

# Student Deported Over 15 Cents!

HALIFAX (CUP) - A visa student at St. Mary's University has been ordered to leave Canada by Nov. 4, apparently for accepting 15 cents from two children in exchange for some candy.

Kow "Peter" Chang, a first-year commerce student at SMU, was handed his departure notice after immigration authorities decided he had violated the Immigration Act by accepting the money.

Under the Immigration

Act, international students are not allowed to support themselves or to help defray the cost of education by taking employment while in Canada. Chang allegedly violated this act on Aug. 2 by helping his sister with some chores at the Chang Family Take-Out Restaurant in Musquodoboit Harbour.

On that day, Chang was awakened by a milk truck blowing its horn outside the restaurant. When he realized that the woman

who usually opened the store was not there yet, Chang got up and let the milk man in to make his delivery. Meanwhile, two young children came in wanting to purchase some candy.

RCMP Constable Gordon Reid and Immigration Officer Woods entered the restaurant shortly after it opened and witnessed Chang's actions. They claimed that Chang operated the cash register when he sold the candy.

Chang claimed the

children got the candy and put the 15 cents on the counter, and that he merely placed the money beside the register. There was also conflicting evidence as to whether or not Chang sold a cup of coffee and a package of cigarettes to another unidentified customer.

Under the Immigration Act, employment is defined as any activity for which "a person receives or might be reasonably expected to receive valuable consideration." Chang said he was just trying to help his sister out and that he had no intention of getting paid for what he did.

However, on Sept. 21 Nova Scotia Immigration Adjudicator Michael Sloan ruled that Chang had indeed engaged in "employment" as defined by the Immigration Act.

Since the person who usually carried out the duties was a paid employee, Sloan said that Chang could be "reasonably expected" to receive payment as well. Six days later, Chang was given the departure notice telling him to leave Canada by Nov. 4.

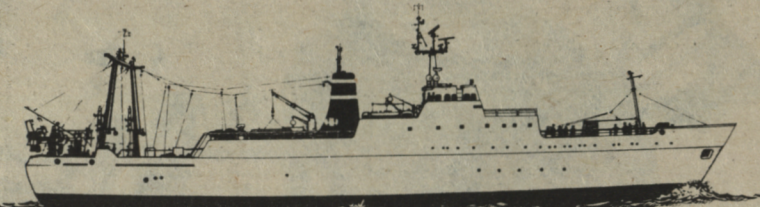
Chang, who was being represented by Dalhousie Legal Aid, is appealing the decision before a federal court. Chang's lawyers felt that he did not violate the Immigration Act on Aug. 2, because he was merely doing his sister a favour for which he did not expect to be paid. No date has been set for the appeal.

Immigration authorities say that Chang will not have to leave the country before his appeal comes up, even if it is after the Nov. 4 departure date. Should the federal court rule against Chang, however, he will have to leave Canada before he may apply for re-entry.

A departure notice differs from the more severe deportation order in that the person agrees to leave the country on or before the departure date. Once out of the country, the person is allowed to reapply for admission into Canada. It is not clear whether Chang will be able to re-apply from the U.S. or whether he will be forced to go back to Malaysia, should he lose his appeal.



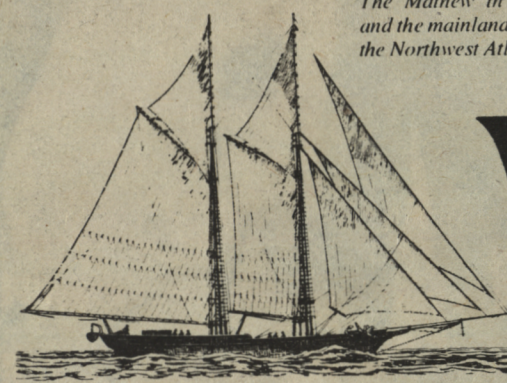
The modern stern trawler Cape LaHave, built in 1973 and capable of carrying over 400,000 pounds of fish from the offshore fishing grounds.



More than three-quarters of non-traditional fish species within Canada's 200 mile zone is being allocated to foreign vessels like this. If we had federal government approval to own or lease our own vessels with freezing and on-board processing facilities, these fish would be caught by Canadians.



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The famed saltbankers averaging 95 to 100 tons and 100 feet in length, were fast, seaworthy banks schooners, carrying up to 8,500 square feet of sail with main topmasts rising 115 feet above the deck.

# Where now?

We wish we knew. Canada has a long fishery tradition. When it comes to the conventional harvesting of fish, Canadian fishermen have skill, technology and equipment comparable to most of our world competitors. However, when it comes to fishing for the non-traditional species such as offshore squid, silver hake, grenadier, argentine, capelin and offshore mackerel, we are literally missing the boat. The existing Canadian fleet has virtually no on-board freezing facilities and therefore cannot land these species in good market condition. As a result, in 1978, about three-quarters of the quota for the non-traditional species within Canada's 200-mile zone is allocated to foreign freezer trawlers. Canadian companies have asked the federal government for licences to own or lease vessels with freezing and on-board processing facilities. Some licences have been granted for northern shrimp. There have been some approvals for developmental charters. These are short-term, co-operative arrangements whereby foreign freezer vessels, manned by foreign crews, catch Canadian quotas on behalf of a Canadian company. While these co-operative arrangements provide some experience and certain short term advantages, they are not a substitute for Canadian owned and operated vessels. Within our own 200-mile zone, there is still no meaningful Canadian presence in the non-traditional fishery. If we had our own vessels with freezing and on-board processing facilities, or if we could lease them, these fish would be caught by Canadians. Additional work would be provided for Canadians. We would have frozen-at-sea products unequalled in quality for sale in overseas markets. We would earn valuable foreign exchange.

Canada has the opportunity to become the largest fish exporter in the world. However, until Canada is prepared to licence Canadian-owned or chartered freezer trawlers to fish for both non-traditional species and traditional species in distant waters, many of the benefits of the 200-mile zone will not be available to us. We will continue to see a large foreign fishing fleet in our waters — perhaps for all time. As interested and concerned organizations involved in fishing, H.B. Nickerson & Sons Limited, and National Sea Products Limited, would like Canadians to know more about our industry and the important economic opportunity it offers. For additional information please write to: Ocean Resources, P.O. Box 1978, Summerside P.E.I., C1N 4K1