

listen to taped messages for up to 16 hours per day. She was discharged from hospital on November 20, 1959.

At no time while she was a patient of Dr. Cameron's was Mrs. Langleben informed that she was participating in an experiment rather than therapy. Nor was she informed that these experiments were being financed by the CIA for non-medical purposes. She was not informed that these experiments would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits or that the experiments involved the use of dangerous drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury.

Mrs. Langleben suffered such symptoms for 30 years. In 1977, the involvement of the CIA in funding Dr. Cameron's research came to light. The facts surrounding the CIA's involvement and the involvement of the Canadian Government are confused and incomplete. The Minister for External Relations (Mrs. Vezina) stated in November of last year: "Certain facts are not in dispute. What is not in dispute is that Canadian citizens were subjects of experimental psychiatric treatment which adversely affected them."

In December, 1980 a group of Canadians who had been unwitting participants in these experiments filed a suit against the U.S. Government in an attempt to receive compensation for their suffering. In January, 1985 the CIA offered to settle out of court. They offered \$25,000 per plaintiff. The lawyer acting for the nine Canadians, Mr. Joseph Rauh, was outraged by the inappropriateness of this offer.

In late 1985, a U.S. Federal Court judge ruled that he would not allow CIA station chiefs to testify at a pre-trial hearing about an apology they allegedly delivered to the Canadian Government in 1977. Mr. John Hadwen was the Canadian liaison officer who received the expression of regret from the American operatives when the CIA financing of some of Dr. Cameron's research came to light in 1977. Mr. Hadwen has submitted a written statement to this effect. The Prime Minister (Mr. Mulroney) and the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Clark) have given him permission to testify at the trial. The Secretary of State for External Affairs has raised the issue with the U.S. Secretary of State on three occasions. Ottawa has also been pressing Washington to make available documents relating to the case.

The Minister of Justice has appointed Mr. George Cooper as an independent counsel to determine whether the Canadian Government bears any responsibility for anything that occurred in connection with Doctor Cameron's research. Also, in early March of this year, the acting Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Law for the Department of Justice visited Washington to be briefed by U.S. Justice Department officials on the facts of the Canadian plaintiffs' case against the CIA as the U.S. sees them. I understand from recent press reports that a trial date has been set for July or August of this year in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C.

● (1805)

On the basis of the foregoing information I briefly summarized, it would appear that some progress has been made and

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that our Government has been assisting the victims where appropriate. However, much more needs to be done. Full disclosure of all the facts surrounding this tragic episode is urgently required. Too much time has passed already for those seeking justice. It is too late for Florence Langleben, but for the other victims, and for Wayne Langleben, these questions require answers.

I urge my colleagues to release Mr. Cooper's report when it is available, to continue to press the U.S. Government to release the information it has and to take action to ensure that this tragic and unacceptable incident is never repeated.

Mr. Chris Speyer (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice): Mr. Speaker, no one in the House cannot be moved by the tragic set of circumstances with respect to the nine Canadians who were involved in this particular lawsuit. My colleague has indicated that Mr. George Cooper, who is a superb lawyer from Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been retained by the Canadian Government to prepare a report for the Cabinet to establish what gave rise to the facts of this case some 30 years ago. When those facts are established, they will be put before the Cabinet and a prompt decision will be made with respect thereto.

AGRICULTURE—CASH ADVANCE PROGRAM. (B) COMMITTEE REFERRALS

Mr. Lorne Nystrom (Yorkton-Melville): Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I raised a question in the House concerning the Nielsen task force report, particularly as it concerns agriculture in this country and such things as cash advances and the PFRA.

I have been to my constituency in Saskatchewan a couple of times since this report was tabled. I detect a lot of concern from local farmers about some of the recommendations by this task force, particularly as it concerns agriculture. What makes me very concerned and farmers very angry is that not one of the authors of this task force report on agriculture is a practising farmer. Not one is a farmer from western or eastern Canada.

There are eight study team members. The one who is closest to agriculture is Mr. A. M. Runciman, the former president of the United Grain Growers. He is now retired and lives in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Other task force members include a number of public servants. Others include Mr. Paul Stewart from the agriculture department of the Bank of Commerce and Mr. Stringham, who is Senior Vice-President of Ralston-Purina.

The study team does not include one practising farmer, yet when the Conservatives were in Opposition, they said that we needed more participation by ordinary people in the decision making of this country. There is not one farmer who is a member of this task force on agricultural problems. It is no wonder that it contains recommendations that go against the wishes of nearly every farmer in this country.