

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT TRANSCRIPT

INTERVIEWEE: John Hawrelko

INTERVIEWER: Aubrey Kerr

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Side 1: 46:46

AK: August the 17th 1992, and I'm with John Hawrelko. H-A-W-R-E-L-K-O, and I also have Rob Barber of the ERCB, and we are going to talk a little more about your background, John. First of all, I'd like to get where you were born, and when, and a little story on your forbearers.

JH: Well, I was born here, in this area in a little place called Eastgate in 1927. I am part of a family of six people. I was the only one born in Canada, the others were born in Eastern Europe. My father was a prisoner of war in the battle against the West... that part of the Ukraine from which he came was under the Austro-Hungarian Empire. And he came to Canada several times, but in 1923 came for the last time. And in 1926 my mother came with the children, and of course, I was born in 1927. I was educated and raised in the area. I went to the University of Alberta and got my Baccalaureate in Education and my Master's a few years later. And I taught largely in this area for the 35 years of my teaching career.

AK: Well that's an impressive record. Could you just give us a little more on the first time your father came over to Canada? Was he married at that time?

JH: Well, he was a prisoner of war and he didn't come back to his village until the spring of 1918, after the collapse of the Russian Empire. He had been a prisoner of war in Siberia. And for all those years that he was there, my mother had no knowledge of the fact that he was alive. When he came to his village in the spring of 1918, he was so disillusioned with what war does to villages and what it does to people living in the village that he said he wasn't going to stay around the village for very much longer. In 1923 he came to Canada and he wrote my mother, he said to liquidate the property such as it was, and to come to Canada because he was never going to return to the old country. So in July of 1926, my mother came to Canada and she was quite appalled with the landscape, of course. She was born in the Foothills. She was used to cherry blossoms and apple trees and pear trees and a variety of birds and she came here, it was nothing but mosquitoes and swampland and sand hills, and she was quite upset about the whole thing. She always used to remind me that she cried for one year before she finally settled down here, because there's nothing else she could have done of course.

AK: Then you had some brothers and sisters that were born in the old country and they come over as children with your mother, is that right? And could you give me a little detail on them?

JH: My oldest sister who is now deceased, was married in the old country, and marriages at that time occurred anywhere between the age of 14 and 16. Households that had girl babies... girl children beyond the age of 16 were terrified, because what are you going to do with all those girls in one house, sort of thing. So my sister at age 15 was married in the old country, my younger sister from her... or the youngest sister, was 11 when she came to Canada, and the other three brothers of mine were variously aged from 8 to 4.

AK: So, did this oldest sister, did she continue to be married and raise a family? She's deceased now, is she.

JH: Yes.

JH: She followed with her husband a few years after my mother came to Canada. And they bought a quarter section of land adjoining our property, our farmland. And she reared three children as well, four children as well. As her husband predeceased her and she just passed away a few years ago here.

AK: Her children are here?

JH: Well, scattered all over the place.

AK: Yeah, right.

JH: One is in Vancouver, one is in Texas.

AK: But it seems to me that when we talked the last time, that your father had come to Canada prior to going back, he made this one trip that was almost fatal for him. But he was in Canada looking over things, wasn't he? Before WWI?

JH: Well, he... my father came in what was called the second wave of Eastern European settlement in Canada. He came before the World War began and in... I believe in January of 1914 he went back to the old country because my grandfather, that is his father, was ill and he wanted to sort of settle the estate I guess with... because my father was the eldest son. And in a Ukrainian family the eldest son usually is the one that is groomed to take over the property. As it turned out he came there in January and of course the war began, and because he had been trained... or because he had been in the military for two years prior to that, they wouldn't let him go back to Canada again. So, he was conscripted immediately and sent to the front. Subsequent to that of course, he became a prisoner of war, and as you know, as I said earlier, he was eventually interred as a prisoner of war in Siberia.

AK: Yes, well that that was what I'd thought. But he had absolutely no rights as a Canadian when he, or at least as a British subject when he went back. He was still considered as an Austrian citizen when he went back in January of '14. Is that correct?

JH: Yeah. The real problem was that the authorities in Canada prior to 1914 really hadn't an idea who these people were that came from there. There were variously called you Ruthenians, they were called White Russians, they were called Ukrainians, they were called Austro-Hungarian citizens, they were called Galicians. No one really knew what moniker to hang on those people, you see. And as a consequence, of course, my father had no papers to designate him as being a Canadian citizen, although he applied for naturalization, which didn't happen until he came here in 1923. That is he applied for the naturalization papers, but of course he was caught up in that war, and he came in 1923 and became a naturalized Canadian, which was a process of a number of months before he became a citizen of Canada.

AK: And of course, in those days back in all those settlement and homesteading agreements, one of the terms, this is the old days way back at the turn of the century, that was one of the stipulations that you

had the intention of becoming a British subject, because at that time there was no such thing as a Canadian. So, that was written right into the rule. Well then when your when your dad did come out in '23, did he immediately try to get a homestead? Or what was his first move? Or he maybe had friends here.

JH: My father came to Canada and settled in the Eastgate area largely because there was a considerable settlement of Ukrainians from the same area prior to his coming in 1912 or 1913 as the case was. My uncle had been... had come to Edmonton in 1903 and he spoke, of course, of places that subsequently became historical monuments like the Alberta Hotel for one. He remembered the horses and the poplar bluff that was immediately behind the Alberta hotel which was built in 1903. And in fact, he had worked on the sewerage system of the hotel. So, when he, my father came to Eastgate, there were about five or six families from roughly the same area where my father came from, Western Ukraine. And in a sense, they welcomed him, and they boarded him and housed him, until he was able to earn enough money to put on a down payment on a quarter section of land in the Opal area.

AK: Was that land still available for homesteading at that time? There's still some land there?

JH: As I think, as I remember, it was homestead land. And I'm not exactly sure... The land around the place was homestead land, but he had bought this from a fellow from the Ukraine, who had the unusual moniker of being called Wilfingsider. I guess it was not unusual for Germans to live in the area from which my father came, and marry, and eventually acquire much of the habits of the Ukrainians and the language and things like that. So, my father purchased his first quarter section of land for \$200 from a fellow called Wilfingsider. But the land around the home place was homestead land and available I believe, for ten or twenty dollars a title.

AK: Now I understand, this Wilfingsider is written up in the book, Memories. And he was somewhat of a cut or two above the average in terms of education and ability. Was he ethnic German or ethnic Swiss? Or what do you think he might have been?

JH: I'm not exactly sure of the history of the Wilfingsider family, but they were ethnic Germans. And I think they had had some settlement in the Ukraine for a number of decades. And many of the young men stayed around the Ukraine, I guess, and married Ukrainian women, and eventually became Ukrainianized, if that is the word that describes them. But they had they had facility with both German and English you see. So, they hadn't really forgotten their cultural and their roots you know, their cultural habits and their roots. They spoke German and they spoke English well, and of course acquired good fluency in Ukrainian as well.

AK: This would be no... not necessarily any connection with those that settled around Bruderheim. That would be a different group wasn't it? Down there?

JH: The settlement around Bruderheim predated the settlement in this area, in the Redwater, Opal, Eastgate area, by... well by at least 15 years. By 10 or 15 years in any case. Some of the people who came from the area of where my parents came from, were sort of indentured, perhaps that's not the right word, but they certainly worked for German people in the Bruderheim area. Because there was a considerable Moravian settlement in the Bruderheim area. And because some of the Ukrainians had some facility with German, they worked there for them until they finally got established on land in the Lamont and Star Edna area.

[00:13:48] AK: There is one point that I am still puzzled about. It's the geography of the area. It seems to me that the North Saskatchewan River was a real barrier to development. In other words, if you were north of the North Saskatchewan, the only way you can get here was by ferry or else trek all the way from Edmonton. And it seemed that the area really, didn't really get started until maybe around 1906, 1907, 1908 at the earliest. Like the Cooks, they'd come in a little earlier maybe, but see, that hinges on the type of land they were able to get. The CPR had taken down land, but if these farmers had been here before 1905, they might have gotten some of their petroleum rights. Because it was after 1905 that the CPR cut off petroleum. In other words, they reserved out of themselves petroleum. So, it seems to me that that CPR acreage, like Begori's, and some of the others that the Gulf people leased from, was only available simply because that deadline had passed. Have you got any comment on that?

JH: I'm not exactly sure about the history of the settlement, although, I know one of the real drawing cards for this area was the fact that there was this... the land was forested with thickets of poplar and things like that. And to the Ukrainian settler who was deprived of any kind of wood in the old country, because any forested land in their area belonged to... the largely, Polish overlords who controlled who could go into the forest and use the wood for firewood and things like that. So, when the Canadians came, when the Ukrainians came to Canada and settled in... saw the poplar forests here and things like that, they were absolutely enthralled with the possibility of owning a hundred and sixty acres of forest. They weren't exactly agronomists to tell that poplar forest don't necessarily grow on good soil, but they were really very engrossed with the miles and miles of forest. And that is one of the reasons I think they chose to settle in the Lamont and eventually over in this area, in the Redwater area. But the Saskatchewan River was a real barrier. Real barrier to the movement of people from the southeast to the northwest.

AK: And I think the other thing too, was that... as I mentioned in one of my write-ups, is that CPR had built the rail to Strathcona, but there was no sign of any railway from Winnipeg west, on the north side of the North Saskatchewan. In other words, neither the Canadian Northern or the Grand Trunk Pacific was anywhere in sight until about 1910 or '11. I think that had maybe something to do with it. But even then, you had to cross the river because it only just kind of skirted around Fort Saskatchewan there, and crossed the river there. I think that's... is that a fair statement do you think?

JH: Yes, I think it's a fair statement. I'm not exactly sure about much of that history, the railway in this area. But the first few intrepid people, like the Cooks, that settled across, you know, came down by raft and settled in the Cookeville area, was probably a signal that the river was itself not totally impenetrable, and they eventually... I think the Lakustas ferried their way across, and they were among the very first settlers in the Cookeville area. And then of course with a railway, the Northern Alberta Railway, and the CNR pushing its way through Redwater through Smoky Lake, the settlement in this area became largely Ukrainianized or largely comprised of Ukrainian people.

AK: Yes. Well, that was part of the overall migration. Although, you had, the other thing that you had going on at the same time was this heroic... well, they were English. And they went by wagon train to Lloydminster, and they formed quite a colony there of English. But any movement like that was tough. The other thing that was in existence apparently, was steamer service on the North Saskatchewan. When the river was high enough to take the steamer, it went aground on several occasions. There's stories about moving that drilling rig down from Edmonton to Victoria settlement. So, that probably assisted in moving some people.

[00:19:37] Well we will just switch over and talk about you John a little bit. About what you did for summer jobs while you were attending school. Could you give us a little rundown on that?

JH: Well, I think one of the big preoccupations was that I stayed on the farm, because during the war, during World War II, all three of my brothers were in the military, so, I stayed on the farm to help my father. But I did on occasion go out and do some custom stooking of... or shocking as the Americans call it, of grain in, for farmers in the area. I... later on, I worked in various places from Coca-Cola to tombstone factories to a number of other things. And when I went into teaching, I did a large portion of my first degree by summer school. So, about a dozen summer schools were required for me to complete my first degree. So it was... jobs were hard to come by. And much of my time, much of my youth, was spent on the farm. The soil that we had wasn't very productive. But there was enough work to do for my father and myself, since I was the youngest one in the family and was not in the army yet.

[00:21:11] AK: I guess we should have asked just whereabouts is Eastgate from here, from Redwater?

JH: Eastgate is about two miles west and about two miles south. And it's a district simply identified by the post office. The post office is called Eastgate Post Office. And I was registered there, my birth certificate came from Eastgate. But I lived on the farm south of Opal, which is in the area also, which is about six or eight miles from Redwater, northwest.

AK: So really, it was a long-drawn-out assignment to get enough of your summer school work to achieve your first... and then did you shut her down and go to University to get your Master's? Or did you do the same thing?

JH: Well, the reason why summer school was the way to go, is that there wasn't any money for a full session, you see after my first year, which cost well over \$1000 to go, that was the easiest and the cheapest way for me to complete my Baccalaureate. And it was possible at the University of Alberta to do that because they allowed students to take classes by way of summer school. It was a bit of a different story for my Masters, but that's... you know. The academic life was no different I guess from the other life that I had. It was a matter of studying, and teaching school, and working on the farm, and things like that. It was a kind of a grueling drive for getting your degrees. But anyway, as it was, I got them, and I taught school in the area for a good number of years as well.

[00:23:13] AK: What was your subject for your thesis?

JH: My thesis topic was quite involved. But it involved a statistical kind of approach to problems that ethnic groups of people experience in handling... well, broadly handling the English language, especially in literature in high school. I did this work with... there were about 22 different national groups in the area that I did my research in. And the upshot was that it proved nothing. My statistical analysis and all that, proved that there is no disadvantage... the kids that went to school had no particular disadvantages because their names were not, you know, were not English. So, but whatever, that's what the proof was.

[00:24:09] AK: I'd like to get into another subject here, apropos of my visit with George Kiyooka yesterday. And your very penetrating and sympathetic appraisal of what went on 50 years ago, yeah, the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor. And of course, George expanded on this, and I was very impressed by your article that appeared in the Journal. But have you got any other insights into why the Japanese

moved in in the Opal area? And before I ask you anymore, I've been trying to get a hold of Mrs. Kimura, but she will see me after school is in so, but have you any comments on that?

JH: Mrs. Kimura's father-in-law was really trying to get away from the bad situation in Japan in the last century, and as I understand it, he took the boat out to Hawaii to work in the sugar fields. It didn't pan out, so he came to Vancouver, he took the cattle boat and came to Vancouver. And his story is largely the same story for all the Japanese. They came here under really trying circumstances, but many of them did quite well because quite a lot of them were talented as Barbers and Restaurateurs. And when they made some money, they bought land north of Edmonton. And there was quite a settlement of about maybe a half a dozen to ten Japanese families in the area. And they settled among other people like Ukrainians, and Pollacks, and Germans, and Hungarians, the whole United Nations in our area. It was not an easy matter for them during World War II, after Pearl Harbor, because they were really quite... they were Canadian citizens, but they were really quite hounded by the RCMP, and I guess by authorities, it seemed like they weren't to be trusted. And it was no different than the Ukrainians before World War I. 8,000 or 9,000 of them had been interred, because they were... because the authorities had no idea who these people were. They were Lithuanians, or they were Ukrainians and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. And the politics of the time, they simply didn't seem to understand, and of course, a lot of them were interred. And they have the same kind of problems that the Japanese had. You know, the people in the area didn't really trust them because they were enemies of course. And George Kiyooka, I'm sure, can tell you a lot of dramatic tales of that time.

AK: He did indeed. But would you say that the Japanese... and these had come before World War I. Why they had chosen this area and how they are... if you can comment, as to the what seemed to me to be a very positive assimilation. And I'm sure that in the small community that they weren't hounded like they would be, say if they were walking down the streets of... which they weren't allowed to, in Vancouver. Once after Pearl Harbor, they were all thrown out of there.

JH: Well, we went to school with Japanese kids, but then there are all kinds of other kids in the classroom as well. So, we weren't so conscious of race or class or anything like that at that time. But there was some considerable pressure in the community from other people, who had been citizens in the community, who just simply didn't trust them because they were Japanese, and the war had been... you know, Pearl Harbor had occurred, and they may not have been actively involved in watching them, but I'm sure that they had some apprehensions about the Japanese living in the area. Groundless apprehensions, but they were there. I would hate to... I'd hesitate to identify the people who maybe were apprehensive about them. But there was that kind of... I think it's common in all societies when you have, you know, the enemy in your midst, so called.

AK: Yes, there is that xenophobia, I guess. I think that's maybe an ingrained sort of thing.

RB?: Natural instinct.

AK: Yeah. And even expressed in odd ways. We were over this morning to talk to John Hrynchuk was it? Yeah, and he was describing ... hmm? Yeah, he was describing the... one of the first shipments by truck all the way from the states of this drilling rig, and there were these Coons driving the trucks and of course, I think they were kind of rubbing their hands with glee when they got down on one of these side roads and couldn't handle the mud. But that is a kind of a humorous overtones, you know. And I think probably there was some of that, maybe more so, among all the... I think the Canadians had probably

come together to look upon all these U.S. contractors with a certain degree of distrust. Would you have any comments on that?

JH: Not in particular. I remember, in 1939, when they were building Highway 28, which goes around towards Opal and then cuts east and joins the Highway 28 now about four miles north of Redwater. I remember a black Cat Skinner, and I was just a little guy then in 1939, and he allowed me to ride the Cat with him. But I don't remember any apprehension about sitting with this black fellow on the seat of this Cat. But I have to say this, and I think it needs to be said, that the Japanese people in the area here, were really very good citizens. And I would be the last man to say that they had any... harbored any intention of informing the submarines or the ships that were plying the waters between Alaska and Vancouver Island. I don't... I'm sure they didn't... in fact, I'm certain that they were very good citizens, as good as anyone you can find. But I think as Aubrey says, there is that certain xenophobia that seems to be natural to human beings who regard with suspicion someone who doesn't speak the language well or doesn't look quite look like them, you see.

AK: Well, there is that. And I think a lot of it applied to, what we derogatorily refer to in the Taber area is Hunkies. Who were, you know, from Hungary. And there they were out there, slaving away in the beet fields, and alongside of them ironically, were the German prisoners of war.

JH: Exactly.

AK: So, you mean... you know, there was nothing you could put your finger on, but...

[00:32:28] Well then, as you went along in your teaching career, what was your first... when '48 started to get close, '47 you had Leduc, what was your reaction, or the reaction of your people, your family, to Leduc? Did you have any particular feeling about it being significant?

JH: Well, we had been somewhat instructed by the possibility of oil in this area, because I think... certainly prior to 1950 there were all kinds of marauding seismograph groups in the area. And of course when Leduc blew in, I think there was some belief that, and perhaps well-founded, that maybe we'd be next. And I remember one farmer was saying that he hoped that they would find something here because he needed the money. As it turned out that, in fact the oil was discovered, and he was quite lucky, because I think he had a couple of batteries, or at least three batteries on his land and he did quite well as a matter of fact. But there were a lot of seismograph crews in the area, and they were all over the place. And there was certainly heightened hope for something happening in this area when Leduc blew in, in 1947.

AK: I suppose you weren't aware that if somebody had gotten into an airplane and flown over Redwater, they could have seen the field long before it was drilled. And that was based on vegetation, and the course of the Redwater River, it was meandering, but you could tell by the types of different trees, the types of soil, and in turn the structure was there. Did you ever hear anything on that?

JH: I don't think we had any... you know, we lacked the sophistication to be able to begin to understand something of the geology of the area. I'm sure that we had no idea that there was oil here. But everybody, of course, held high hopes because this area was not a very good farming area. And the farmers were largely marginal farmers, and they knew that the miracle of black gold in Leduc made a great deal of difference to the farmers in that area. So, they were all hoping that oil be discovered here,

and that it would brush off some wealth on them. But we lacked the knowledge or the sophistication to really comprehend the geology enough to be able to say that there was indeed oil in the area.

AK: I wasn't begging that question, because that would be very unfair of me to put that to you. But I was just raising that point, that just as Leduc could have been discovered without shooting the seismic, because of the beds and I don't know whether you got to that chapter yet or not about the...

JH: Yes.

AK: About the seismic picture which was very clear. And of course, that's one of the things I'd like to be able to find is... is a seismic interpretation of Redwater before it was drilled. But I don't think I'm going to be that lucky this time.

[00:36:08] Could you give me a little bit of on the sociological impact when it actually hit and there was this big rush of equipment?

JH: Well, I was in Edmonton in 1948, and I happened to come to the grocery store where I did my shopping. And I happened to spot the... I believe it was the Edmonton Bulletin, where the headline said that oil was discovered in Redwater. And of course, I remember telling my merchant that it was my hometown. So, I missed, for a couple of years, all the excitement in Redwater. But I did make several trips in to Redwater by various means and it was a just pandemonium here with all kinds of people moving in and out and no order, no necessary order. And I remember the clotheslines often times crossing streets, and it was just holy disorder in this area. And there was obviously a lot of impact on the people that were in the area, because they had these strangers to deal with. There were fights quite regularly in the hotel, and as I understand it by here-say, they were regularly ferreting in prostitutes, and people coming and going all over the place. No one knew what was going on, just holy pandemonium. And it had to have its own... had to have its impact on people, both residents here and people coming in. I remember the chaos in the few times that I did manage to get into Redwater in '48, '49, and '50.

AK: Right. Well that was emphasized probably more here in Redwater because at least with Edmonton, you had, I mean with Leduc, you had Edmonton close by. Whereas, you were removed geographically from Fort Saskatchewan, you weren't that handy. And then Edmonton being quite a ways, in those days that was quite a drive, in there and back. Where you can whip in and out in three-quarters of an hour. So, there was this impact, but it seems to me that all the time, the farmers were still trying to till the soil, but they had their problems with rights-of-way, easements, pipelines being laid, and spillages of saltwater. I don't know whether you ever heard any of those stories.

JH: I can't pinpoint specific cases, but I do remember that there was an awful lot of turmoil after the fact when the land agents came out to settle for rights-of-ways and things like that. But there was considerable discussion in the cafes and things like that. I can't remember specific instances, but there was some, well, there were quite a few problems between the land agents, and there was always this perception that the land agents were out to acquire entryways into the farms at a minimal cost, and perhaps that was the way to do it. But the farmers always being suspicious that they were being screwed in the left ear sort of thing. So, there was that kind of conflict for a number of years that I've heard of discussed in the cafes and in the streets of Redwater at that time.

AK: Yeah, I think a lot of it was expediency, but I'm certainly not excusing Imperial Oil or anybody else. Now, one of the ways that Imperial handled it, they went right out and they outright bought the farms and let the farmer till the soil and whatever he wanted to use. But according to Bill Allen, one of the chief landmen with Imperial, it backfired on Imperial because the farmers wouldn't keep the weeds down and that was one of the stipulations with the Conservation Board, to keep the weeds down and keep the, you know, the fire hazard away from the dikes and all that sort of thing. And they allowed to go, so Imperial had to turn around and pay the farmers to clean up their own land.

[00:41:08] Would you like to give me some comments, just your kind of a wrap-up comments here on your philosophy and what you see in the past, and what you may see for the future.

JH: Well, I look at the National Energy Program with some equanimity. I'm not exactly hung up on this idea of losing 65 or 70 billion dollars. It may well be, and it may well be just a statistical distortion. I noticed that the Conservatives who got into power, and I'm not being... I don't want to push policy of any kind, but it took them a couple of years before they finally got rid of the National Energy Program. So, it was a good milking cow for the politicians in Ottawa. The fact remains, and as I look at the story of Redwater from the point of view, from my point of view, it was in many ways a godsend, because the land here was marginal, much of the land west and south, and southwest of here is very poor sandy soil. So, when the oil came in here, suddenly the roads improved. We could talk about graveled surfaces on roadways. And Esso comes out as a good corporate citizen of the kinds of things that they did in the area. They may well have bombed out on the land that they acquired and things like that, but they seemed to have had a good reputation in the town. And they were well looked... they were looked up to by a lot of people. They seemed to be fairer with farmers than the other oil companies that came in the area. So, I think from my perception, Esso came out better than most of the other people that dealt in the area. I really haven't much to say against the oil companies. If it hadn't been for the oil companies, we'd still be driving on very turfy or sandy roads I'm sure. And this town would likely have disappeared because of nothing to sustain it. The future? Well, hopefully, industry will come in this area. I don't think this town will die, just because the oil field is on its last legs. It's... there is I think hope here for say Oslo, and maybe some subsidiary industries. I don't think this town should die if the authorities in power, the authorities in the province can disperse industry, in many ways make small towns continue to be viable.

AK: And would these comments apply equally to the fertilizer plant? Although it's on the block.

JH: It's on the block. But then, of course, everything is for sale if the price, you know, if the price is right. And I think by and large, one would be hard-pressed to complain about industry. Like the fertilizer industry here, like Esso Chemicals coming here. There may be, you know, people in proximity of that plant who would be complaining. But generally it brought wealth into this area. It brought... the industry brought wealth into the area and everybody prospered, including the farmers. Many of the farmers here would never have made it on the soil that they were farming, had it not been for the fact that they could be employed by the oil companies and farm also at the same time. And I don't mean to be disparaging by it, but sometimes the complaints were just simply complaints. I think the oil experience in Redwater has done this area a heck of a lot of good. And without it we would still be largely marginalized in agriculture.

[00:45:25] AK: I want to thank you very much, John, for your comments. They are well taken. I think you have this... what I've noticed by interviewing the farmers themselves, that they have... they never really left the farm. They took these half time jobs...

JH: And prospered by them.

AK: Oh yeah, it really boosted their income. It gave them that extra cushion that they can go to Hawaii instead of Edmonton. But I do want to thank you very much. Rob, have you got any final comments to make?

RB: Actually I don't Aubrey. (inaudible)

AK: Well, I think you're speaking to a person that has the maturity and has looked at the whole situation not as a wild-eyed rabble-rouser, but as a person that's part of the community. So once again, I want to thank you very much John for having come over to our Red Rest Motel.

End of Interview