

MOMENTS IN HISTORY

February 19
1936

\$0.10

A History of the Alberta Chamber of Resources 1936 - 2015

1960

A 25th Chamber anniversary special section is published in the Edmonton Journal.

2015

University of Alberta delivered a five-day short course on dam integrity

1953

Mike Finland, was one of Canada's pioneer and unique-combination pilots and mining engineers.



1996

Oil Sands Co-Product Draft Report is published.



1985

The Chamber moves to new offices — about twice the size of the Baker Centre premises — on the 14th floor of the Oxford Tower.



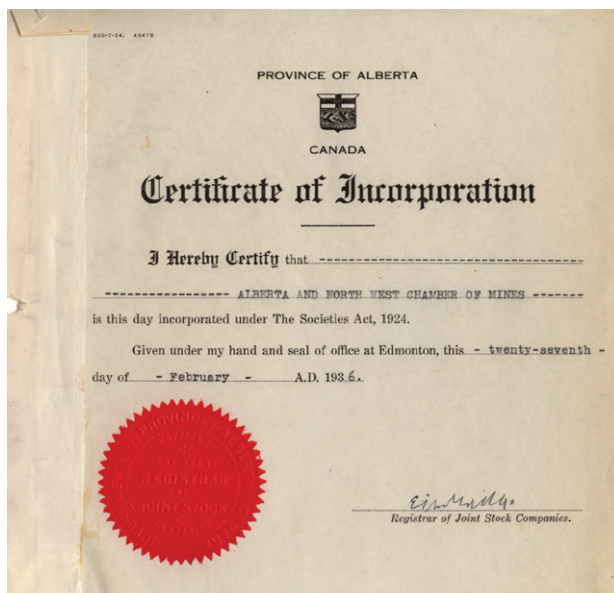
2011

The ACR Task Force Report on Resource Development + the Economy goes to print in March



1936 - 2015

1936 Incorporated in Edmonton on January 20 as the Edmonton Chamber of Mines. The key object is to promote Western Canada's mining industry, but also to foster knowledge and "to afford to its members all the usual privileges, advantages, conveniences and accommodations of a club."



The Chamber is reincorporated on February 27, 1936 as the Alberta and North West Chamber of Mines.

After electing 20 directors at the first shareholders meeting on January 24, the Chamber advises Edmonton's mayor, J.A. Clarke, that it has \$1,410 in the bank and signed commitments for \$2,895. Incorporation and a working directorate qualify the Chamber for a \$500 municipal grant.

The Chamber surrenders its charter and, to better reflect the geographical reach

of its membership (and to unintentionally confound historical simplicity), changes its name to the Alberta and North West Chamber of Mines. Property, other assets, undertakings, and membership are transferred to the new organization. Adding to the confusion in retrospect, the meeting to approve the change is scheduled for March 6, but the new organization is officially incorporated February 27.

The day before its (re)incorporation (i.e. February 26), the Chamber enters into an agreement with the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce and the Alberta Motor Association to lease premises on the ground floor of Edmonton's McLeod Building, completed in 1915 and, today, a Provincial Historic Resource. The ECC leases the space from the City of Edmonton at a starting rent of \$105 a month, of which the AMA is to pay \$42, the Chamber \$21 (it is also responsible for the moving expenses of the other two parties and for the erection of partitions throughout the premises). The ECC has first rights to window signage and all three parties share a boardroom and maintenance expenses. As the new kid on the downtown block (the ECC was founded in 1889, the AMA in 1926), its reputation not yet established, and, name change notwithstanding, its future perhaps a little shaky, the Chamber of Mines is the only party required to provide security up front—\$600 or more than two years' rent. (In addition to a shared interest in resource development, the two chambers have

several presidents in common over the years—seven men serve terms at the helm of each organization prior to 1960.)

The Chamber aims to bring together companies and businesses—mainly suppliers—with an interest in the mining industry. Although the original charter envisions an interprovincial service area, for the next 40 years, the Chamber focuses mainly on mining opportunities in the Northwest Territories. (The Edmonton Chamber of Mines Charter in fact states that its object is : “To promote, assist and protect the development of the mining industry in the Dominion of Canada and particularly in Western Canada and the Northwest Territories of Canada.”)

Among the first issues the Chamber addresses: transportation challenges, medical service, public infrastructure, mail service, the development of a buyers directory, promoting Edmonton in the East, and recruiting.

The Chamber makes representation to the federal minister of Railways and Canals for financial assistance in the construction of two additional hangers at Edmonton’s airport. The existing hanger can house only six of the 35 aircraft based in Edmonton. Aerial service is vital, the Chamber says, to the continued economic development of the north. The request is favourably received.

The first of what is to become annual “goodwill flights” to the mines of the north takes place in August.

(In later reports that look back, mention is made of only two northern mines that had been established at this time: Eldorado Gold Mines Limited and the B.E.A.R at Contact Lake.)

The first Secretary-Treasurer (managing director) is Leonard Edmondson Drummond, a consulting engineer. Born in Winnipeg in 1880, he attended post-secondary school in Ontario and later found work as an engineer with coal companies in Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania before joining the mining department of Canadian Pacific Railroad in Alberta. Five years later, in 1911, he moved to Edmonton to take work with Mountain Park Coal, and in 1920 he opened his own firm. In his first year with the Chamber, presumably since he has “charge of the premises and property of the Chamber,” he is required to post a bond in the amount of \$1,250 against “Any act or acts of THEFT or OTHER CRIMINAL ACT”; in so doing he discloses his annual Chamber of Mines salary—\$1,800 per year, paid monthly.

The first president of the Chamber (both its short-lived first and its more stable second iteration) is Robert C. Marshall, the head of Crown Paving and Engineering and patron of the Edmonton Highlands Golf Club. Later media reports in the 1960s mistakenly give pride of first place to John Michaels, of Mike’s News Stand and Christmas dinners for homeless war veterans. Mr. Michaels is, indeed, a Chamber pioneer. But he serves, this year, as 1st Vice President, before assuming the presidency in 1941.

In the 1953 annual report, only 11 past presidents are listed, suggesting some terms of more than one year (R.C. Marshall served through 1939). The available list is nevertheless notable for the occupational diversity of the Chamber’s leadership and for the many illustrious industry and community builders who populate it.

(Among the signatories of the original Edmonton Chamber of Mines charter: Harry O. Patriquin, Robert M. Dingwall, Charles E. Garnett, R.R. Brough, C.D. Jacox, J.O. Budd— most of whom are directors, of-

ficers, or presidents in later years.)

1937

The annual meeting is held at the Macdonald Hotel.

The Chamber works with the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce to develop recommendations for improving trade and industry in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Better transportation—air, land and water—to all points north is a key issue.

The federal government allows the Chamber to act as a sub-recording office for the Northwest Territories—authorized to issue miner’s licenses, liquor permits, and similar concessions—and to handle all government charts, maps and reports. This later leads to the Chamber serving as agent to the Northwest Territories Administration and to its mining companies appointing the Chamber as their agent.

1938

In trying to match labour skills with employment opportunities, the Chamber sends circulars to nine mining companies, all but one based in the Northwest Territories. Approximately 30 “A1 skilled labourers” are on file, including blacksmiths, steel sharpeners, cooks, drillers, linemen, prospectors, and welders.

The cash statement at year end lists receipts of \$5,253.79 against expenses of

THE CANADIAN INDEMNITY COMPANY
WINNIPEG CANADA

Employer's Statement for Fidelity Bond

Dear Sir:

Mr. L. E. Drummond of Edmonton, Alta., has applied to this Company to act as surety in your favor for \$ 1,750. You, will you be good enough to reply to the questions below. Kindly note that your answers and the Declaration appended will form the basis of the Contract between you and this Company, and it is desirable, therefore, that full and accurate information be given.

I am, to the extent desired per the note will (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

Yours truly,
Robert Welch
Casualty Manager

| QUESTIONS | ANSWERS |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Name of Employer | Edmonton Chamber of Mines |
| 2. Business Address | Edmonton, Alta. |
| 3. (a) How long has the Applicant been in your employment? | (a) Just entering |
| (b) In what capacity have you employed him? | (b) Secretary |
| 4. (a) Has the Applicant always performed his duties with you faithfully and satisfactorily? | (a) Yes |
| (b) Have his accounts always been correct? | (b) Yes |
| 5. (a) If Applicant is entering your service, have you received a satisfactory character with him? | (a) Yes |
| (b) If so, from whom? | (b) References generally |
| 6. What salary will be paid, and will it be subject to any deduction? | \$1800. per year - monthly basis |
| 7. Will there be any other remuneration to the Applicant, either by commission or otherwise; if so, what? | no deduction not at present |
| 8. Is the Applicant at present in arrears or default? | no |
| 9. Is he to be responsible for bad debts? | no |

Leonard Drummond, an engineer with decades of mining experience, is the Chamber’s first Secretary-Treasurer (the equivalent of today’s managing or executive director). He serves until his death in 1953 without, of course, giving any cause to bring the provisions of this fidelity bond into effect.

\$4,516.39. The income is sourced almost solely from membership. The annual salary of the secretary (presumably Mr Drummond), is now \$2,725 and the annual dinner has come off for the very reasonable price of \$22.

The 1938 annual report speaks, still in optimistic tones, of all the good things yet to come, primarily to Edmonton, as a result of the continued work of mines, all 19 of them, to the north. In the coming years, “The Chamber of Mines will hope

1939

The outbreak of war puts a temporary crimp on gold exploration and mining in favour of the discovery and extraction of utilitarian minerals more vital to the defence of the Commonwealth. Chamber membership expands in number and scope as, reflecting the shape and needs of the market, its traditional focus shifts to other, more urgent priorities.

to cooperate,” the report reads, “with all the northern mining groups, to continue to merit their confidence and to maintain an accurate knowledge of northern conditions which will be an asset to those in this vicinity who are financially interested or who are looking for information.”

1942 The annual general meeting is held at the Edmonton Club on January 8.



The second name change in seven years of operations expands the focus from mines to include resources.

Probably reflecting the immediacy of wartime developments, on July 4 the board changes the Chamber’s name to the

Alberta and North West Chamber of Mines and Resources.

A combination of fear of Japanese incursions into Alaska and of the need to develop petroleum resources for the war effort lends a Washington-inspired urgency to northern development heretofore unknown. The Chamber is appointed Contact Representative for the Canadian Government and instructed to provide the greatest possible service to the U.S. War Department. Mining work is curtailed (although production does not seem to suffer in many instances) as manpower is shifted to defence projects, which include the building of transportation networks (most famously, the Alaska or Alcan Highway) that would otherwise have taken decades to complete.

Federal overtures to take the Chamber over in wartime are rebuffed. The Chamber’s response: “we pointed out that this would not be fair to the supporters of this organization who had contributed to its maintenance and were depending on its activities.”

1944 The Chamber asks the City of Edmonton to increase its grant from \$600 a year to \$1,500 to better reflect the growth in the number of mining companies in the Northwest Territories—from six last year to about 97 this year.

1945 A week’s notice is given to the Edmonton City Commissioner to attend the Chamber annual dinner meeting (at the MacDonald Hotel).

1946 WWII has spurred development (industry and infrastructure) in

northern areas, particularly as it relates to oil exploration and recovery. The Chamber again notes the significant potential of oil sands deposits, but acknowledges the challenges of extraction. Other resources discussed in the Chamber's annual report: uranium, gold, diamonds, tantalum, tin, beryl ores, salt, and coal. Transportation is still a key issue, mainly as it relates to getting from or through Alberta to resource deposits in the Northwest Territories.

The Chamber is among the organizations to participate in a testimonial dinner for Grant W.G. McConachie who helped establish stepping stone airbases that were instrumental in the construction of the Alaska Highway. Airmen, including future Chamber managing director Mike Finland,



The growth and success of the Chamber is measured largely by the interest and support of the Board of Directors, the City of Edmonton, and the Government of Alberta which give continued assurance to the operation of the Chamber of Mines.

*—Mike Finland
general manager,
1953—1971*

play a consistent role helping to shape the Chamber in its early years.



Air Tour at the Beaver Lodge Airport on July 28, 1955. Inviting VIPs and prospective investors from across North America to visit remote areas was an activity enviously described as the Chamber's most glamorous.

Chamber Air Tour pilots Capt Simons, probably right, and his first officer. Even aside from ferrying eastern businessmen north, airmen, airlines, and transport companies feature prominently in the Chamber's early story. Among the affiliations of the directors at this time: Canadian Pacific Airlines, Trans-Canada Airlines, Canadian Coachways, Northern Alberta Railways, Canadian National Railways, and Associated Helicopters Ltd.



For several years, the Chamber has been sponsoring prospector's classes at the University of Alberta and an increase is expected in enrolment in the coming years as servicemen are decommissioned in peacetime.

Oil companies are added to the membership roster for the first time. For the next ten years, a Chamber priority is the development of transportation corridors to supply northern development.

1953 George Harold "Mike" Finland, a mining engineer and northern flyer, is appointed manager. (He succeeds L.E. Drummond who died in January: "Under his able direction the Chamber developed from a very modest beginning in the summer of 1935 to an organization representing the people of Edmonton in all



The Yukon's Dawson City, home to about 850 people in the late 1950s. It is known for gold dredging and tourism, and boasts a modern hospital, electricity, banks, liquor stores and cocktail lounges.

the mining areas in the Northwest Territories, Northern British Columbia, Yukon Territory and Northern Saskatchewan." — A.M. Berry, Chamber president, 1953.)

Mike Finland, born in Victoria BC, on the first day of spring 1901, was one of Canada's pioneer and unique-combination pilots and mining engineers.

He obtained his mining engineering degree

from the University of Washington in 1927. Working for Cominco in the 1930s, he staked claims at the Con Mine (gold) in the Northwest Territories, which led, not to personal fortune, but to the founding of the Town of Yellowknife and the launch of the mining industry in the Northwest Territories. The discovery contributed, as well, to the birth of the Chamber he would later lead. He was a flying instructor during WWII, and was inducted into the Canadian Aviation Hall of Fame in 1974. He is also honoured in Edmonton with a namesake park at 7719 - 98A Avenue. (A short radio interview of Mr. Finland by Peter Gzowski in 1983 can be accessed at http://archives.cbc.ca/economy_business/transport/clips/16896/).

Early in the year the Northwest Territories Administration opens an office in Edmonton and thereafter no longer requires the Chamber to act as agent in the West.

A Prospectors Branch of the Chamber is organized which includes access to meeting rooms and technical and other papers.

The Chamber changes offices, moving to 10060 – 100 Street.

Minerals and ore samples are on display at Chamber offices.

It is estimated that Canada produces 45 percent of its oil consumption and that that figure is bound to increase.

1954 The annual report is just 16 pages long in eight-by-five format; it grows into a more substantial booklet beginning next year.

The document in greatest demand is a 50-mile-to-the-inch Transportation map showing the most important features from

Edmonton west to the Pacific and north to the Arctic.

The Chamber is described as the meeting place for all business men and others doing business or seeking information about the north country.

A decline in the Alberta production of coal over the year is attributed, in part, to the conversion of many railway locomotives to fuel oil.

1955 Chamber staffing is increased to help handle more intense workloads largely associated with the employment service.

One-hundred-and-ten students register in the prospecting course.

1956 From the president's report, it is evident that the Chamber's annual report is handed out at the Annual Dinner Meeting, attended this year by a "record-breaking 350 Northern-minded men and women."

It is evident, too, that a great deal of work probably goes into the preparation of the annual report each year. It is—presenting fairly detailed reviews of the state of the resource industry by sector (e.g. potash, salt, gas, forestry, fish, transportation, mail) or by company or mine—very likely



The United Keno Hill Mine in the Yukon, producing lead, zinc and silver in the early 1950s.

the flagship publication for the "Information and Special Services" function of the Chamber. It is chock full of statistics which would, even if many of them have been collected from members, in an age of mostly surface post and rotary land lines, have taken a long time to gather and compile.

This year's report notes that Canadian mineral production reached an all-time peak of \$2 billion in 1956, that Alberta ranked third in production value (thanks almost exclusively to oil), and that the six-year program for the preparation of the overall Alberta forest inventory had been completed over an area of 141,564 square miles.

1957 The Chamber associates itself with the Sixth Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgy Congress which visits Edmonton for three days in September. The success of the venture is attributed to the hospitality of Edmontonians who, thanks to the organizational efforts of the Chamber, boarded and entertained delegates in their homes.

A brief is prepared on mineral resources



The Pine Point Mine south of Great Slave Lake. The Chamber is an early champion of a railway into the area. The result is the Great Slave Lake Railway which, in the '60s when this shot was likely taken, runs 432 miles from Roma Junction in Alberta to Hay River, NWT, with a branch to Pine Point.

and mineral development in the North for presentation to the Alberta Northern Development Commission. It urges the provincial and federal governments to improve communication and transportation facilities in the North.

The Canadian Institute of Mining is given credit for helping to co-sponsor the prospecting course at the University of Alberta.

A recurring image, possibly a logo, is a map of Canada, all provinces but a small wedge of Alberta and a corner-clip of Saskatchewan darkly shaded (blued out when in colour), two arcs extending north from Edmonton, one west through the Yukon, the other east to the Northwest Territories shore of Hudson Bay, creating an unclouded view of the northern region. From a centre-page spread in the 1957 annual report featuring this image: “Many Canadians now realize that Canada’s north country has a real potential that appears significantly in the economist’s mineral reserves for the next 25 years.... We must move northward for the minerals required to feed Canada’s rapidly expanding economy.... The time has come to remove 1,500,000 square miles from its long rest in an imaginary deep freeze.”

1958 With the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber plans and organizes its first National Northern Development Conference, which is held in more or less sequential iterations for years to come. The conference “was a most successful study of Northern development that focussed attention on the North and its problems as well as development activities already taking place. At the same time a clearer realization of the potential of the North came alive with enthusiastic interest to see development move at a faster pace.”

The Chamber makes a case for northern development, perhaps reflecting the political environment of the time, suggesting that “Canada must occupy its North country before that move is contested from outside.” Road and railway construction are vital since prospectors and grubstakers can rarely afford the more expensive air option. Technology—the invention of new geophysical instruments, for example, and of chemical analysis processes—and the discovery of new uses for minerals should help spur and justify a renewed drive for exploration. “The Potential Production of the [North] will expand five times by 1980 to a total over \$1 billion annually, which is an impressive incentive for SPEEDING UP NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT.”

Interprovincial Pipeline moves 110 million barrels of oil through its system this year, almost twice the volume shipped in 1954.

Lumber production in Alberta drops due to the inability of operators to procure financing because of or combined with depressed markets in both Canada and the U.S.

1959 The Chamber prepares a brief to the Manning Commission in connection with the Pine Point Railway and a shorter one regarding proposed changes to the Alberta Labour Act.



The Eldorado, Saskatchewan townsite and airport



Where the Air Tour's impacts may have taken time to sink in, the benefits of the recruitment function are more immediate. Here, aboriginal men sign up in Chamber offices to work for the Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation, located on the NWT's Flat River. The mine closes in 1963 because of depressed prices. But it's in operation again by 1964.

The uranium industry, producing \$320 million worth of ore this year, is advised that options beyond present contracts will not be renewed yielding forecasts of reduced output.

"Improving the amenities" of northern living, Yellowknife enters the modern age as line and radio telephone services are established.

1960 The Chamber maintains "a complete employment service which includes advertising, screening, medicals and x-rays, transportation and trade-testing."

A 25th Chamber anniversary special section is published in the Edmonton Journal.

In the oil sands sections of the Chamber's annual report: "...it does not appear that this fabulous deposit has yet revealed its secret." Additionally: "The proposal to set off an atomic blast 1200 feet down and below the oil sands has been proclaimed feasible and safe. It is thought the high temperature of the blast would make the

oil flow through the shattered ground and accumulate where it would be reached by wells. The blast has been held up until the international picture is more favorable." Mike Finland observes that "Canada should produce [oil] in excess of its consumption but world supply and conservation controls keep production at a restrained output."

The annual report is the Chamber's flagship publication. A trade directory is published separately.



STAFF: Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources
Left to right: Y. Chorney, M. Christensen, W. James, D. Davies, V. Nugent, G. H. Finland.

Chamber staff, January 3, 1961: left to right, Y. Chorney, M. Christensen, W. James, D. Davies, V. Nugent, G.H. Finland.

1961 Sixty-eight businessmen take the annual tour of northwest mining areas sponsored by the Chamber. They include representatives of U.S. eastern seaboard businesses.

Based on a head count from a picture of the group around a black rotary dial phone in the annual report, including the employ-



Northern Saskatchewan's Gunnar uranium mine. Open pit ore delivery had ceased in 1961 (mill feed coming from underground mine operations thereafter), and the mine closes in October 1963 with the expiry of its sales contract and the exhaustion of its ore reserves. "...by December 20th all equipment had been removed, all surface openings had been bulkheaded and, as an additional safety measure, the mine workings and pit were completely flooded."

ment manager, the Chamber employs a staff of six.

Thanks to increased oil and gas production, Alberta now ranks second in mineral production in Canada. Canada ranks first in the world in production of asbestos, nepheline syenite, nickel, and platinum metals.

1962 The Chamber hosts an annual convention over four days in February. It features Canada's biggest book, a seven-foot high volume put out by the federal department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

An advanced course in the study of map reading and geology is proposed as an addition to the existing prospecting lectures, and approved by the University of Alberta,

but no further reference can be found in later reports.

1963 The Chamber prepares a submission to the Royal Commission on Taxation, the Carter Commission, that recommends various ways of lightening the tax burden during the early years of development of mines in remote areas.

Also provides input at a conference in Whitehorse to urge a rebuilding and paving of the Alaska Highway.

The prospecting course is taught by instructors from the University of Alberta Department of Mining and Metallurgy and the Research Council of Alberta.

It is noted that the Great Slave Lake Railroad, whose construction the Chamber



The Chamber holds its Silver Anniversary annual meeting in 1961.

championed, coming from Peace River will cross the 60th parallel this year, closing in on the soon-to-launch Pine Point mine thus opening a huge new market for Alberta suppliers.

Great Canadian Oil Sands is given the green light by the Alberta government to produce oil at a rate of 45,000 barrels a day. This marks a “most important milestone in the long history of the sands, and equally long struggle to make the sands productive.... a major new industry for Alberta is projected.”



Significant Japanese involvement and investment in Alberta's resource industry may have been spurred by early Chamber efforts to host Japanese trade missions in Alberta, like this one at the 1964 Northern Development Conference.

1964 The Chamber's operating budget is \$112,316.

Topographical and geological maps sell for about 50 cents each (an increase from 25 cents in 1961); a display box of 36 minerals or 35 rocks sells for \$2.25.

Attendance at the prospecting course is in

the neighbourhood of 50 students.

As guests of the Alberta Premier, a senior delegation from Japan attends the Third National Northern Development Conference.

It is noted that “growing export markets patiently await larger export quotas of Alberta's natural gas.” Canadian production was estimated at 1.1 trillion cubic feet, with Alberta accounting for 80 percent of the total.

1965 Two DC-6s instead of the usual one are used to fly nearly 150 businessmen to northern mining spots during the summer air tour. It includes a side trip to Juneau, Alaska for deep sea fishing.

The prospecting course at the U. of A. takes a one-year hiatus when one of the lecturers goes on leave to Ceylon.

Nearly 600 attend the annual meeting.

1966 The Chamber buys property on Jasper Ave. in downtown Edmonton for \$59,000 with the intention of eventually building its own offices. It is either unable to finance construction or encounters opposition on principle within the membership and sells the property in 1979-1980 to wipe out its debts and pay

the rent (over four years).

Nearly 600 people attend the 1966 Annual Meeting, where it is reported that revenue for the year was \$1,290 less than expenditures. "Business volume exceeded \$150,000, including suspense items of service to the mines of \$24,000 and the Summer Air Tour in excess of \$40,000."

With help from the Alberta Research Council, research is ongoing at Peace River Mining and Smelting to indicate the feasibility of the economic production of iron in Alberta.

1967 A write-up in The Edmontonian describes the Chamber, while still focused on mining, as embracing all but agricultural interests: "... its geographical field of interest has expanded, and now stretches from Alaska and northern British Columbia across the Territories and northern reaches of the Prairie Provinces to Hudson Bay." It hires thousands of men for northern operations and "publishes northern trade and personnel directories, handles transportation, topographical, mineral and geological maps, sponsors a prospector's course at the university, and provides a general information service on the North. Perhaps its most glamorous activity is the summer tour...."

A building committee is struck and the president wrongly predicts that the Chamber will have a permanent home by 1968.

The outlook for coal is generally positive given forecasts of increased demand in Japan. The construction of the Alberta Resources Railway to the Smokey River coalfield bolsters the optimism. Alberta coal production this year comes in at 3.6 million tons valued at \$12.5 million.

In September, Alberta Premier Ernest Manning and many other delegates participate in the "official opening of the first oil-mining plant in the world" at Great Canadian Oil Sands.

1968 Along with the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber plans an air tour to the Irish Mines for the spring of next year, a first for a "venture of this scope."

The possibility of permanent Chamber office space is still on the table, with some thought given to offering interest bearing debentures to members to help meet financial requirements.

It is noted that Alberta is becoming a leading coal producing province in Canada, and that significant growth can be expected thanks to large exports of coking coal to Japan.

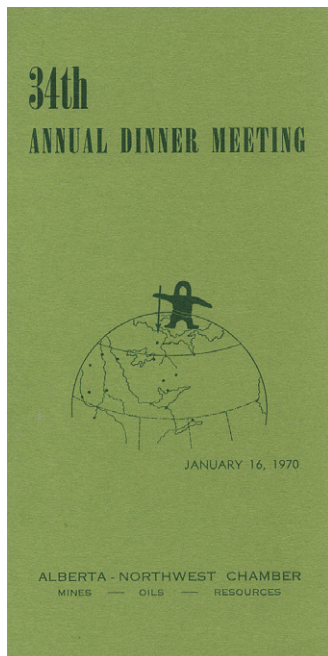
Following a period of start-up difficulties, Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited approaches its production limit of 45,000 barrels a day. Meanwhile, the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board postpones a final decision on Syncrude's amended application requesting permission to produce 50,000 barrels of synthetic crude a day pending the receipt of more information on Alaskan discoveries.

Under the guidance of past president C.H. Pardee, a Human Resource Committee is set up to study ways to train and employ native peoples of the north.

1969 Both Syncrude (still in the "research and development stage") and Suncor (as Great Canadian Oil Sands)

are listed as members in the Chamber directory.

1970 On June 10, another name change is effected, to Alberta—



The cover of the 1970 annual dinner program. The menu, clearly of a theme, featured NWT consommé, Ookpik orange sections, Arctic char and northern lights coffee.

Northwest Chamber Mines-Oils-Resources, “in order to bring [the Chamber] more in line with our ever expanding concepts.”

Chamber presidents in the last couple of decades or so are drawn from organizations like: Futurity Oils, Eldorado Mining and Refining, Hayward’s Lumber Company, the City of Edmonton, Wilkin Insurance, the University of Alberta, Associated Helicopters, and The Edmonton Journal.

Chamber directors over the last decade or so are drawn from companies such as: the Edmonton Journal, Canadian National Railways, Hudson’s Bay Company, Labatt’s Alberta Brewery, the T. Eaton Company of Canada, Burns Foods Ltd., MacCosham Van Lines Limited, Air Canada, Gainers Ltd., Inland Cement, Mine Safety Appliances Company of Canada Limited, Canadian Utilities, Limited, Edmonton Motors, Pacific Western Airlines, Canada

Permanent Trust Company, Stearns-Roger Engineering Company, Imperial Oil, Edmonton Industrial Airport, The Great Garment Co. Ltd., Molson’s Edmonton Brewery, Silverwood Dairies Ltd., Premier Steel Mills Ltd., Calgary Power Ltd., Bank of Montreal, Sick’s Edmonton Brewery, Ashdown Hardware Company, and the Canadian Petroleum Association.

Honorary directors and special representatives are drawn every year from the Government of Alberta (department of Mines and Minerals), the City of Edmonton, and the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce.

1971

Mike Finland retires as manager and is replaced by J.H. “Bud” Chesney, “a man of many years experience in the mining industry.”



J.H. “Bud” Chesney, the Chamber’s third manager.

1972 The Chamber president expresses his hope that, in the face of uninformed criticism of the Canadian resource industry not paying its fair share, the Chamber can play a larger role in the future as an industry spokesman.

Turnover in the northern mines is a concern. “High percentages of single men living bunkhouse style is undoubtedly a major factor.” A shortage of skilled mining labour—heavy duty mechanics, maintenance mechanics, and electricians—is attributed, in part, to high-paying construction jobs in the city.

1973 With Premier Lougheed, the Chamber opposes, in the form of a resolution, the imposition of a federal export tax on crude oil, but expresses a “much less enthusiastic reaction to the province’s formation of The Alberta Energy Company.”

1974 The Chamber asks the federal government to reconsider a proposal, which is withdrawn, that would have prevented companies from deducting large portions of exploration costs in the year those costs were incurred.

About 1,400 people are placed in jobs over the year with the Chamber’s help.

The Chamber president expresses concern about the hostility between the provincial and federal governments fighting over the proceeds of resource development instead of working to assure future supply.

1975 Among activities: met four times with other chambers and the federal department of Indian and Northern Affairs to resolve land use regulation issues as they affect both northern territories; commented on proposed tax and royalty increases on uranium production in Saskatchewan; and hosted the Focus North conference (in Hay River).

1976 Among activities during the year: went on record endorsing a natural gas pipeline for the movement of gas to Canadian market areas; placed 1,357 workers; increased membership fees for the first time in 11 years.

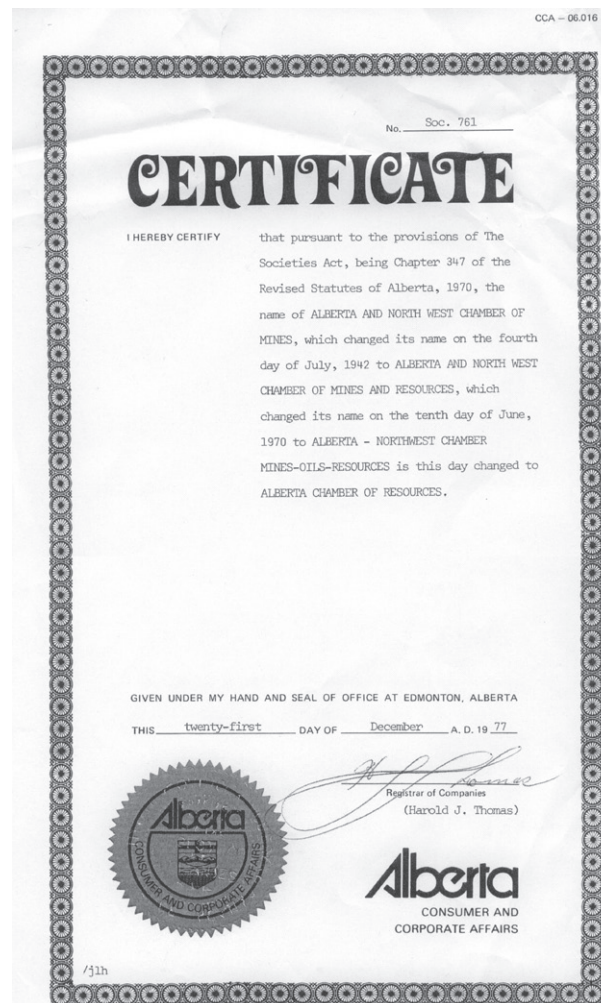
Membership at year-end is 700.

About 475 people attend the annual meeting at the Hotel Macdonald.

1977 Corporate membership at the end of the year is 668.

The Chamber’s lease at the red brick building on the corner of 105 St. and 100 Ave. in Edmonton expires and it moves its offices to the CHED building at 10009 – 105 St.

J.H. (Bud) Chesney departs as Chamber manager and is replaced by Harold Page.



In 1977 the Chamber undergoes the most significant reorganization in its history, most recognizably manifested, to 75th anniversary participants, in another name change—to the Alberta Chamber of Resources. No other name has lasted as long.



Harold Page, with a degree in chemical engineering and leadership experience in Alberta's oil sands industry, is the first managing director of the new organization.

Mr Page, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, had spent the early part of his career with the

Aluminum Company of Canada and Dow Chemical in Canada and Europe. Beginning in 1968, he served four years as Executive Vice President at Great Canadian Oil Sands and director of Sun Oil Canada. In 1972, he established his own practice in Edmonton, Hydrocarb Consultants Ltd., where, among other work, he evaluated bitumen deposits in Madagascar and conducted feasibility studies for petrochemical production in Alberta.

In advance of the name change, a plan for the future objectives of the Chamber is drawn up. Along with image enhancement and membership consolidation goals, it envisions the continuation of core employment and map services. It also aims to expand the sphere of interest and influence by covering a wider range of industry in the membership, including oil sands mining and processing, coal mining, salt caverns, earthworks and land reclamation.

Dec 21: Changes name to Alberta Chamber of Resources. The Chamber consolidates the interests of the oil, oil sands, and coal industries: "... our activities have expanded to encompass also: energy; industrial, and construction minerals."

The word "resources" is chosen to replace "mines" and "oils" because it is "all encompassing." The word "Northwest" is

New Premises – Improved Services

The Alberta Chamber of Resources' new premises offer improved services to its members.

- * Consulting services on resource development.
- * Reference library and interpretive information.
- * Conference facilities.
- * Professional secretarial services.

H.V. (Harold) Page P.Eng.
Managing Director

L.M. (Lillian) Brice
Administrative Assistant

J.E. (Jack) Baker F.C.A.
Financial Consultant

For further information please contact:
ALBERTA CHAMBER OF RESOURCES
1403 Baker Centre, 10025 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alberta. T5J 1G4
Phone (403) 420-1030 Telex 037-2444

The directory also promotes the new ACR offices and services.

dropped since the Northwest Territories now has its own chamber.

"The Chamber will remain heavily involved in mining, but the change in name will signal the organization's intention of becoming increasingly involved in other resource matters" (thinking attributed to outgoing president Trigg, Edmonton Journal, Jan 16, 1978).

Changes to the Chamber's by-laws include the formation of an Honorary Advisory Council comprised of past presidents of the Chamber, with the immediate past president automatically appointed chairman of the Council.

Signs an agreement to support the National Northern Development Conference organization's triennial conferences.

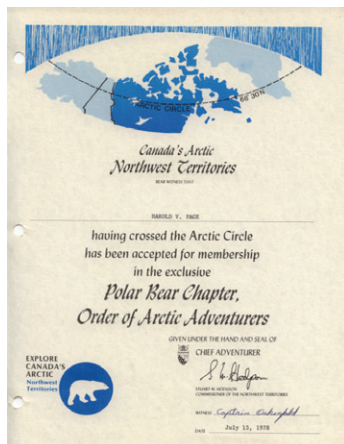
Discontinues system of bi-monthly billings

for membership fees and introduces a single annual billing date.

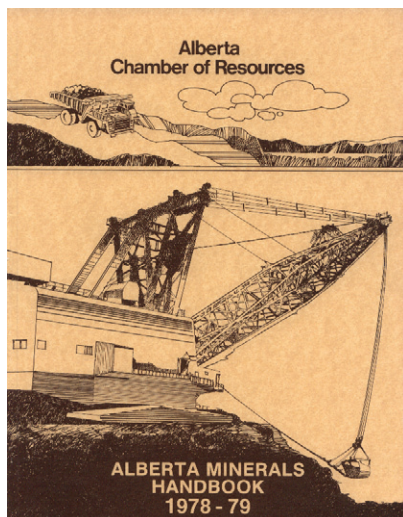
Celebrates 25 years of providing a formal employment service. About 35,000 job performance and health files are maintained and about 1,200 hourly employees are processed for corporate clients in 1977.

The first Resource Person of the Year Award is handed out — to Peter Cullimore, President of Luscar Ltd., for his leadership in the development of the coal industry in Western Canada.

Among activities for the year: working with the 8th National Northern Development



The traditional Air Tour function will be phased out eventually, but not for a few more years. Meanwhile, the NWT's "Chief Adventurer," Stuart Hodgson, issues this Polar Bear Club certificate to Harold Page for having crossed the Arctic Circle, July 15, 1978.



The 100-page Handbook's purpose is to provide a directory of ACR's corporate membership and to publicize their extensive contributions to the orderly development of non-renewable resources. It is the "Inaugural Publication" of the ACR.

Conference; taking the Annual Air Tour including the Alcan Aluminum Refinery at Kitimat; providing comments and analysis on the Alberta Government's proposed metallic mineral regulations; hosting the Alberta Northwest Mining Industry Forum; and taking the initial steps to form the Resource Support Group, to be comprised of resource industry supply and service companies.

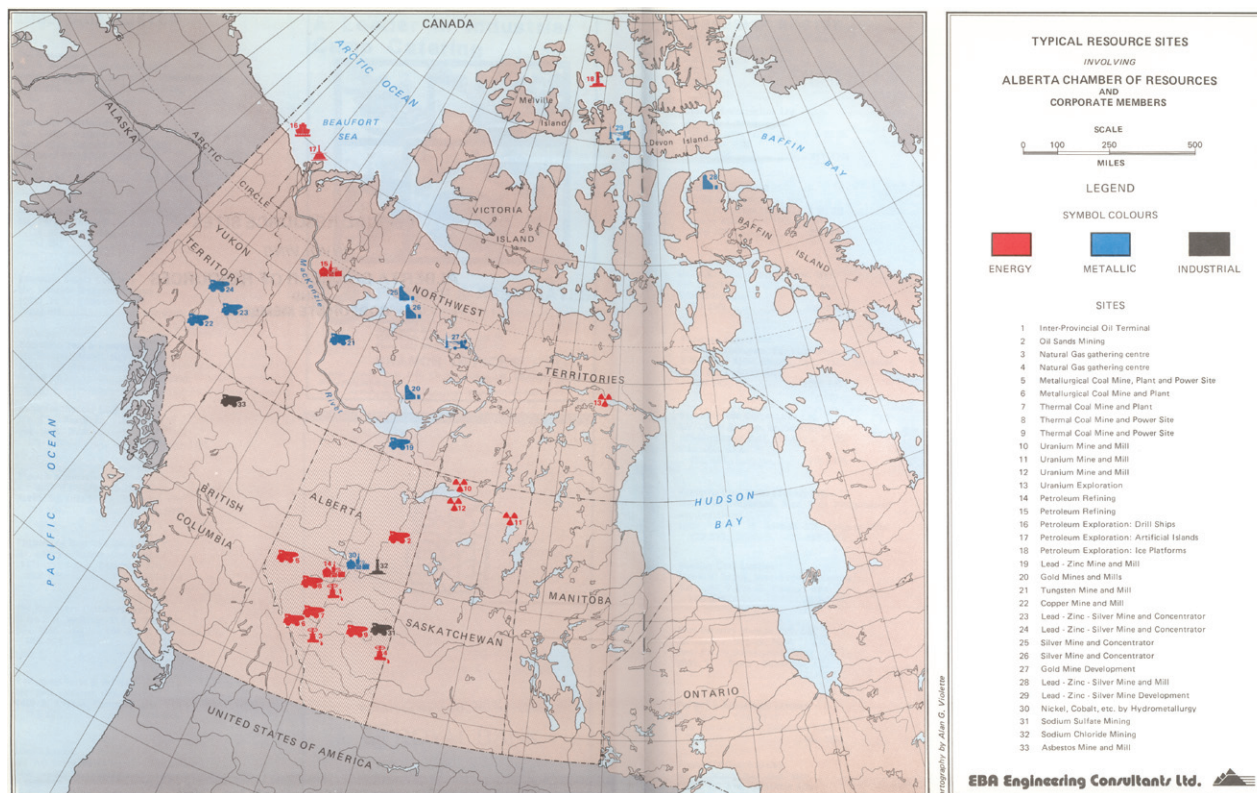
1978 From 1973 – 1978, 346 people have gone on summer air tours at a cumulative cost of about \$116,000.

1980 Breaking tradition, the annual business meeting is held at noon rather than as part of the annual dinner and dance.

The Chamber enters into a five-year lease and moves its offices to the Baker Centre at 10025 – 106 St., Edmonton. Proximity to a medical clinic is considered an asset for the recruitment and processing of skilled workers, a continuing Chamber function. Enabling and rationalizing the move, nevertheless, is the declared redundancy of the recruitment function and a greater focus on membership services.

Signs a management contract with the Consulting Engineers of Alberta whereby CEA will share ACR premises and be allocated management and staff services. With a subsequent renewal, the arrangement is to remain in effect until 1990.

1981 The board adopts a re-definition of the Chamber's basic objective which now reads: "To foster the orderly development and public appreciation of mineral resources in Alberta and



The 1980 - 81 Membership Directory includes this two-page map spread, developed by EBA Engineering, which shows typical resource sites involving ACR members.

Canada.” Strategies to accomplish this: identification of major issues, publication of position papers, greater emphasis on communications, and representations to governments.

The Membership Directory and Resource Manual is described as being new. It has two main purposes: to promote members through the directory and to educate the general public on the minerals resource industry.

The National Northern Development Conference maintains offices on Chamber premises, the Alberta Mines Safety Association uses the Chamber as its business address, and the Edmonton branches of the CIM and CIM Petroleum Section also use Chamber facilities.

It is estimated that the membership, about 315 companies, accounts for about 52

percent of Canada’s mineral production. About half the membership consists of supply and service companies, the remainder: developers, explorers, engineering, and contracting firms.

The trophy given out to the best rescue team from Alberta open pit mines is described as new, a designation that probably applies to more than the gold plate as the competition was inaugurated this year as well.

The Chamber supports the Norman Wells project before the National Energy Board.



A Blackberry-less ACR Board Meeting, 1982.

More than 900 skilled workers are processed through the Chamber's employment office.

1982 ACR has a management contract which commits 20 percent of its staff and supporting services to manage the affairs of the Consulting Engineers of Alberta.

The 1982 directory refers still to the Chamber's role as an employment clearing-house; future issues do not.

1983 The Chamber Legislative Committee identifies in a brief 500 acts, 400 regulations and innumerable guidelines, codes, standards, directives, and other government control devices and makes recommendations for regulatory reform.

The Metallic Minerals Committee makes similar representations in its sphere in the name, at the tail end of a near depression, of a resumption of exploration.

Among liaison initiatives, it is noted that the Managing Director is the Alberta Representative for the Prospectors and Developers Association and a member of the Minerals Exploration Group.

Among active ACR committees during the year: Legislative, Education, Services and Suppliers, Public Relations, Tours, Transportation.

1984 The ACR's Oil Sands Task Force is formed to promote national benefits associated with oil sands development. It develops a paper on the benefits

of development and conducts seminars across Canada. The year before, the Chamber had stated, presaging the case that will be made ten years hence, that it wanted "to encourage the Alberta and Federal governments to establish a fiscal and regulatory regime against which the industry can evaluate oil sands prospects and if deemed to be viable, proceed with confidence."

Neil Colvin, Vice President of Metals and Chemical Operations for Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited is the first to serve two terms as Chamber president. "The introduction of the two-year terms for the President and Vice Presidents provides a higher degree of continuity and stability."

Following a 15-year tradition, the Chamber continues to sponsor semi-annual Mine Management meetings.

ACR responds to the Alberta government's white paper, *A Proposal for an Industrial and Science Strategy for Albertans*, suggesting that further resource development is a wise path to economic diversification and innovation, and that more needs to be done to facilitate the industry's growth.

1985 The Chamber moves to new offices—about twice the size of the Baker Centre premises—on the 14th floor of the Oxford Tower.



Geologist, educator, and part-time poet Don Currie becomes the Chamber's fifth managing director with the retirement of Harold Page in 1986.



A fresh logo on the invite to a new-office shindig.

The Construction Owners Association of Alberta (COAA) joins the ACR “consortium.”

The Hazardous Chemicals Advisory Committee is formed to provide advice to the Alberta Minister of Environment on the Hazardous Chemical Act and associated regulations.

An ACR delegation heads to Ottawa to promote oil sands mining to the federal government, organized labour, and several national industry associations.

After placing a job notice in the ACR newsletter, Harold Page, who takes on the managing directorship of the Consulting Engineers of Alberta, retires, initially effective July 1986. He is succeeded in his ACR duties by Don Currie (“four months as a trainee, four months for real” as of June 1986). Don holds a B.Sc. and an M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Alberta, and a B.Ed. from St. Francis Xavier.

He was a Yukon prospector with Stride Exploration in his early working life, a high-school teacher midstream, a ground-water geologist and geological consultant, and ACR director prior to his appointment.

1986 The ACR Oil Sands Task Force proposes the concept of a regional upgrader.

The Chamber forms the Metallic Minerals Exploration committee to formulate and develop a proposal for an agreement with the federal government that will spur the exploration and development of Alberta’s mineral potential.

The ACR accepts an invitation to participate in the Advisory Committee to the Alberta Geological Survey and is appointed to the Alberta Integrated Planning Committee by the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife.

1987 In cooperation with Alberta Energy and the Alberta Research Council, the ACR publishes *Alberta Opportunities for Metallic Minerals*.


The Oil Sands Task Force completes a comprehensive analysis of the capital and operating costs to produce bitumen and synthetic crude from the Athabasca and Cold Lake deposits, and of the social and economic benefits that would accrue.

The ACR makes a presentation before the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs on tax reform.

The Chamber hosts a local Mining Association of Canada board meeting and helps organize the Association’s tour of Alberta coal and oil sands mines and facilities.

ANNUAL MEETING


A COMMITMENT TO SAFETY



This year three objectives were presented and all three received unanimous approval.

TASK FORCE REPORT ON ACCIDENT PREVENTION

One of the chief items of business attended to during this year's Annual Meeting was the Task Force Report on Accident Prevention. The Task Force presented three objectives to the ACR Board of Directors, and all three received unanimous approval. Alberta Chamber of Resources Directors approved the Task Force Report and its recommendations; they gave approval for an immediate start to the development of the concept of the Alberta Safety Association; and they approved the implementation strategy.



BY BRENT KOSTYNIUK

26 Alberta Chamber of Resources Directory 1989

The ACR Task Force on Accident Prevention releases its report making a series of recommendations to improve safety.





Some other publications this year: *Representative Costs for Mineable Oil Sands Deposits; Tax Reform and Resource Development; Our Future is Oil Sands; Alternatives for Processing Canadian Heavy Oil.*

1988 In December, the Chamber releases the *Task Force Report on Accident Prevention*, recommending the formation of an Alberta Safety Association. The task force itself had been formed in May to address growing concerns regarding safety in the workplace.

The Minerals committee prepares and submits a set of proposed Mineral Exploration Regulations to the Alberta government.

Produces an oil sands video seen around

OPPORTUNITIES FOR METALLIC MINERALS EXPLORATION

Published in May 1987, the report suggests that Alberta is an untapped resource for metallic minerals because there is geological potential and the province has not been sufficiently explored. There are no recommendations, but the document is considered a first step in a longer process to explore the potential.

the world.

Three major tours are conducted.

The annual meeting is held at the Four Seasons Hotel, the Dinner and Dance at the Chateau Lacombe.

1989 The Chamber announces its intention to study (through the Regional Upgrader Steering Committee chaired by Erdal YILDIRIM) possible business options surrounding the proposed regional upgrader. Sponsored by 17 industry and government organizations, the \$1.16 million study will look at how the upgrader might best be financed, as well as location, size, technology, and product quality required to make the project a feasible venture.

The Chamber takes part in a study to examine supply and demand of labour in Alberta in view of real or pending shortages. It's called the *Alberta Labour Supply and Demand Study* and ACR provides project administration.

The Chamber task force on accident prevention releases a report that details \$1.7 billion in accident costs and makes recommendations to improve the situation. Among recommendations: that employers commit to safety with a statement of intent and that an umbrella association be formed to coordinate sector associations and assist in the formation of new safety associations.

Two new committees—education and communications—bring the total of ACR task forces and committees to ten (Awards, Accident Prevention, Tours, Oil Sands, Minerals Exploration, Mine Management, Service and Supply, Financial).

The Resources Guide and Directory is reimagined at a “Far higher standard” (the previous two issues, as far as the cover is concerned, have been nameless, although the 1988 edition is Naylor’s inaugural effort and the first time on glossy stock).

1990 The ACR corporate communications council identifies a need to help members in their corporate communications, largely on environmental matters.

Submits, as the ACR Oil Sands Task Force (consisting of 35 members), a report to the federal Standing Committee on Energy, Mines and Resources outlining technology requirements for the oil sands industry by 2010. It also completes the Regional Up-grader Business Plan.

Through the Education Committee and in cooperation with the COAA, ACR members compile *Alberta Resource Developments in the 1990s: A Response to Potential Skill Shortages*.

1991 The Chamber spearheads successful efforts to save the Mining Engineering Program at the University of Alberta.

Chamber committees and task forces in 1991: Accident Prevention, Communications, Education, Environment, Membership, Minerals, Oil Sands. Environment is a new committee this year, established based on a membership survey so that the Chamber can take a more proactive approach on issues.

The ACR agrees to participate in a federal-provincial project to study the potential of hydrogen as an energy source.

The Chamber awards its trophy for best performance in the Alberta Surface Mine Rescue Competition to Syncrude.

The annual banquet returns to the Hotel Macdonald’s Empire Ballroom for the first time in nine years.

1992 Releases *International Comparisons in Education: Curriculum, Values and Lessons*. A joint undertaking between Alberta Education and ACR, this study compares materials taught in grades 7 to 12 math, physics, and chemistry in Japan, West Germany, Hungary and Alberta. More than 15,000 copies are distributed.

A volunteer group of ACR members re-

sponds to a presentation by the Premier's Council on Science and Technology. Among other things, the ACR advocates economic diversification through the further development of core natural resource competencies and continued respect for market forces.

ACR is appointed to the National Ministerial Advisory committee in CANMET for three years.

1993 The Chamber hosts an oil sands R&D summit in Calgary.

Co-sponsors the *Oil Sands—Our Petroleum Future* conference in Edmonton.

Releases *Upgrader Optimization Study Phase 2 Report*.

Co-sponsors a study, with CANMET and Alberta Energy: *Hydrogen Utilization in Bitumen Upgrading: An Experimental Study of the Fate of Process Hydrogen*.

The Industrial Wear Committee is established.

With CANMET, sponsors a pipeline workshop in Red Deer to provide a forum for setting priorities on pipeline integrity issues. It is attended by 70 delegates but, as an annual event, grows six-fold over the next eight years.

A new minerals development agreement (MDA) is implemented, jointly funded by the federal and provincial governments. Through the early to mid-1980s, Alberta was the only province without an MDA. In addition to lobbying for it, the ACR spent considerable effort working with the department of Energy to change mining legislation to bring it more into line with other provinces and to make exploration in

Alberta more attractive.

1994 The Chamber-sponsored book *Alberta Miners—A Tribute*



A concerted communications effort takes the Task Force message nationwide.

wins the hardbound book Gold Award issued by the Gallery of Superb Printing (the book was printed last year).

The Chamber's Environmental Committee reports on its work and suggests that action should be taken to raise public awareness of the resource development industry in Alberta. It recommends membership financial support for a teacher workshop that would help introduce resource development to the curriculum.

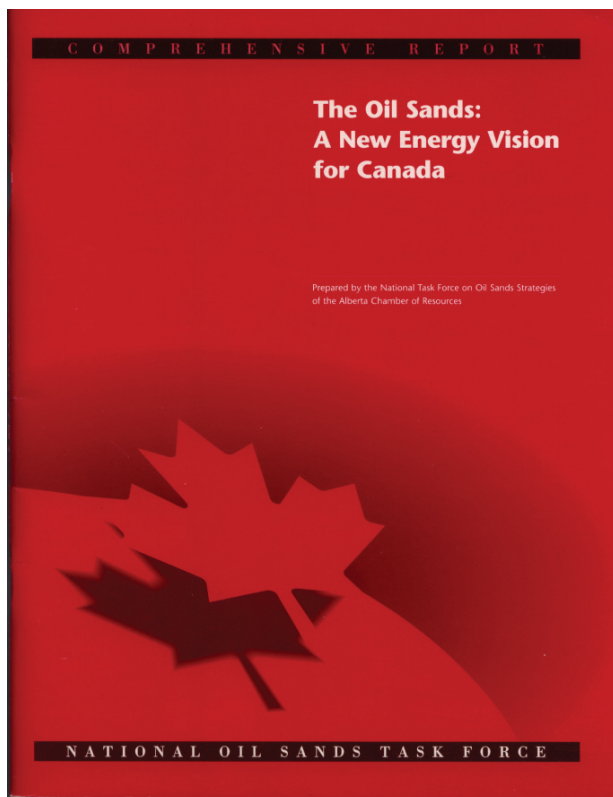
ACR's Partnerships in Education project is ongoing. It is a multistage process that engages communities, schools, and students in a career-planning and training process.

The Chamber's advisory role to the Canada-Alberta Mineral Partnership continues, as does the tradition of management forums, a new one, Utilities Management, joining the Mine and Upgrader management forums.

Syncrude's Jim Carter gives a presentation to the ACR on the co-operative apprenticeship education program being proposed by Keyano College in Fort McMurray. The ACR aims to follow the program closely with the hope that an effective model can be integrated into existing Chamber programs (this is the precursor program for CAREERS).

1995 The National Task Force on Oil Sands Strategies of the Alberta Chamber of Resources publishes its *Comprehensive Report, The Oil Sands: A New Energy Vision for Canada* which, a year later, contributes to the launch of a new round of expansion in the industry.

ACR plays a role rejuvenating interest in the Lakeland and Waterways rail line. Rail-



In 1995, the National Oil Sands Task Force of the ACR releases its comprehensive report which makes the ultimately successful case for a significant increase in production.

ink runs its first revenue train on the line

the following year.

The Chamber Oil Sands Co-Products project concludes that a commercial project to recover heavy minerals and precious metals from the oil sands is entirely feasible.

The ACR responds to draft Alberta water legislation by recommending additional principles to guide water resources management in the province. There are three: global competitiveness must be considered in assessing the impact of water use; the market should determine a fair value for water rights; and decisions related to water resources management must be free from political influence.



The work of the Task Force, and the support of Canadians, is recognized in the signing of the Declaration of Opportunity in 1996

1996 Publishes the *Oil Sands Co-Product Draft Report*, dealing with the recovery of titanium and zirconium from residual oil-sands tailings.

With the presidents of 18 of Canada's largest oil companies on hand, the *Declaration of Opportunity* for further oil sands development is signed in Fort McMurray.

A committee is struck to review opportunities to better utilize the railway in north-eastern Alberta.

The Northern River Basin study, which included representation from ACR's Environ-

ment and Education Committee, wraps up after four years of work. One of its aims is to identify environmental impacts of industries operating in the Athabasca, Peace, and Slave River basins.

Serves on two of the mineral development agreement committees that, among other things, produces the *Canada-Alberta Partnership on Minerals 1992-1995 Program Summary*.

1997 In the wake of the Canada-Alberta Partnership on Minerals program, ACR forms a Minerals Strategy Committee. Among other things, the committee aims to encourage a profitable, environmentally conscious minerals industry, and to promote effective regulation.

The Mineral Strategy Committee studies



During the desk-top publishing age, *The Resources Letter* is a key vehicle for communicating with members and other stakeholders.

the industry and drafts a mineral develop-

ment strategy to promote cooperative development among the public, investors and all levels of government.

After four years of operation, nearly 800 young people are involved in cooperative education programs through CAREERS.

1998 Maintains partnerships with the universities of Alberta and Calgary, contributing to business plan reviews, scholarships and advisory committees (e.g. U. of A. Mining School Advisory Committee and proposals to develop one-on-one resource valuation in the forestry industry).

Hosts, with The Foothills Model Forest, the Economic, Social Values and Trade Off in Green Areas of Alberta workshop to broaden awareness and support for forestry research initiatives and studies.

The Black Oil Pipeline Steering Committee of the Oil Sands Task Force continues to investigate transportation, technology, and marketing issues related to the oil sands.

Facilitates discussions toward a Non-Energy Minerals and Mines Act. The Alberta Standing Policy Committee on Natural Resources endorsed a minerals strategy for Alberta and allocated \$1.5 million in funding to the Alberta Geological Survey.

A report that the Chamber had commissioned on the availability of carbon dioxide for major uses, the *CO₂ Capture Utilization Study*, calls for a follow-up workshop and ultimately a wide-spread energy industry program to use waste CO₂.

One-hundred-and-sixty-three Chamber members represent oil and gas, forestry, mining, and other resource-related sectors.

1999 Looking ahead, the Chamber aims to take an active role tackling environmental issues like species at risk and climate change, expanding the non-hydrocarbon portion of Alberta's resource industry, and maintaining its close relationship with high schools, colleges, and universities.

The Oil Sands Task Force begins work on a technological roadmap for the oil sands industry.

2000 The Chamber's Land Resource Partnership presents its submission on the Species At Risk Act to the House of Commons Standing



Don Currie retires in 2000 and is replaced by Brad Anderson, a geologist and a member of APEGA with expertise in oil sands and energy policy and research.

Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development and to the Alberta Minister of Environment. The report is a detailed, section by section analysis of the draft federal legislation. It reflects the coalition's interests and members' commitment to operate in an environmentally responsible manner.

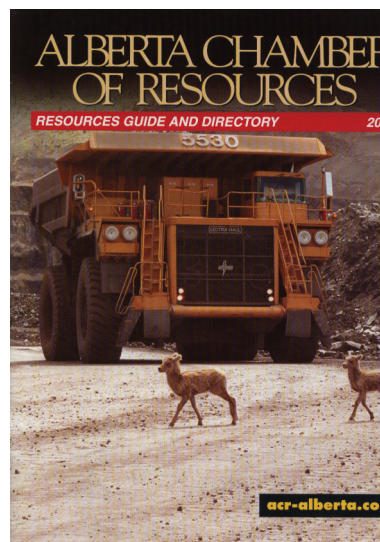
The Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) program is launched. It is designed as a rallying force to demonstrate what industry can do to mitigate its footprint on the environment.

In providing input to the department of Alberta Resource Development's planning

process, the Chamber recalls some important policy history, to wit: the introduction of the Resource Transfer Act in 1930 was a catalyst for the Chamber's development. The ownership of resources was transferred to Alberta by federal legislative decree. A boxcar loaded with cabinets of resource data was shipped to Edmonton and organized by Hubert Somerville, soon to become Alberta's deputy minister of Energy and future president of the Chamber. ACR emphasized on the occasion of a new millennium that maintaining balanced stewardship and an orderly approach to development with foresight toward the common good was a key task for government.

Managing director Don Currie retires and is replaced by Brad Anderson. Brad is a professional geologist and is a member of APEGA. Before joining the Chamber Brad worked in oil sands research and oil sands policy development. He had worked for the Alberta Research Council, Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority and the Alberta Department of Energy.

2001 The Chamber updates its strategic plan and rewrites the mission as: The Alberta Chamber of



The Resources Guide and Directory has been a staple of the ACR publications library since the early 1980s.

Resources will provide leadership for the orderly and responsible development of our natural resources. The new mission statement recognizes that the word “orderly” alone did not fully capture what is expected of ACR and its members. As for the corporate vision, it is recognized that the Chamber is and should be a widely recognized voice for natural resources.

Also identifies six strategies including joint resource management practices to ensure responsible development, addressing public perceptions or issues, engaging in positive collaboration with government and other stakeholders, and encouraging the shared development of technology among members.

Conceives the ACR Aboriginal Project with the objective of developing a comprehensive, confidential information base of industry and aboriginal best practices.

The Oil Sands Task Force works on an oil sands technology roadmap to identify issues over the next three decades.

Ends two programs for having achieved their purposes: the CO₂ Utilization Program and the Black Oil Pipeline Committee.

Launches a new website at www.acr-alberta.com.

2002 Prompted in part by the federal government’s proposed Kyoto Accord legislation, establishes the Climate Change Committee to develop ACR’s climate change position. Among other things, the Chamber president writes to share his perspective on the climate change draft plan proposed by the federal government.

Joins the Canadian Coalition for Respon-

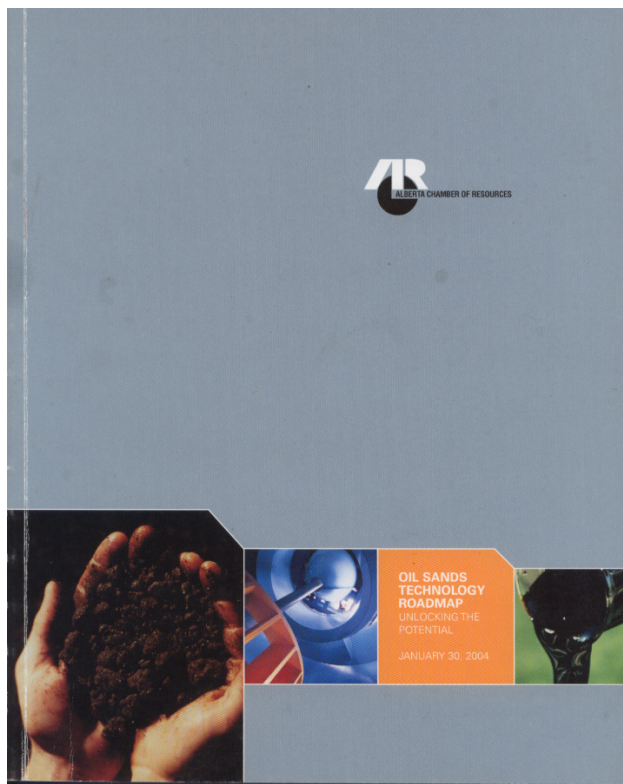
sible Environmental Solutions which represents a cross section of Canadian industry working toward responsible solutions to climate change.

Involved with Alberta’s Water for Life initiative, meant to make sure that sustainable methods of managing and protecting water supplies are developed.

Provides input into the Alberta Mineral Development Strategy.

Further develops the ILM committee, designed to develop best practices which will minimize the intensity of the industrial footprint.

2003 Provides input to the *National Roundtable on Canada’s Diamond Industry: Economic and Social Contribution to 2015*. The initiative produces a series of recommendations on



The ACR’s Oil Sands Technology Roadmap is released in 2004. It envisions five million barrels of oil sands oil production a day by 2030.

issues like valuation, security, marketing of rough diamonds, marketing of polished diamonds, and business opportunities for aboriginals.

The Metallic Mining Regulatory Regime of the Chamber begins work on developing mine regulations for metallic and industrial minerals; such regulations do not currently exist in Alberta.

The Chamber is instrumental in creating the \$5.3 million Alberta Chamber of Resources Industry Chair in Mining Engineering at the University of Alberta. The work of the Chair is expected to lead to a more economically and environmentally efficient means of producing resources.

Work on the Aboriginal Programs Project is completed in the form of a project website that documents examples, promising approaches to partnerships, and models for action between aboriginal communities and industry.

About two dozen Chamber members chair a roughly equal number of committees and programs covering areas of interest to Chamber members.

The annual general meeting is held at the Delta Centre Suite Hotel in Edmonton.

2004 The result of a highly collaborative effort involving 180 participants including Natural Resources Canada, the Alberta Energy Research Institute, and oil sands stakeholders, the Chamber releases *Oil Sands Technology Roadmap, Unlocking the Potential*. The Roadmap identifies an ambitious vision of five million barrels of oil of daily production by 2030, as well as the manifold chal-



Learning From Experience is a flagship publication that helps pave the way for improved relationships between industry and aboriginal communities.

lenges the industry faces achieving that level of activity.

The Chamber's Aboriginal Programs Project (to become *Learning from Experience* in 2006) attracts the attention of the World Bank in Washington and sparks an invite to go there to discuss how the same approach might be used in other parts of the world.

The Chamber's strategic plan is revisited. While the mission, vision, and shared values are basically unchanged from 2001, the strategic goals are reorganized and added to, to include, for example, Government Relations and Research and Development.

The new Workforce Development Committee plans to facilitate the development of a cross-sectoral Workforce Development Roadmap to ensure sufficient numbers of skilled workers are available to meet the

needs of ACR member companies.

2005 The Aboriginal Committee presents a policy paper on consultation in aboriginal communities to a group of Alberta deputy ministers.

2006 Publishes *Learning from Experience: Aboriginal Programs in the Resource Industries*, which documents the findings and lessons of years of work on the Chamber's Aboriginal Programs Project.

Co-leads the development of an Energy Labour Strategy.

2007 The Water for Life Renewal project begins work and delivers a report to Alberta Environment on a renewable strategy.

The Land Information Inventory preliminary report is released in late spring.

2008 The Chamber recommends changes to the wetlands policy proposed by the Alberta government.

Several staff changes take place including the addition of Lloyd Dick as Communications, Membership and Research Manager and Thea Hawryluk as Executive Assistant.

Establishes the Economy and Resource Development Task Force to enhance public recognition of the continuing role of resources in Alberta's economy.

2009 The Economy and Resource Development Task Force begins assembling information on the impact of resource development on Alberta's economy, future challenges facing resource developers, and long-term strategic approaches that will ensure the continued prosperity of Alberta.

The Integrated Landscape Management Committee changes its name to the Land Stewardship Committee to better reflect the new, wider slate of issues it deals with.

Presidents the last twenty years or so are drawn from organizations like Canadian Occidental Petroleum, Alberta-Pacific Forest Industries, Enbridge Pipelines, and Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd.

Directors over the last twenty years or so are drawn from organizations like: Clearwater Welding and Fabricating, Flint Energy Services, Imperial Oil, Stantec Consulting, Suncor Energy Inc., AEC Oil Sands, APEX Geoscience, EPCOR, Petro-Canada, Canadian Forest Products Limited, Transalta Utilities, Keyano College, Luscar Limited, Alberta-Pacific Forest Industries, Esso Resources Canada Limited, Echo Bay Mines, Alberta Power, Brown & Root Limited, Manalta Coal Ltd., Finning, BHP Diamonds Inc., Border Paving Ltd., Weyerhaeuser Canada, AEC Oil Sands L.P., Birch Mountain Resources, Canadian National Railway, and Fording Coal.

Chris Perks of CIBC, after having served since 2000, hands the mantle of treasurer to his corporate colleague Randy Geislinger. David Swain of the same organization had been Chris' predecessor. Verifying records are not available, but CIBC is believed to be one of the Chamber's founding and, certainly, longest-subscribing members.

2010 The Chamber spearheads an industry-association initiative—a response on Alberta’s First Nations Consultation process—designed to help improve consultation on land management and resource development.

Provides input on the Alberta government’s wetlands policy.

Meetings with the Minister of Alberta Environment yield progress on the issue of surface mining reclamation security, with resolution expected sometime next year.

Meetings with the ministers of Sustainable Resource Development and Energy, augmenting the ACR’s background work and formal submission, raise awareness in government of the Chamber’s views and concerns with regard to the potentially broad-ranging land-use framework spelled out in the Lower Athabasca Regional Plan. Members are invited to engage in dialogue with government decision-makers.

A CAPP-led submission on the Alberta Regulatory Enhancement Project provides recommendations for regulatory renewal in Alberta. The objective is to strengthen Alberta’s competitiveness while continuing to ensure responsible environmental, social, and economic outcomes.

2011 The ACR *Task Force Report on Resource Development + the Economy* goes to print in March. It outlines the future potential of resource development, postulating that the best is yet to come: the cumulative potential for \$700 billion of incremental Alberta GDP and 3.9 million person-years of incremental Alberta employment by 2020. ACR staff give presentations on the report throughout the year, including to the House of



Resource Development in Alberta, the Task Force report asserts, “is anything but a sunset industry.” The potential “size of the prize” through the year 2020 is \$700 billion in incremental GDP and thousands of new jobs.

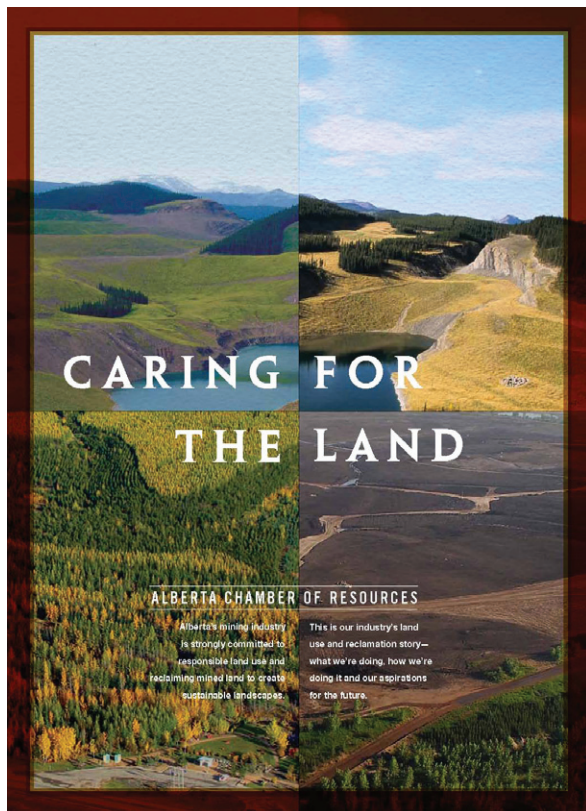
Commons Standing Committee on Natural Resources, Port Alberta, and the NATO Parliamentary Committee.

Caring for the Land is also published in March. It tells the story of the mining industry’s commitment to responsible land use and reclamation and of the progress it has made toward those goals.

Provides input on Alberta’s provincial land-use framework. Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Minister, Mel Knight, subsequently shares his perspectives on the issue with ACR Board members.

Dovetails workforce issues and recommendations outlined in the Task Force report with work being done by the Construction Owner’s Association of Alberta in the context of its position paper: *Heavy Industrial Construction and Maintenance Workforce Challenges in Alberta*.

In September, the University of Alberta’s Mining Club, comprised of School of Mining and Petroleum Engineering students requests, and is of course given, permission to add the ACR logo to its club jerseys. “We wear our jerseys with pride,” the Club’s Vice President, External, asserts,



Caring for the Land is a 24-page broadsheet, published in 2011, that documents, in words and graphics, the Alberta mining industry's commitment to reclamation and its progress as evidenced through several case studies.

“and would like to recognize the significant contribution that the Alberta Chamber of Resources has made to the mining student community, through scholarships as well as MIAC.”

The ACR's web site is redesigned adding improved content, capabilities, and a visual theme in sync with the Task Force report

In November, the ACR provides input to the federal government's *Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-Fired Generation of Electricity Regulations*.

2012 The release of the report of the ACR *Task Force on Resource Development + The Economy* last year sparks an intensive and ongoing effort by the ACR Board and staff to generate awareness and cultivate participation—at

home, throughout Canada, and abroad—in helping to seize the prize of billions of dollars in new economic growth and hundreds of thousands of new jobs accrutable to resource development under the “homerun” scenario.

Newly minted ACR President, Leon Zupan of Enbridge Pipelines Inc., is promoted by his employer and transferred to Houston, Texas. Dave Middleton of Penn West Exploration steps into his shoes.

ACR Executive Director Brad Anderson accepts an invitation to chair the strategic advisory board of the Biorefining Conversions Network, a research organization based at the University of Alberta supporting research and development related to biorefining and biomass conversion technologies.

As part of an ongoing effort to improve the quality of resource development instruction in the Alberta curriculum, Brad is also appointed to the Board of the Alberta Distance Learning Centre. Through the ADLC, the ACR helps launch the Excite Learning Project, which connects experts in the field with students and teachers in the classroom.

The ACR Aboriginal Workforce Development Pilot project is approved by the Board late in the year, and then officially launched at the 2013 annual general meeting in February.

Bill 2, the Responsible Energy Development Act, is introduced in the Alberta Legislature. It aims to establish a single regulator that will assume the regulatory functions of the Energy Resources Conservation Board and Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development. ACR is part of the consultation process with Energy Minister Diana McQueen to

provide input from the natural resources sector. The Alberta Energy Regulator is established in 2013.

The Alberta Government also begins work on developing a new aboriginal consultation policy (to become “The Government of Alberta’s Policy on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Resource Management”) which will lead to the creation of the Aboriginal Consultation Office late next year. The ACO merges consultation and advisory services previously provided by both Environment and Sustainable Resource Development and Aboriginal Relations.

2013 The beginnings of a new project to engage in improved public conversations on resource development are introduced to the ACR with a presentation to the Board by Dr. Lianne Lefsrud, soon to be an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Alberta.

CAREERS: The Next Generation assumes management responsibility for the ACR Aboriginal Workforce Development Pilot project, conceived last year and officially launched at this year’s annual general meeting. The one-year deadline will be extended to March 2014, by which time the target of 30 aboriginal hires will have been reached.

Jim Carter, formerly of Syncrude, and Dr. David Lynch, Dean of Engineering at the U. of A., give a tag-team presentation on the history and prospects of the ACR Mining Industry Advisory Committee at the semi-annual general meeting in Calgary. After rescuing the program from the “jaws of extinction” in the mid-1990s, they note that the U. of A. now runs one of the largest and best mining schools in the world.

Not for the first time in its long history, the ACR moves its Edmonton offices to escape escalating rents. In August, it heads two blocks east from the 19th floor of Manulife Place to the 8th floor of Sun Life Place.

In September, on the phone from a holiday in Sicily, Dave Middleton chairs his final Board meeting as ACR President. A change in employment requires that he step aside before the end of his term. Vice President David Corriveau of Shell, on the phone from his new posting in The Hague, assumes the position, but, given the location of his new job, immediately resigns in favour of Leon Zupan, recently returned from Houston, Texas. Leon becomes President *pro tempore* until his formal election at the annual general meeting in February 2014. He is the first president in ACR history to serve twice.

The ACR expresses its support, in writing, for the federal government’s Bill C-201, allowing tradespeople to deduct the cost of travel to construction sites across Canada.

Soon-to-be Weyerhaeuser President, Fred Dzida, addresses the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement at an ACR Board meeting. The CBFA describes itself as being “about finding a peace between the forest industry and environmental organizations in Canada” and as having “ushered in a new era in conservation and resource management.”

2014 Tom Grabowski of Silvacom succeeds Ron Kruhlak of McLennan Ross in the chair of the ACR Land Committee.

David Hobbs, Head of Research, King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center, based in Saudi Arabia, addresses

delegates at the 78th annual general meeting in February, providing an “International View of Alberta’s Portfolio.” In November, he addresses the ACR Board on the subject of “The Future Course of Oil and Gas Markets,” speaking to the issue of whether the decline in oil prices might be considered a momentary blip or, as he suggests, something more endemic and longer-term.

Per a renewed plan developed this year—the ACR Strategic Framework 2014 – 2018, released at the semi-annual general meeting in June—the Land Committee is rolled into a new Responsible Development Committee, which encompasses the Caribou Working Group, the Regional Planning Working Group, the Regulatory Enhancement Working Group, the Water Working Group, the Alberta Water Council, Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd., and the Clean Air Strategic Alliance.

Other committees and working groups to emerge out of the Framework include Social Acceptance, Innovation, Aboriginal Participation, Transportation, Workforce, and the Mining Industry Advisory Committee.



ACR’s immediate past president, David Corriveau (left), accepts a commemorative plaque and ammonite from incoming president, Leon Zupan, at the ACR semi-annual general meeting in Calgary June 19, 2014.

Through the leadership of Eddy Isaacs and the ACR Innovation Committee, consideration is given to updating the ACR Oil Sands Technology Roadmap, originally released in 2004. A consultation phase undertaken next year against a backdrop of increasingly tough economic times, however, will determine that the time is not right for a full-fledged update.

The ACR’s sister organization, the Construction Owners Association of Alberta, releases the *Canadian Model for Providing a Safe Workplace: Alcohol and Drug Guidelines and Work Rule, Version 5.0*, and ACR members are encouraged to use it as a best practice or reference point in their workplaces.

The federal government amends the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and the ACR forms an ad hoc committee to respond. Through the leadership of Neil Tidsbury and the ACR Workforce Working Group, efforts will continue through 2016 to ensure the program maintains its potential to serve as an important workforce supplement.

The Dam Integrity Working Group is formed late in the year in the immediate wake of two high-profile dam failures in western Canada. Chaired by Norwest Corporation’s Steve Cameron, it will become a full-fledged advisory committee in 2015.

A proposal is made, and later accepted, to change the timing of monthly Board meetings from 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 a.m., in part to allow more travelling time for those attending from outside the alternating Calgary and/or Edmonton meeting venues.

2015 Commodity prices, which had begun to slide mid-last



In December 2015, the University of Alberta delivered a five-day short course on dam integrity related to mining operations.

year continue their decline through 2015 contributing to a serious downturn for Alberta's economy.

The Metallic and Industrial Minerals Working Group, chaired by Lehigh Cement's Dan Thillman, forms to gather stakeholders and experts together to discuss issues of pressing and mutual importance. The Group meets with the Alberta Energy ministry in September, opening improved channels of communication and fostering mutual understanding and informed ac-



Weyerhaeuser president, Fred Dzida (right), moderates a panel of Silvacom's Tom Grabowski, Alberta Innovates – Environment and Energy Solutions' Eddy Isaacs, and Shell's Paul Pickering. The group assembled at ACR's 79th annual general meeting on February 6, 2015 to discuss ACR's new Strategic Framework 2014 – 2018, Creating Our Desired Triple Future.

tion.

Further to Dr. Lefsrud's work introduced to the ACR Board in 2013, a pilot project is proposed to the Board early this year to develop a fine-grained examination across all news media over time and differentiate among categories such as activist rhetoric versus public opinion, and to broaden the study beyond oil sands. Now known as the Genuine Dialogue Project, Dr. Lefsrud presents an outline to the membership at large at the ACR semi-annual general meeting in Calgary in June. A steering committee is subsequently formed and a budget approved (\$35,000). Proof-of-con-



A meeting of the ACR Mining Industry Advisory Committee at the University of Alberta in the spring of 2015.

cept Phase 1 is executed and objectives achieved by the end of the year.

The final term of U. of A. Faculty of Engineering Dean, Dr. David Lynch, expires in June, and with several other organizations—including Northwest Hydraulics, APEGA, and the CEA—ACR hosts a Resource Industry Recognition Dinner at the Shaw Conference Centre that features remarks from Dr. Carl Amrhein, the Honourable Ed Stelmach, Jim Carter, and Ralph Young, among others. Dr. Lynch is succeeded as Dean by Dr. Fraser Forbes.

In November 2015, the ACR Dam Integrity Advisory Committee sponsors a two-day workshop, attended by 26 technical experts from companies, regulators, and the University of Alberta. The following month, the U. of A. delivers a five-day short course on dam integrity related to mining operations. The lecture hall is filled to capacity with 75 mid-career engineers instructed by Dr. Nicholas Beier, Dr. Norbert Morgenstern and Dr. Ward Wilson.

Note on Sources:

A variety of archival material kept by the Alberta Chamber of Resources and its ancestral organizations (or retrieved from the City of Edmonton archives) was used to compile this chronology. Among some of the key or more consistently prepared sources that were available: the Chamber's

annual reports from the 1950s through the 1970s, corporate newsletters in the 1980s and 1990s, and the Resources Guide and Directory from its inception in the early 1980s to the 2010s.

