PETROLEUM INDUSTRY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT
TRANSCRIPT

INTERVIEWEE: John F. Frey

INTERVIEWER: David Finch

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DF: Today is the 28th day of February in the year 2003 and we are with Mr. John Frey of 315, 60 - 24th Ave. SW in Calgary but we are conducting this interview at the Ranchman's Club in Calgary. my name is David Finch. So Mr. Frey, if we could start with some biographical information, where were you born and when?

JF: I was born in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, a small town approximately 30 miles east of the Alberta border. I was born on December 31st and my father was often told what a great advantage that would be for his income tax and he said, that's true but his problem was not tax, his problem was income.

DF: What did your father do?

JF: My father did a variety of things. He was a contractor and we built houses and we also had farms. So it was a great variety. Then I went to elementary school at Maple Creek and attended high school at a place called Leader, Saskatchewan which is approximately 70 miles north. From there went to the University of Saskatchewan where I graduated with a bachelor's degree in geology in 1955 and the other academic qualifications.

DF: Tell me how you got interested in geology?

JF: Well, it's a bit of a circumstantial approach, in as much as I started out taking pre-law, spent a year in pre-med and was working up in the mines at Flin Flon on a summer job and received a letter from my father saying that would I please make up my mind as to what I was going to be being as how he was running out of money. So three of us, two others who were in somewhat similar circumstances sat down in the beer parlour in Flin Flon with a University of Saskatchewan calendar, toted up the credits and found out we could graduate most quickly in either biology or geology. We knew at that time that biologists per se, did not receive very good money but the oil industry was just starting so we thought we'd all become geologist. Lo and behold, after the first year back at school I really fell in love with geology and pursued it as a career and enjoyed it immensely. That was in 1952 and I graduated in 1955. I then spent a couple of years as a junior geologist in the industry and then went back to the University of Saskatchewan for post graduate studies in 1957-'58. My father died, unfortunately, while I was back at school and I quit my academic career and came to Calgary to be employed in 1958. And have been in Calgary every since.

DF: So what was your highest level of academic achievement?

JF: In terms of quality or quantity?

DF: Degrees?

JF: I received a bachelor's degree in '55 and I did not finish my Master's degree, I had 2 more courses left in '58.

DF: So what did you do when you first came to Calgary to the oil patch?
JF: I was a wellsite geologist with Tennessee Gas Transmission. Sat a number of wells in southeastern Alberta prior to going back to school.

#044 DF: Can you tell us just for the record what it involved, sitting a well in those days?
JF: Well, it was first of all, a 24 hour a day job as distinct from today. Secondly, in this one particular circumstance, as a geologist, you handled also them basic engineering when it came to drilling a well, pretty crude, fundamental. In addition to which, you also did more than one well at the same time. So this entailed fairly long work hours, in particular a lot of time spent in cars back and forth. Also in those days the rural part of Alberta was not paved or anything of that nature so you also spent a fair bit of time fighting mud and things of that nature. It was not a pleasant job but it was a very fulfilling thing, inasmuch as when the well was finished, particularly if it was successful, it was a very strong psychological feeling of achievement. Even though one didn't own a piece of the well or nothing like that. It was a good feeling.
DF: So what did you do next?
JF: After finishing the graduate stint, incidentally in '58 I was awarded the Chevron fellowship which unfortunately as I say, I came to work and had to bypass the opportunity. To this day, the particular thesis topic that I was going to be doing hasn't been done and I still think it would be a tremendous piece of work, which was at that time, the potash industry was beginning in Saskatchewan. They were sinking shafts down through the various Cretaceous and Devonian layers to reach the potash through a freezing process. They froze around the well bore, around the shaft and could then mine in the conventional sense. This was adapted, incidentally, from Polish technology. So if anybody makes remarks about the Polish engineering you can say, well, there are things that western Canada has learned that are good. But anyhow, the idea of the thesis was to have a first-hand actual sample that one could analyze both texturally and geo-chemically and geophysically, which would provide a base of data that one could compare for the different techniques utilized in research. To my knowledge this still hasn't been done so maybe in the next life I'll get a chance to do it. But that was at the school days and then in '58, as I say, due to my personal circumstances, I came to work for the CPR. Now the CPR at that time, had just been, if you will, a landlord type approach to the oil industry. They had made a decision to form an active oil and gas company. This was through the philosophical thinking of Mr. Crump and partially it related to his engineering concept of the using diesel engines as the prime motive for the operating part of the railway. The
#091 CPR, in its original bill from Parliament actually had a clause in its constitution which enabled it to receive a major tax and economic benefit by having its own fuel system. So naturally, with the conversion of the entire system to diesel it would be economically advantageous for the CPR to have its own oil and gas. So that was the general thinking, in addition to which, there was the awareness of the profitability of the oil and gas industry in Alberta at that time. Interestingly enough, in conjunction with that is that it was proposed to the CPR, and this was prior to the building of the interprovincial oil pipeline that the CPR become, effectively, a major pipeline company. That was in the early,

approximately 1950, just prior to the construction of the interprovincial oil pipeline. In addition to which, along those lines, the CPR in later years, which was I believe in '54 but I can't swear to that year, they became quite involved in the equity ownership, the original backing of the Trans Canada Pipeline. It was achieved through two ways, one is an actual investment and two was the dedication or the promise of gas from the CPR lands be dedicated to being transported by Trans Canada. Ultimately, in about 1960 or '61, somewhere in that range, CPR disposed of its interest in Trans Canada. But turned down the interprovincial oil pipeline concept primarily due to a shortage of capital because that was the prime time that they were expending significant money on the dieselisation of their motor power. So it's an interesting sideline as to why certain things were done. I was with CPR then, and their first corporate creation was Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas which was formed in 1958, which ultimately changed its name to PanCanadian and is now part of the Encana group. The first job that I had at the CPR, the first task, which shows you the jist of what was occurring at that time is that, the CPR as I said, the CPR's main revenue from its oil lands was royalties being paid by companies like Imperial, Gulf, Texaco, Chevron. My first task

#135 was to have a look at the accuracy with which royalties were being paid. I remember I was told that a certain gentleman was looking after the royalty monies coming in which at that time I think, if memory serves me correctly, amounted to about, this was 1958, about a million and a half dollars per year, which in terms of present value is quite significant. I went to this gentleman and delved into the procedure of how these monies were handled and he, in true CPR fashion, was sitting at a rather scarred and slivered desk, had black pullovers on his arms and truly did have a green shaded eyecap. What he would do would be to split the letters, which contained the cheques as they came in and pin them, and I say pin, not paperclip but pin them with a straight pin to a piece of yellow paper with a notation as to what he had received and then take and deposit them. That seemed to me to be a fairly crude thing but I didn't really become concerned about it until I talked to him over coffee and so forth and found out what his habits were. He told me that his habits and he was, at that time, receiving 4 weeks of vacation, was to spend his 4 weeks of vacation attending race courses in Spokane, Edmonton and Calgary and that he loved to bet on the horses. Well, of course, that rang a bell like mad, I said, where is the embezzlement, obviously and got into checking. He'd been doing this for a number of years. In all the checking that I did found out that there had not been one cent misplaced or anything like that. But it was quite a shock to me. So that was the first task that I had. We incidentally, as a matter of interest, also had a clause in CPR leases pertaining to the royalty at that time which enabled the payment of something called compensatory royalty. Which was, there was a definite time limit on which, if an offset well was drilled and productive then the lease owner from the CPR would have to drill an offset well to make sure that there was no drainage. But there was a time clause, or a time portion of that where you could say, yes, the offset well was drilled and it was on production but you could pay an equivalent compensatory royalty as if you had drilled and received a like well. So this had not been looked at very carefully. So my next task was to engage in a review. The first company that we did was Gulf Oil, primarily in the Stettler area. Upon

review we found that Gulf was in default of a payment of approximately $1 million. Needless to say this opened a bunch of eyes and Gulf paid up or the leases would have been cancelled which included a number of oil wells. We did the same thing with Texaco, Chevron and Imperial and there were significant funds that flowed into the CPR on that basis. But you will not find that clause of compensatory royalty in any modern leases today. But it was intriguing, how it arose I have no idea.

#194 DF: Tell us about how your job changed over the next few years?

JF: That was sort of, if you will, the administrative part of things. then gradually, we developed into an operating oil and gas company. In 1961, December of '61, I became the chief geologist. In the years '62-'64, Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas was the most active oil and gas driller in Alberta. The task that we had was fundamentally divided into two aspects. Number one was to develop new projects ourselves and number two, to actually clean up and try and develop lands that were adjacent to production held by other people. To that end, in 1959 I was responsible for drilling the first oil well that the CPR had per se, which was a well at a field called Bantry, down near Tilley. Interestingly enough it was within several miles of one of the group on 133 wells that Imperial drilled prior to Leduc. That well, the last time I checked on it was still producing and had produced somewhere in the order of 800,000 barrels, so that's quite a feather. The first gas well that CPR drilled as the oil and gas company discovered the Countis??? field which has been depleted and had produced about 100 billion cubic feet of gas. In addition to those two firsts, under my auspices the first proven natural gas was purchased which was in the Suffield area. I remember very distinctly we negotiated very hard and very long and bought it for 3/4 of a cent per mcf. A little hard to imagine in terms of today's numbers. The other first was in 1962 I believe, we purchased some Crown reserve acreage on the west Jumping Pound field. So those were sort of 4 of the first aspects of bringing a new company into the oil business.

#239 DF: How big was the company during this period, how many employees, how many geologists?

JF: If memory serves me correctly we had approximately 12 geologists, 2 geophysicists and about reservoir engineers. Interestingly enough the prime source of material that we hired were ex-Imperial Oil geologists that Imperial had, if you will, cut loose in one of their periodic reductions. It was an excellent lesson to me inasmuch as the people that, if you would, lost their jobs, it was certainly not for any technical reason because they were as first rate as any of the ones I'm sure, that remained at Imperial. I found it always fairly perplexing that that would occur. I also found that in the course of being partially involved in the administration of people is that I was at a significant disadvantage because I was younger than about 90% of my employees and it makes for an extremely difficult situation from two viewpoints. Number one is that I wasn't intelligent enough or mature enough to effectively handle that sort of a job, that's in retrospect, I didn't believe that at the time. And secondly, the envy factor in human nature is an extremely strong psychological aspect to things. It isn't how well the computer is used, it's how well the

computer user thinks that is really the essence. So that was an interesting aspect to my experience.

DF: So from geologist to chief geologist then to exploration manager?

JF: Yes.

DF: Tell us about what you did as exploration manager?

JF: Not a heck of a lot because I was only exploration manager for a short period of time, there was no exploration manger per se. But I was sent to the Banff School of Management in 1965, I guess to put some smooth edges on my character. It didn't work. Upon finishing that I left CPR shortly thereafter to set up my own operations so I really didn't function as an exploration manager in title but as chief geologist I was doing the exploration manager's function.

#293 DF: The next period you have listed here on your resume is '65-'67 as an oil consultant, tell us about that.

JF: Basically, upon leaving the CPR I had a wife and family, I had to find some money so I went to work as a consultant for a number of people and basically put together plays with a little bit of success, primarily in the Taber area. I was then able to sell the assets that I had and form a small public company in association with a gentleman by the name of Wendell Laycraft, who was a stockbroker. That was in 1967. Interestingly enough, the success in the Taber area, or the assets that I found and sold were picked up by Ted Rosza, which Ted used as the foundation to, very successfully, develop a major oil operation. I still remember the day that we were drilling the first well down there. We were within two samples of the objective zone and the trailer door opened and Ted walked in and said, where are you at, I told him, he said, how's it looking and of course, like any good geologist I would say it's looking fine. He made an offer to purchase which we accepted with a handshake and sure enough, the next sample came up and by gosh we had struck oil. So that's an interesting sideline. If Ted had got stuck or been half an hour later or something like that, who knows. So then after, in that period, I also was involved in the drilling of a discovery well up at Rainbow Lake. Which was interesting to go from the relative hospitality of southern Alberta to the snow and cold up at Rainbow Lake. An interesting sideline on that is that I was flying out of Rainbow Lake to see the birth of my youngest child, my wife had told me that she was just about ready. I was flying out and lo and behold we had a plane crash flying out. Included in the crew that were flying out were seven female cooks from various camps. I had always thought of myself as a rather bold and courageous and noble fellow. The plane crashed into a bunch of snow, fortunately, and steam was rising from the engines. Even though I wasn't closest to the door I wasn't the first out of the airplane. It was only after I got about 20' away, wading through this snow like mad that I thought, no, that's no way for a noble person to operate so I better go back and see if everybody's all right. So it's only then that I went back. It's an interesting sideline to how we react actually, as distinct to how we think we'll react, it was just an automatic thing. So having survived that I went back to the camp, drank a bottle of whiskey and flew out the next day and got home in time to see my daughter born. So those were quite the days in the primitive camps.

DF: What happened in that crash, why did the plane go down?

JF: The right engine quit. Fortunately we were just in the ascent part of the climb and fortunately the pilot had the ability to react properly because the natural reaction when you start to fall is to gun it which would have, this is a twin engine plane, which would have spiralled it and we would have had a sever crash. But he was a good enough pilot that he cut the other motor and was therefore able to glide on a level path into this snow patch. Intriguingly enough the pilot, after he had a couple of days recovery, was taking another flight and that flight was lost somewhere in the mountains and has never been found to this day. But it's only due to his. . .

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Side 2

DF: Okay, so we have you successfully walk away from a plane crash, what happened next? That was up in the Rainbow Lake area?

JF: Yes. Then as I say, with the few assets that I put together, as I was able to cash them out and start the small public company which was named Decca Resources, Decca is spelt like the record people, which is of Greek derivation.

DF: Means what?

JF: Means ten. Interestingly enough in Canada there are laws regarding the use of similar names and so forth, so in due course we received a letter from the Decca Record and Navigation Co. accusing us of bypassing on their good name. Fortunately we had a lawyer who did some good research and found out that Decca, the record and navigation company had incorporated a small oil and gas subsidiary for operations in the UK. This was after we had incorporated our Decca. So we wrote them back a rather cheeky letter accusing them of passing off on our good name. So we never did hear back from them. So anyhow in the course of the years Decca was a small struggling independent oil company, the same as many in western Canada. Through a corporate takeover we acquired control of an interest in Quirk Creek, which was the fundamental asset of the company. We built on enlarging our interest at Quirk Creek and in 1977 we received an approach to sell the company, which we did, to a couple of gentlemen that are well known in the oil industry, Angus Mackenzie and Jim Palmer. They renamed it Sceptre, which then, in various stages passed through and is now one of the, if you will, original founding aspects of what is now Canadian Natural Resources. So it was intriguing in as much as at one time the Canadian Petroleum History Society, through Vern Ballard was doing a project on the history of corporate acquisitions which turned out to be a very, very complex task. Anyhow, so Decca has ended up being part of Canadian Natural Resources with three or four companies in between. The other perhaps interesting thing about Decca is in 1971 I commenced operations in the onshore of the United Kingdom, in England. This arose primarily from the fact that I remembered, while I was at school, studying under a professor by the name of Harry Edmunds, who was English originally and he taught us with some of the British Geological Survey maps. I remember at that time being curious about sideline notes on these maps saying that certain horizons, while tunnelling for coal

or something of that nature, had encountered oil flows. So that intrigued me. The geology of the area that I looked at is extremely similar to the Pennsylvanian sediments in the

#046 Illinois Basin. So being a small company and looking for niches that others, shall we say, had missed, I hied myself over to England and did a fair bit of research and built a bit of a company over there. In conjunction with, partnership with Scurry Rainbow, which is an old name from the past we decided to go on a drilling program over there and we shipped a Canadian rig from Edmonton to the UK. We put it on a train and it went from Edmonton to the lakehead and it was then put on a freighter which was then shipped across the Atlantic and landed at a place called Hull on the Humber River. We unloaded it and moved it onto site and drilled a bunch of wells over there. Unfortunately we didn't make any major discoveries but it was extremely interesting. We also learned the hard way, that if you ship something that has paint on it on an open deck across the Atlantic, it rusts like hell. But that was the only problem really that we encountered. We were extremely well received by the English rural populace and one of the things that we did to alleviate the concern, perhaps, of other people, you know, you're going to put a rig in my backyard type thing, is that the concept that people have is that every well is going to be a perpetual pump and not just a large rig there temporarily. What we did is, for the next hole that we were going to drill we got together with the local school and got the kids out on a day out to see the rig where it was drilling. I think it was a major achievement on our part because there are not many parents that are going to make their children unhappy by being against planning or access or things of that nature. So we had a very successful drilling operation. As I say, unfortunately we didn't make any major discoveries but maybe that will be the next time around. So those are the two principal assets that I built at Decca. And then sold it in 1977. Have since then have operated fundamentally as an individual in terms of investing in oil and gas and things of this nature. Have even broken the fundamental rule of the oil industry in western Canada which is that one should never put one's own money into a 100% drilling operation, which I have done, mostly successfully. So that's sort of the sum total of the thing in terms of the western Canadian industry. In conjunction with that you might be interested David, in the May 21st, Wednesday meeting of the Petroleum History Society, I've prevailed on Justice Herb Laycraft, who is the brother of my original partner to give a talk on the historical land legal aspects, primarily relating to the Borys and Turta cases. The Borys case relates to the definition of natural gas, inasmuch as back in the early days of the CPR, on a lot of lands, when they sold the surface rights kept what they called coal, petroleum and valuable stone. The McMahon's, George McMahon primarily brought suit, inasmuch as he said that they had taken a natural gas from Mr. Borys, had uncovered natural gas and that they owned it, not the CPR. The CPR and Imperial took the other viewpoint and said that petroleum included natural gas. So it was a fairly long distinct case and Justice Laycraft was a young lawyer and argued the case at that time. But that provided a major foundation for some of the land leases if you will, in Alberta. Then the Turta case related to whether or not title as registered in the land titles office could be corrected through a clerical error. The answer was no, it could not. The Turta case was won by Mr. Turta

saying that the ommission and subsequent correction was inappropriate so that, if you will, confirmed the usage of the Alberta Land Titles method. So Justice Laycraft is going to give us a talk on those two particular items. Interesting enough, the CPR was involved in both of them and subsequent to that time, they changed the ownership that they had to all mines and minerals, of which there is no doubt. But it's an interesting little aspect as to how that developed and how that's proven, if you will, a strong foundation for the security of the land system in Alberta.

#123 DF: Which of your contributions to the petroleum industry do you consider most important and why?

JF: I think from two viewpoints. Viewpoint number one is from the technical, geological viewpoint is that a lot of the theories regarding foothills structures in particular relate to the concept of specific zones being preferential for long lateral displacement faults. Subsequent drilling, for instance, at Turner Valley or at Quirk Creek have pretty much wiped out that thing. I got into trouble once at a meeting with Shell and this derivation of the preferential zone of faulting is primarily related to the Shell senior geologists viewpoints of having been trained in the Alps. Now in the Alps there are certain faults that do fit that categorization but it does not fit in southern Alberta. The idea fundamentally was that this was an easy explanation but didn't necessarily hold true. At the meeting with Shell I accused Shell of embracing this theory primarily because of the size of their graph paper. When they got to bringing the fault on an angle down to the base of the graph paper they didn't have enough room so they made it lateral out and hence the development of the theory. That was not well received I might add. But it has proven to be correct. So that from a technical viewpoint was one of the things that I got involved with. From an oil industry viewpoint I would think that one of the most interesting things that I've done is to prove the worthwhileness of the potential of the oil and gas in the UK onshore. To use an example is that there's a field which has been brought on production just about 4 years ago, just outside of Grimsby in England that is producing at 50 million cubic feet a day plus 2,000 barrels of condensate a day, which, even in western Canada would be regarded as pretty major. But in terms of the UK, the shipping of the Canadian rig over to the UK and bringing in Canadian technology. We cut the cost and the time of drilling of similar wells by a factor of 5 to what had been previously done.

#168 DF: How so?

JF: Just through bits of improvised Canadian technology and the setting of examples by, if you will, the middle management on a rig, the tool push and the engineer, setting an example of working standards. In my opinion the average English roughneck is as good as a Canadian roughneck but only if he is shown the example. So I would say that to this day, that the standards that we developed in the 70's are still pretty much important. There's been some slippage but things of that nature. So if anything I would say that those two are the most interesting things that I've done.

DF: What have you enjoyed most about your career? What gets you out of bed in the

morning?

JF: The challenge I suppose. We could get very philosophical about this or we could get day to day. The philosophical aspects of knowing that there is so much left to be known. In other words, the theories that we've had 30 years ago are no longer applicable. All right, what is the next new theory, what is the next new method of measuring things, of seeing. In particular I'm most reminded of the particular thing that has occurred in the Ukraine is that they have found significant oil in pre-Cambrian granites. I was attending a conference on this and I asked the Ukranian guy why they did it and perhaps this speaks well for their particular system. They said, well, what we do, since we're a national oil company, we budget and we plan for drilling a well to 3,000 metres. Conventionally we may hit granite at 1,500 metres by error and in western Canada you would stop drilling. We had the plan to drill 3,000 metres so we drill 3,000 metres. And lo and behold, 500 metres below the top of the granite they have uncovered a major oil field. Now this is almost a hidden little secret in the business because it would throw too many curves at too much different thinking. And people don't like to be surprised. So it's the challenge of that sort of thing that intrigues me. It's not so much as wanting to be at the forefront yourself but it's wanting to know about it. For instance, there's. . .I don't know if you've heard of the name of Thomas Gould by any chance, who drilled the pre-Cambrian material in Sweden. One of the interesting things that keeps me going is the paradigm that I was taught at school, which is the earth has a nickel-iron core. None of the other planets in our solar system has a nickel-iron core, why is the earth the only planet that is unique. You carry that one step further and you say, how is that derived and the answer is, by somebody's inference and fundamentally the calculation of the density that should occur at the centre of the earth. If you take a physicist and put him in a separate room and say, now to get this density what material do I have to have and lo and behold, if you take the hydrogen atom and you collapse it under certain temperature and pressure, because an atom is approximately 90% space and 10% mass, you can achieve the same density. So what makes the earth the only planet which has a nickel-iron core. Who knows. But those are the sort of questions that an old man, if you will, likes to challenge. And that's sort of part of what keeps me going.

#248 DF: How did you come to be involved with the Petroleum History Society?

JF: In 1982 my son, who was attending university, gave me a Christmas gift, which was a book written by an English author about the history of the Baccu??? oil range.

DF: The title of that book?

JF: It's called the Baccu Oilfields and the author's name is I believe, Woolley-Thompson, written, oh, early 1900's. That sort of got me interested in history. I started reading up on it and to me it's absolutely intriguing the methodologies that were used and so forth. The other aspect about it is that in Baccu, I eventually did get a chance to go to Baccu personally and had a look at it. It's quite an interesting site and I've come to the conclusion that actually, when we get down to firsts and so forth, that the first usage of petroleum and natural gas was as a weather forecaster. The natural gas seepages in Baccu go up and down relative to the low or high pressure weather systems that are coming in.

In addition of course, it was the foundation of the Zoroastrian religion. But I've often thought, now what would be the most practical usage and the answer would be, a guy would look at the flares, if they're going down it's a high Siberian storm coming in and so forth. It makes sense but you know, nobody can attest to it one way or the other. So I got interested in history and I saw an article one day about this Historical Society meeting so I gave Bill McLelland a call and joined the Petroleum History Society. I find that for instance, there's always the argument about who drilled the first well or where was the first oil well and so forth. Actually, there's a Japanese oil museum, now I don't know
#296 whether you've ever heard of that or not but it appears that there is some degree of evidence that the Japanese drilled for oil with a cable tool rig in the 1600's. But the most interesting part of the historical aspect of what is a well and generally speaking, people don't differentiate between a well and if you will, a square seepage pit. But I put the criteria of, a well has to be at least 10 times deeper than the surface area. In other words a 3x3 surface pit should be 90' deep to be called a well. By that criteria, the first unequivocal wells, oil wells in the world, were in Burma. There was something like 170 producing wells in Burma when the English first got there in the 1600's. Intriguingly, they developed a method, which is simple when you think of it, but they were hand digging these wells to several hundred feet. Of course, when you get down to a small shaft, several hundred feet deep you don't bring any lighted candles down with you. At that time there weren't fireproof electrical torches so they developed a system of having the person at the top of the shaft who gradually, as the day progressed, moved a mirror to reflect light. So that the guy digging at the bottom could see what he was doing. But there are many really interesting aspects of some of this old stuff that I find intriguing. To have that technology and to have that ability so many years ago when we, even as I was saying earlier, 30 years ago the technology was entirely different that it is today.

DF: Yes, for sure. Thinking back on your career do you have any regrets, things you wish you could have done?

JF: Oh yes.

DF: Like what?

JF: Like find more oil or find more gas. No, not really. I suppose the only thing that I probably would have done, or regret not having done is spend more time and effort in getting our children educated about what the industry does. As I said earlier, I did that over in England and I've done it a few times here. But I feel our industry has been remiss, myself in particular, in not spending a little more effort in getting, shall we say, young high school children, to be aware really, of what our industry is. Once a favourable impression is made it stands to reason that it lasts a long time and provides a foundation. I think that there is not enough physical effort on our part and I'm as much to blame as any and that's what I would regret. But in terms of finding oil and gas or anything of that nature, no, I feel quite satisfied that I've been able and lucky enough to do a few things.

DF: Good. Well as this tape runs out I'd just like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Petroleum History Society and especially myself, to thank you for inviting us here to day to spend some time with you and record your recollections of your career and your impressions of the Canadian oil patch. Thank you very much.