was ticked off, so he supported us anyway. So, I think [phone rings] it was more on an individual basis, when they tried to protect their own interests rather than hey this is a cause we need to support it. But I didn't feel that way. But yeah.

00:33:54 **Ruth**

Yeah, another thing that I wanted to kind of get your take on was, in the later years, you see- I feel like the W5 was probably a major point to reflect the growing, like, irrational fear around foreign students taking up space at U of T and other Canadian universities.

00:34:16 **Norman**
Absolutely.

00:34:18 **Ruth**
And it eventually did result in policy changes for, you know, fee differences between foreign students and domestic students, right? How did you see, I guess, this trend growing in that direction at the time?

00:34:36 **Norman**
Yeah, at that time everybody pays the same fee. There's no differential fee. I think there are two reasons for that. One is that, in the 1980's, there was the- [interruption]. So, what was the question?

00:34:54 **Ruth**
We were talking about-

00:34:56 **Norman**
Oh, yeah differential fees!

00:34:57 **Ruth**
Yeah, differential fees.

00:34:58 **Norman**
I think that there are two reasons for the differential fees, because in the 80s, there was a recession. And I think the PC government came in. I don't know if it is directly related to those issues or not- I don't, I honestly didn't think so. The second thing is, there's an increasing number of foreign students that are coming in, to study in university to get a degree- not the professional. But certainly, more people coming in and study. So basically because of the economy, the budget deficit and all that, the government decided that they should not be subsidizing the foreign students. And therefore, they put a fee to it. You know, because all students are subsidized by both by the provincial government and the- to a certain extent the federal government, and they take them out. And so, the foreign students have to pay higher fees. I think it was more of a money issue than because of the racial overtone issue. I don't really believe that. I don't believe that. But certainly, for those highly competitive programs, it's always been Canadian or immigrant first. Right? So, the other foreign students would have very, very slim chance of being accepted. That's been a fact for years. Even today. Even today even.

00:37:07 **Ruth**

What was, I guess- were there other student groups that supported you [Norman: oh yeah], other solidarity groups –

00:37:15 **Norman**
Yeah, the communist group, or the NDP group. The nature of their- they are more supportive, more supportive in dealing with social issues, fairness. So, I felt that they are more- the NDP especially. We met a lot of activists and card carrying NDP members. Which was fine, they are a very fair-minded people but, it's just that they are very strong on fairness within society, which is a good thing. The funny thing is that when I'm dealing with our own group, and because they are professionals, doctors, lawyers, you know, they are thinking a little differently. It's not as- but, because they are all Chinese Canadian they saw that movie and the implication as such and therefore they are supportive of it. But, in general, other groups, the communist group, the NDP group were more supportive and so whenever there were rallies or meetings, they were always there to help organize us or lend a hand which was good.

00:38:49 **Daniela**
Can you- you mentioned that the initiatives around the W5 program also politicized – its sounds like the Chinese Canadian community at U of T. Did that- what did that mean after, sort of, this…

00:39:09 **Norman**
There are three demands. The equal time from the CTV for the rebuttal, and they did one, later on. Apology, unconditional apology, and then something- and that- But, the student, me as a part of it, wanted to go further. The three demands. We also want compensation, because we thought, or, I thought, that unless they pay, they are not – they can't feel the hurt, if they don't pay [laughs]. So, I was standing on my ground but most people were against that. They said, "hey, you pushed it so far- quit while you are ahead!" So, we had some strong disagreements over how far we should go [laughs]. So eventually, we accepted what they had without- and discharge the lawsuit. Discharge the lawsuit and everybody was happy at that time. So, I don't know if I answered your question there.

00:40:42 **Daniela**
I mean that's interesting too, I think I was curious initially, just about- you mentioned the Chinese Student Association and I wondered with maybe the experience, the sort of successes of that. Did that sort of shape the way people looked at other issues on campus? Or was there sort of an eagerness to maybe- given its success that other issues could be brought up and fought?

00:41:15 **Norman**
No, our focus is very narrow. We just wanted them to retract, apologize, equal time. I think those were the three demands. And so, once we achieved that, we now become good citizens [laughs] nice and quiet, all

this stereotyping thing, you know, so. From that I think a lot of- not all student or people in the Chinese community are active, they sometimes they sit back and support it in silence. You know? So, there's always a group of people who are more active and push it. But, initially the- some idea was that, "hey, you'd better stay quiet because you have a- you are lucky that you're here! So do not try to demand more than what is given to you!" You know? That type of thing. I sense it but it's certainly not the majority of people. The majority of people say "hey, now that we are here, there's a system here and we want to really fully utilize what is available to protect our rights you know?" So, those are the prevailing sentiments amongst students and some more progressive professionals.

00:43:05 **Ruth**
I guess, what impact did that experience have on your own, I guess, student experience as well as- or even your professional life?

00:43:14 **Norman**
I almost fail my second year! [laughs] because the meeting is long! Right? I mean you go on from 2, 3 o'clock and then you have classes, in the morning! And so, I show up [laughs] and I remember very clearly we have second-year seminars- so everybody presents some case. My neighbor was coming prepared with stacks of notes waiting to present, because you know the prof was going to come in and then I showed- I charged in maybe ten minutes late, saying, "what are we doing today?" [Laughs] Everybody just cracked up! [Laughs] So anyway, I pulled through that year and then I become more, more politically conscious. I protest, or joined some movement against the apartheid. And at that time, it was- Desmond Tutu came in and we all protest and marched. And then we fought for the NDP. You know, I joined the NDP working for the election. Foster, I remember the guy I work for. And then, I also work for the Liberal and the NDP, because the Liberal candidate supported us on the W5 and the NDP was always there. So, I was working on Liberal and NDP! [laughs] And some, some good quality people there running for Member of Parliament. And Jack Layton was one of the councilors, city councilors that supported, and his wife Olivia was- she was in Ottawa doing some study, I can't remember. All these big-name people part of it, were very much involved. So, I was become more politically active. And basically, tried to be more like the Jewish people that the- In my class it was 80% were of Jewish decent. And 20% would be other, and 5% would be Asian. You know, that type of thing. Unofficially, they were like that- all the classes were like that. But the Jewish culture- they- once they- they are more politically active. Maybe because of the languages, they have less of a language issue. So, they are always very powerful. I look at them and thought that. The way we need to be. So those are my own thinking about it. So, I tried to get involved and then once I graduated, then life become reality and then you need to- [laughs] so. But yes. Through the other- the years I was in university, I become more active politically.

00:47:31 **Ruth**
Could you tell us a little bit more about the anti-apartheid movement at campus? And how were you involved?

00:47:40 **Norman**
Oh, I just basically, organizing some marches. The thing I can remember very clearly now- it's a different issue but, I was not too intimately involved, but I do organize some marches and be the- how do you call it- the marshals, you know, when they were doing the protest march. But we felt, I felt important after we also needed to supported that. Mostly it's a reciprocal type of arrangement, because during our organization meeting, meeting our fight, our struggle, all these people come in and supported it. And I get to know them and then decided that we need to also support them for their issue as well, so that's how I got involved. That's how it usually goes, you know?

00:48:51 **Daniela**
Could you talk about your work with the Chinese Canadian National Council? That seemed like quite a- it seemed oriented towards looking at equality, and that it was sort of politically oriented, maybe, like, in the professional sphere or after?

00:49:15 **Norman**
Yeah, it was- I was involved with the Council the first year or two years. And, we get funding from the government and that- it was very disappointing for me, because unless there's a real issue that everybody rally again- focused into, it become an organization that is important to have it there, but in fact how useful it is, is limited. I don't feel the value of it, so I hang around for a couple of years frustrated in the things that- frustrated in the things that I can or cannot do. So, just a waste of time basically. And part of the reason why the W5 got organized so quickly is because there's a group, existing group, of Chinese community workers that are pre-organized and they [inaudible] East-Asian Refugee something, is that when Vietnam fell, there's a lot of boat people and they come over there- and this is this group that help organizing, supporting these refugees, boat people who come in. You know meeting them, and housing them, and initial support. And they were about two years ahead of the W5. So, when W5 happened, we have those community meetings and this group was already there. And these are the core people that are conscious, community conscious, politically active, that just marry into it and make it become very effective. You know? So that's a big thing now that I remember. And this group of people are the core NDP people, you know? [laughs] And so they came in and they have a lot of organizational ability and stuff, so. So, it was easier with them.

00:52:22 **Ruth**

And I guess for- were there- I know you were in the dentistry program at the time, was there a range of students who were involved in this from undergrad to master's to graduate?

00:52:33 **Norman**
Yup, yup, yup

00:52:34 **Ruth**
Yeah.

00:52:35 **Norman**
Yeah, they- mostly undergrad, professional school students, because they are directly affected. But certainly, other people. The student group, they- mostly the adult because they have kids coming into school, right? So, they becoming more concerned about it. But the people who are not going through the professional program are less interested. I don't' think they are, because all we meet are those faculty people.

00:53:27 **Ruth**
Was there, I guess, solidarity and support from other universities? Like- Chinese Student Association at York?

00:54:23 **Norman**
Oh yes! Of course. Absolutely. Absolutely. When we organized this group all the different universities- the Chinese student group especially, they do communicate, a former group. But the major organization is still in Toronto, the Chinese Student Association was the main focus group representing the students in the faculty at U of T.

00:54:10 **Ruth**
[to Daniela] Is there something you wanted to ask?

00:54:15 **Daniela**
No. It's interesting to hear how it seemed like it really was a lot of community support that propelled it forward.

00:54:30 **Norman**
Oh, absolutely. Absolutely. It was such an important issue that galvanized the Chinese community. When you talk about education, you know, or the limit thereof, and people react. But then again, the society was basically not a racist one. They did a program [laughs], they screwed up- not intentionally, I don't think. I don't think… So, it's easier that way. But when people have a true agenda, that might be more difficult to deal with.

00:55:16 **Daniela**
Can I ask, were people satisfied with the apology? Did it feel-

00:55:20 **Norman**
Oh yeah. Most people [phone rings]- getting them to apologize and all that. But those are the surface things. But, I feel that those are just the basic things, right? Everybody get their rights- we are Canadian, why should we be any different? You know? That's a no brainer there! What we really need to do is become more politically active and become more, more powerful. You know? So, that people will listen more. That type of thing. But on the whole the Chinese community were happy with what they were given. [laughs]. But you can see now, it's much more politically active now, the Chinese community. Just look at the sheer numbers. And there are more people who are representing the culture. You know? So, it is a good thing, it is a good thing.

00:56:42 **Ruth**
Is there anything else that you would like to add?

00:56:45 **Norman**
No, I think that it was 40 years ago, the memory's so fussy [laughs], I try to get some of the things, but I forget to bring it here. I had some of the documents and stuff. But, so. But anyway, later on you want to expand on certain points, email me again, and I can expand on it, if I have some more.

00:57:16 **Ruth**
We'd love to see the documents.

00:57:18 **Norman**
Yeah [laughs].

00:57:19 **Daniela**
We can scan them, we-

00:57:20 **Norman**
Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah. I have to- a few pictures which I get, right? But those are [laughs] and so. But I'll see what I can do. You know?

00:57:37 **Ruth**
Yeah, so I would like to thank you-

00:57:39 **Norman**
Oh, thank you! Thank you very much! It's so fussy now. You know, sometimes, some of them are very off- but I googled YouTube "W5 campus giveaway" and that march came up. Yeah, I was the guy with the red shirt holding the Canadian flag! And there was my idea. With the Canadian flag! Oh, they just- we started march and there was a successful campaign. But certainly, the issue and the support of the community galvanized- it was- make it easier. Make it easier. [Laughs] anyway.

00:58:34 **Daniela**
It's impressive.

00:58:35 **Norman**
No, it was something that, you intuitively, you need to be involved. You know? So- I almost failed that year [laughs]. But, anyway.

00:58:45 **Ruth**
But it was worth it and you were able to graduate and-

00:58:48 **Norman**
Yeah, it was not difficult [laughs]. Well, thank you very much!