

unfortunate and sometime inaccurate perception that visas are difficult to secure and that students from Taiwan are not welcome. Second, students are unfamiliar with Canada in general and Canadian educational institutions in particular. The links to the United States are very deep, the product of a "special relationship" dating back to World War II, and reinforced by a very large overseas Taiwanese population in the United States. It is worth observing that more than 30% of the members of the Cabinet of Executive Yuan since 1949 have completed degrees at American universities.

American universities recruit vigorously in Taiwan, maintain numerous exchange and scholarship programs, and promote joint research activities at the faculty level. For a variety of reasons, Taiwanese students perceive their chances to be very good of obtaining permanent resident status in the United States upon graduation.

Conversely, the number of Canadians studying in Taiwan has also not been large. The total number of Canadian students has never been much higher than one hundred per year, though the number has swollen somewhat in the past eight months as a result of disruptions on the mainland. Link other foreign students, they generally spend one or two years in Taiwan studying language or culture. See Tables 4 and 5. Virtually no Canadians receive ROC government support. By contrast, under a recent arrangement between the U.K. and Taiwan, thirty U.K. students will now receive scholarships from the ROC government.

Faculty Research and Exchange. Since 1986 there have been several initiatives in the area of faculty-level exchange. There is now considerably more enthusiasm in Canada for bilateral contacts, partly the result of a new found confidence in the quality of scholarship and education in Taiwan. Scholars and administrators in Canada also appear less worried that exchanges with Taiwanese universities and colleges will jeopardize existing links with institutions in mainland China. Here the experience of more than a dozen American universities which sponsor programs in both the PRC and Taiwan has perhaps been significant. At the same time, the few Canadian contacts with Taiwan have been sponsored by individual universities, institutes, or scholars with little coordination on a national or even provincial basis.

In January 1987 Dr. Bernard T. K. Joei and Tamkang University hosted an academic symposium on Canada held in Taipei. Eighteen Canadians participated, among them eight academics from six Canadian universities. Several of the papers presented were later published in a conference volume, Canada in the Evolving Pacific Community.

In September 1988 the University of Toronto and York University hosted a return conference in Toronto. It too produced a published volume, Taiwan in Transition: Political Development and Economic Prosperity. The 15-member delegation of scholars from Taiwan, principally political scientists and economists, was led by Dr. Chang King-yuh, at that point the Director of the Institute of International Relations and now the President of National Chengchi University. After Toronto, the delegation visited universities in Ottawa, Quebec City, Montreal, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Funding was secured from several Canadian sources including the federal government and the