

home of French classical theatre for nearly 300 years, though it has also produced modern plays. In their 1972-73 season the Comédie gave over 800 performances, both classical and contemporary. The company, whose fare is international, is regarded by the people of France as a cultural and educational institution.

After opening at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa (February 25 to March 2), the company will play *Le Grand Théâtre du Québec* (March 6 to 9), the Arts and Culture Centre in St. John's, Newfoundland (March 11 to 12), O'Keefe Centre in Toronto (March 14 to 16), the Manitoba Theatre Centre in Winnipeg (March 18 to 19), *Théâtre Maisonneuve* in Montreal (March 21 to 30), and the National Arts Centre again for the final week (April 1 to 6).

The 1974 visit will be the most extensive tour of Canada ever undertaken by the company, and the first time it has come to North America to play in Canada exclusively.

Travel industry healthy

Canada's international travel industry showed a healthy increase in the first six months of 1973 but Canadians continued to spend more money abroad than tourists brought into the country.

Preliminary estimates for the first half of the year show Canadian receipts of \$467 million from international travel up 15.9 per cent from the same period last year. But spending by Canadians abroad reached an estimated \$836 million, setting a deficit of \$369 million on the international travel account, up from \$296 million for the same period of last year. The travel deficit with the United States rose \$54 million and that with other countries rose \$19 million.

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Canada's travel earnings in the six-month period showed \$365 million from United States visitors and \$102 million from other countries. Estimates of Canadian spending abroad showed a total of \$555 million in the U.S. and \$281 million in other countries.

Unemployment insurance to cost more

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, has announced higher rates for unemployment insurance contributions effective January 1. The new premium for employees will be \$1.40 for each \$100 of insurable earnings, compared to the present rate of \$1. The employer contribution will go to \$1.96 from \$1.40. A deficit of \$335 million is expected this year in payments into the employer-employee account.

Canadian Football League awards

Edmonton Eskimos' pass-catching end, George McGowan, was named the Canadian Football League's most valuable player for the 1973 season. He defeated the Eastern candidate for the award, halfback John Harvey of Montreal Alouettes, in the voting conducted by football writers across Canada. McGowan gained 1,123 yards on 81 receptions for 9 touchdowns. The winning of the Schenley award earned him \$2,000 in Canada Savings Bonds.

The award for the best Canadian player went to Gerry Organ, the Ottawa Rough Riders' talented placement-kicker, who was the leading scorer in the Eastern Conference with 123 points in 14 games. Dave Cutler of Edmonton Eskimos, another good placement-kicker, was runner-up as best Canadian. He led the scoring race in the West with 133 points in 16 games.

Linebacker Ray Nettles of B.C. Lions was named the best lineman, beating out Ed George of Montreal Alouettes.

Johnny Rodgers, the self-styled "ordinary superstar" that Montreal Alouettes recruited from the University of Nebraska, where he had won the Heisman Trophy in his last year of college football, was judged to be the CFL's best rookie in 1973. He beat out rookie Lorne Richardson, defensive halfback of Saskatchewan Roughriders.

Soviet emigrants

Canadian Immigration Department figures show that last year 315 emigrants from the Soviet Union came to settle in Canada, compared to 155 the year before. For the first six months of this year the total was 113. Issuing of exit permits has speeded up since a personal appeal by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Premier Alexei Kosygin in 1971. Many of the immigrants have come to join relatives.

Fuel conservation (Cont'd from P. 2)

Price freeze

The price freeze in its present form will end in January. But the end of the freeze will not mean the Government is going to allow Canadian oil prices to be identical with world prices, no matter how far up world prices go.

However, we have to recognize that nearly all new oil and gas production for our future needs will now come from frontier or unconventional sources. The most important of these sources are the huge reserves of the Alberta oil sands. Their rapid development is essential to the continued economic growth of Alberta and Western Canada.

Projects like the oil sands — and others such as off-shore oil development in our Atlantic region — require expensive new technologies and unprecedented investment capital, whether the funds are provided by the public or private sector. Development costs are far higher than for the conventional energy of the past — and inevitably, these costs will be reflected in higher prices for energy. So, the days of cheap and abundant energy are over.

New energy office

The Federal Government is creating a permanent Office of Energy Conservation, to advise governments and the public on practical measures for more efficient energy use. I also hope that the voluntary conservation measures we will ask you to adopt next week will make each of us personally more aware that future economic growth — and the quality of life we bequeath to our children — need not be based on reckless or inefficient use of our energy resources....