devise procedures which ensure that tenured professors do not neglect their teaching and research obligations, while retaining protection for academic freedom. (p. 81)

We recommend that a Canadian Scholars Development Fund be created. (p. 82)

The purpose of this Fund is to create a reservoir of talented scholars and scientists who would undertake research at the larger Canadian university centres and become a source on which to draw in filling the academic vacancies that are expected to occur in the 1990s. (p. 82)

Chapter 7: Conclusions

In the Committee's view EPF is a program which never was intended to have a direct impact on the post-secondary education system in Canada. (p. 95)

The Committee recommends that the overhead costs of research be supported by NSERC and SSHRC. (p. 98)

The Committee recommends that the overhead costs of medical research supported by the MRC be met, but that a separate formula be developed to address the special funding needs of this research. (p. 98)

With regard to contract research with government departments, the Committee recommends that an additional, non-negotiable sum equivalent to 65 per cent of the payroll costs be included for overhead. (p. 98)

To address the need to pay for the core operations of research, we recommend that a Centres of Research Council be created independent of each of the three granting councils but administered by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council. (p. 99)

The Committee proposes that \$100 million in 1986-87 dollars be set aside annually for such a Council; more might be required if the initial results warranted the expenditure. We also propose that an annual report to Parliament be tabled on the activities supported by the Centres of Research Council. (p. 99)

We suggest that the proposed Canadian Scholars Development Fund be re-examined after five years to ascertain whether the intentions of the scheme are being thwarted by the use of promotion and tenure. (p. 100)

The Committee believes that it is desirable that the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada become an open national body far beyond its current format as a closed forum for provincial ministers of education. (p. 100)