

FOOTNOTES

1. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, *History and Development of the Post-Secondary Student Assistance Program*, (unpublished), 1989.
2. *Post-Secondary Education Assistance Evaluation Study, Final Report*, January 1985, Prepared by DPA Group Inc., p.6.
3. *Ibid.* (the DPA report), p.5.
4. The Ontario Indian Educational Council, *An Assessment Of The Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program And The Occupational Skills Training Program*, Toronto, March 1981, p.4.
5. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, *Evaluation Assessment of the Post-School Program Evaluation Component of the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program Education Activity*, December 1982.
6. Assembly of First Nations/National Indian Brotherhood, *Tradition and Education: Towards a Vision of Our Future. National Review of First Nations Education*, 1988.

2. STRICTER RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT FOR ELIGIBILITY

Under the 1977 policy, any Indian or registered Indian attaining entrance to a recognized post-secondary program was eligible provided he/she was a resident of Canada at the time of application.

Under the 1989 policy an applicant must have been resident in Canada "for the twelve consecutive months prior to the date of application".

3. EDUCATION ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FROM OTHER SOURCES

Under the 1977 policy, students were specifically obliged to accept any financial assistance available elsewhere to offset as much as possible the funding assistance available under the INAC program. Provincial, territorial or private bursaries, scholarships and fellowships awarded on the basis of need were considered a replacement for a portion or all of the costs covered by the INAC program. In this regard, a program for students (aboriginal and