

than 30 days. There is provision for renewal if the judge is satisfied by further evidence that it is necessary.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Provision is made for an emergency permit to intercept for a period of not more than 36 hours if the attorney general of any province or the Solicitor General of Canada, or a peace officer or public officer designated in writing by him, is satisfied that conspiratorial activities are being, or will be, carried on involving persons suspected of being engaged in organized crime; and that the situation requires that the interception commence before an authorization could, with reasonable diligence, be obtained. However, under such emergency procedure, an application for an authorization would have to be made as quickly as possible.

USE OF EVIDENCE

A private communication unlawfully intercepted would be inadmissible, but any evidence obtained directly or indirectly as a result of that interception might be used. Before an intercepted private communication could be used in a trial, notice of the intention to use it, with a transcript of its contents, would have to be given to the accused person.

A disclosure of the existence of a private communication or its contents would be prohibited except:

- (a) where the disclosure was made in the course of giving evidence under oath;
- (b) in connection with duties related to a criminal investigation;
- (c) in the course of normal operation of a telecommunication system;
- (d) or where a disclosure to a peace officer was intended to be in the interest of the administration of justice.

The bill would also amend the Crown Liability Act to provide that where an employee of the Federal Government commits an offence under the provisions of the Act, the Federal Government would be liable for all loss or damage caused by his actions. Provision is also made for the recovery of punitive damages in the amount of \$5,000. It is hoped that provincial legislatures will also create a similar right of recovery in damages for illegal surveillance.

The Solicitor General would be required to prepare and lay before Parliament each year a detailed report relating to authorizations for which applications and interceptions have been made thereunder. The attorney general of each province would be required to prepare and publish a similar report.

Mr. Turner said that the bill would be available for public discussion during the summer and would probably be referred after second reading to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs in the autumn; the bill is based on a report of studies made by the Committee.

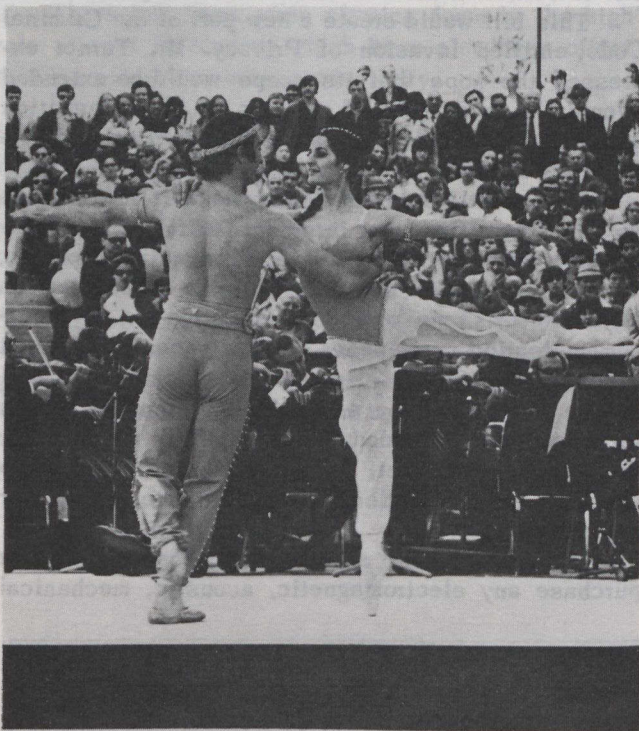
WHEAT SALE TO PERU

The sale to Peru of 225,000 metric tons (8.3 million bushels) of wheat, valued at about \$22 million, by the Canadian Wheat Board, with provision for the purchase of a further 80,000 metric tons (3.0 million bushels), was announced recently by Mr. Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board. Delivery will start immediately and continue through December 31, 1972. Grades will be Numbers 3 and 4 Northern, or their new grade equivalents, and shipment will be through west coast ports.

This is the third major wheat sale to Peru in the past two years. On July 4, 1969 the sale of 7.5 million bushels was announced, followed on May 7, 1970 by the sale of a further 7.4 million bushels.

Mr. Lang pointed out that the sale was made possible through the Government's revised and expanded credit program which provides for credit guarantees for the sale of grain to developing countries.

NATIONAL BALLET AT ONTARIO PLACE



Two of the leading dancers of the National Ballet of Canada, Hazaros Surmeyan and Veronica Tennant, perform the pas de deux from the ballet Le Corsair at The Forum outdoor amphitheatre at Ontario Place, the giant entertainment complex built by the provincial government on man-made islands on Lake Ontario.

The National Ballet, under the direction of Celia Franca, is appearing in a 13-week series of Wednesday evening performances at The Forum, which began on June 16.