

The following transcript of  
Bud Germa's interview

on

*Memories and Music*

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ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

INTERVIEWEE: Bud Germa  
POSITION: Former employee of Inco;  
Politician  
DATE:  
INTERVIEWER: Gary Peck

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THEME: What it was like to grow up in the community of O'Donnell; Bud Germa's work with Inco; and his involvement in politics.

G.P. This week my guest will be Bud Germa and we'll be talking about what it was like to grow up in the community of O'Donnell; Bud Germa's work with Inco; and of course his involvement in politics.

(Music)

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G.P. Welcome to the interview portion of "Memories & Music", our guest today is Bud Germa, welcome to the program.

B.G. Pleased to be here.

G.P. Bud prior to going on the air I asked what your actual name is and I believe you said Melville Carlyle Germa.

B.G. That's correct.

G.P. Genealogy is an interest of mine, and before we get into other topics which are going to be interesting enough in themselves of O'Donnell and politics, etc., could you tell us a little bit about your family, grandparents on either side, for example, and just trace them down to the present.

B.G. Well I never met either of my grandfathers . . . on my mother's side my grandfather was apparently killed in one of the mines in Copper Cliff, I think it was for probably Spanish American or North American Copper Company was prior to Inco taking over and he was working in one of . . .

G.P. Was it in Copper Cliff itself?

B.G. In Copper Cliff up at the end of Cliff Street there's a glory hole still there evident.

G.P. Could be the Canadian Copper Company then?



- B.G. Probably Canadian Copper Company yeah, and one of the old glory holes up at the end of Cliff Street near Clarabelle and apparently he was killed there around the turn of the century. When my mother, who is presently over 80, was a very young girl. I think she was 2 or 3 years old when her father got killed. So consequently, I'm sure she doesn't remember her father very well and of course I've never met that grandfather.
- G.P. What was his last name by the way?
- B.G. Antila\* was his name. He was an immigrant from Finland and it would appear that he died at a very young age. He came here and got a job in the mine and got himself killed quite, quite quickly and left my mother pretty well orphaned, I guess, with a couple of other kids as well, my uncle, of course. On my father's side Joe Germa,\*\*he ran a livery stable in Copper Cliff. He had probably a hundred horses I understand. This was, of course, before the days of motorcars and he used to rent these horses out to the mining companies and run a livery service and taxi service with the horses and he used to bring these horses in from Saskatchewan I understand and he had a ranch in Saskatchewan where he would collect these wild horses I guess and he would freight them down here and break them and put them into service in the livery business in Copper Cliff and Sudbury. You must remember that Copper Cliff preceded Sudbury in those days.
- G.P. Quite a history for both isn't it.
- B.G. Yeah and he disappeared on one his trips to Saskatchewan to pick up more horses. He disappeared under mysterious circumstances and ah, his cause of death or his reason for death or the body has never been . . . none of these riddles have been answered even to this day.
- G.P. It's never been located, the body.
- B.G. The body was never located, how he died, why he died, or where he died we have never been able to decide. So on that side of the family I don't know my background any further than that.
- G.P. No, but you were commenting that the Saskatchewan connection may help to account for your name, for example.
- B.G. I think the name, there are two towns in Saskatchewan: Melville and Carlyle and I expect that one of my names is attached probably to these townsites in Saskatchewan probably where this horse ranch was. I've never checked it out definitely but it leads me to believe that that is where my name came from.

\* first name unknown to Mr. Germa

\*\* paternal grandfather



G.P. Now your father's name, father and mother.

B.G. Peter Alfred was my father but he . . .

G.P. Peter Alfred Germa.

B.G. But he went by the name of "Bunny." No one would know his official name any more than people who know my official name. Bunny was his name and he was quite widely known in the area having grown up here and he worked in the livery barn when he was a kid and worked at Inco since age 12 until he retired and my mother, of course, was born in Copper Cliff. Her parents . . . or her stepfather, remembering that her father was killed in the mine, . . .

G.P. Right.

B.G. Her\*stepfather ran a baker's shop in Copper Cliff. So she was quite well-known in the community connected with the baker's shop because she did work as a young girl in the bake shop. She told me a lot of stories about that - selling bread and buns to the community. And apparently they had quite a good business running there.

G.P. Was that located on the Main Street of Copper Cliff?

B.G. No it was located on Poplar Street on the . . . right across from the Finnish Church. You must remember that her name was Antila and that was right the centre of the Finnish community in those days. There was, I remember, there was quite a large Finnish community, quite a tight knit community even when I was a kid when I used to hang around the baker's shop servicing not only the Finnish community; they had probably 15 or 20 trucks on the road delivering bread and those Finnish specialities which we've lost a taste for recently.

G.P. Right. So that was quite an enterprise then.

B.G. It was, yeah.

G.P. Bud you mentioned your father worked for Inco, did he work at the smelter, did he work in the mine?

B.G. Well he had been at the smelter ah, as a very young boy age 12 on the furnaces and then when they opened up O'Donnell in 1916, my dad got sent to O'Donnell. Now how this was arranged or why I don't know. I've never explored that but anyway I do know that he went to O'Donnell in 1916 when the plant . . . when the roastbeds opened up.

G.P. Now did the family go as well.



- B.G. Yes, we must have went quite early because I was born in O'Donnell in 1920 and my older sisters were born in O'Donnell so that the whole family must have went. Right from day one to O'Donnell. (unintelligible)
- G.P. Right from 1916.
- B.G. Right from 1916 when the roastbeds were opened, yes.
- G.P. All, right what I think we'll do now Bud is take a break, turn the program over to Doug McLaughlin, when we return we'll talk about the community of O'Donnell, first we'll hear from Doug McLaughlin.

(Music)

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- G.P. Today on "Memories & Music" our guest is Bud Germa and Bud, I understand, that you started work at really a fairly early age. You were in your mid-teens I believe.
- B.G. Yeah, well I was at Inco in December 1935 and I was 15 years of age at that time and prior to going to Inco I had been delivery boy in downtown Copper Cliff working for Racicot and Darrach, that was a grocery store, a dry goods store and general merchandising store in Copper Cliff and . . .
- G.P. Where would that store be today, where would it be located?
- B.G. Right on Serpentine Street, I guess, right about where the liquor store is now. It was quite a big store and the delivery boy did a lot of things besides driving a horse and delivering; we had to haul the potatoes up, the hundred pound bags of potatoes up from the basement and I had to fill the sugar bins - haul up a hundred pounds of white sugar and another hundred pounds of brown sugar, dump it in the bins, bring up the can goods, stock the shelves for the girls and then look after my horse and get him harnessed and get him on the road at 8 o'clock in the morning.
- G.P. To deliver.
- B.G. To deliver, yes and they took orders. There was a lot of shopping done by telephone in those days, ah, . . . the girls would take the orders, fill the boxes, and it was up to me to deliver them to the houses. They took the last order at 6 o'clock in the evening, of course, and that meant that the delivery boy was still out on the street at 7 o'clock in the evening.
- G.P. Those days are long gone, aren't they?



- B.G. Yeah, except Saturday night we used to stay open till 10 and we took orders right till 10 o'clock and of course the delivery boy was still on the street at 11 o'clock Saturday night with the tired, old horse.
- G.P. It's a busy day.
- B.G. It's a busy day and then you'd have to get up Sunday morning to feed your horse because your horse had to eat seven days a week and it was the delivery boy's job to look after his horse, whether he was working or not.
- G.P. Did you have that job for about a year?
- B.G. No not very long just the fall, from the summer to the fall of 1935. Probably six months at the most. That paid 25 bucks a month by the way.
- G.P. \$25 a month, I was, I was curious. Most, most youngsters that age are in school.
- B.G. Yes.
- G.P. Why weren't you?
- B.G. Well I had been ah, . . . going to high school in Sudbury. There was no high school in Copper Cliff at the time. I had been going to school by streetcar which was quite an expensive proposition and it was 5 cents each way, by the way and it would just . . . very difficult to raise this money or to collect it from my mother and once in a while I would run behind the streetcar because when I didn't have the 5 cents to get on I'd run behind it, hanging on, it would help to pull me. It was quite easy, quite easy to run fast when something's pulling you. Ah, but one very cold morning I decided I wasn't going to do that any more and I defied my mother and said "I'm quitting school and getting a job," and that's how I got into delivery boy job. It's for the sake of 5 cents, I quit school.
- G.P. That's quite a story. Now were there many who would do the same thing in terms of running after it . . . was that a fairly common occurrence amongst the youngsters?
- B.G. There was ah, there was a crew of us, not a big crew.
- G.P. No, it could've been.
- B.G. And we didn't do it steadily.
- G.P. No.
- B.G. It just who ever happened to be broke at the time.



- G.P. 10 cents was a lot of money during the depression.
- B.G. Well we used to waste our money quite well, too. We'd shoot pool with our . . . you know, if we'd get our, our weekly streetcar fare, our 50 cents . . .
- G.P. You'd have it spent the first day.
- B.G. We would blow it on, on pool downtown Sudbury.
- G.P. Your mother probably wasn't too, too appreciative of that.
- B.G. No, no she wasn't aware of that. She, you know, and to some degree it was our own fault. We can't blame our parents totally.
- G.P. No.
- B.G. But I recall . . . shooting pool and losing my 5 cents and consequently I didn't mind running home at those . . . you know at that time when I was the guilty party.
- G.P. Now you started working with Inco in 1935.
- B.G. 1935, yes. As I say, I was delivery boy driving the horse and this was a better job. It paid 27 cents an hour which was quite a raise in pay from what I had been earning at the grocery store.
- G.P. That's 27 cents an hour in 1935. An 8 hour day?
- B.G. It was a 45 hour week.
- G.P. 45 hour week.
- B.G. Yes.
- G.P. Now what line of work were you doing as a 15 year old?
- B.G. I was in the messenger service working out of the general office in Copper Cliff and my job entailed going into the smelter, into all of the different shops and shacks, they used to call them, where people would . . . I would collect their time slips and tonnage reports and technical reports and deliver orders from the general supervisors to the various foremen, visit all the offices in the smelter and bring back their reports and then I would do the bank run going downtown and depositing Inco's cash into the bank, downtown Copper Cliff, visit the post office, pick up Inco's mail, and bring it back to the office and sort the mail and deliver the mail and then in the late afternoon it was also my job to get the mail ready and into a bag and bring it down to the post office to get Inco's outgoing



mail going into, into the stream and there was the downtown hospital, there was always reports going back and forth. The president's house was a regular call too, he was always sending reports from his house some times he didn't appear on the scene so we had to go to his house to pick up stuff and generally do that . . .

- G.P. So you were making the, making the rounds in a sense.
- B.G. Making the rounds of communication for Inco.
- G.P. Right.
- B.G. Delivering reports and stuff.
- G.P. Now you did this just for a short time.
- B.G. Probably for a year and then there was an opening in the printing department and I learned quite a bit about running offset presses, setting type, cutting paper, inking machines, and I did that for a little while. It didn't seem to satisfy me, . . . I think I wasn't cut out for office work. In fact I was encouraged by the office manager to enrol in Su Sudbury Business College which I did and I do, did learn to run a typewriter in about my first three weeks taking this course in the evening and the office manager said that there was a job in the office for me if I would learn the secretarial skills. Ah, well . . . it didn't take me very long to realize that I wasn't cut out for this kind of business even though I could run that ah, . . .
- G.P. Typewriter.
- B.G. That silly typewriter.
- G.P. You'd rather be elsewhere.
- B.G. I would rather be out where there's a little more fresh air.
- G.P. Right.
- B.G. And it was at that time that I saw an opening for an apprentice in the electrical department and of course I was on a first-name basis with the electrical super, Gillespie, and I approached him and told him what a good fellow I would be as an apprentice and he agreed that that's how I got out of this white collar job into the blue collar field of an electrical apprentice.
- G.P. So that basicly is your skill, is it not? Electrical work.



- B.G. Yes, yes I spent my life in the electrical field as a armature winder.
- G.P. All right where would that be located Bud, exactly where?
- B.G. In the shop, the winding shop is located in the smelter and it entailed quite a bit of traveling to the various plants as well. Even though we were headquartered in the smelter, we would have to go to the powerhouses because the generators in the powerhouses were too big to move into the shop. So when rewinding was required, say on a big hoist or a big generator, well we would move the shop to the site rather than bring the job into the shop.
- G.P. What kinds of jobs would you be involved with over the years, you know, in terms of electrical work?
- B.G. Always on rewinds.
- G.P. Rewinding.
- B.G. Yes and Inco has some major machinery. Like - as I said some times they were so big you couldn't move them you would have to do it on site, you would have to do a lot of improvizing. It's quite a heavy job, it's a physical job. There's, there's nothing automatic about it. It's all hand labour and you work pretty steadily. You had to be quite dexterous with your hands in order to get the job done.
- G.P. Right. Now you worked with Inco from 1935 until what 1980?
- B.G. Yeah till 1980.
- G.P. And then what retired in, you retired from Inco in 1980.
- B.G. Yes, yes.
- G.P. All right we're going to break at this point and when we return I want to talk about the O'Donnell's story because I think there is quite a bit of interest in that community.
- B.G. Sure.
- G.P. But first we'll hear from Doug McLaughlin our music host.
- (Music)
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- G.P. Today on "Memories & Music" our guest is Bud Germa and Bud you indicated at the onset of the program that you were born in the community of O'Donnell back in 1920, was it not? August 1920.



- B.G. That's correct.
- G.P. Born in O'Donnell. I expect most of our listening audience know where O'Donnell was. But there are probably some who don't. Could you describe the location?
- B.G. I think the easiest way to find O'Donnell would be to go through Creighton Mine and keep going west about 4 miles just shortly before you come to the Vermillion River on the old railroad bed, is where the O'Donnell townsite was. Pretty difficult to find it right now for it's overgrown, but there would be some old foundations there and that would be all you would find right now.
- G.P. So O'Donnell was largely west but also a little north of Creighton, would you say. A little northwest.
- B.G. If you follow the Algoma Eastern Railway to Espanola, that used to be our communication was that old railway.
- G.P. And O'Donnell was the stopping point.
- B.G. Yes, it was.
- G.P. Now.
- B.G. Well, a flag stop.
- G.P. Right. Your father was at O'Donnell in the line of work, working for Inco. It was a roastbed out there, they moved the roastbed from Copper Cliff.
- B.G. That's right.
- G.P. I think, out to O'Donnell probably for a number of reasons. What was it like growing up in O'Donnell? You were there for what 11 years?
- B.G. The reason the roastbed was moved from Copper Cliff was on account of all the smoke that is generated so consequently we in the town of O'Donnell.
- G.P. Gained at what Copper Cliff had lost.
- B.G. Yes, we gained the smoke, of course, there was only very few of us and the smoke, of course, didn't torment several thousand people as it did in Copper Cliff it only tormented a couple hundred of us, I guess.
- G.P. Yeah, would there be that many out there. Would that be the size you think?



B.G. I'd say there would be probably about 25 houses and maybe 150 people and it fluctuated I think depending on . . .

G.P. The time of year perhaps.

B.G. How Inco was pushing the product. There was a lot of people on piece work and Inco could increase their work force very rapidly and without much inconvenience. The boys piling the wood for instance were all piece work guys so you could hire 50 of them for a week or two and if you needed more wood pile and then lay them off at the end of the contract. There was not too many guys on permanent payroll, my dad was one of the lucky ones on permanent payroll.

G.P. Now about 25 homes.

B.G. I would think there would be about that.

G.P. Was there a school?

B.G. There was a public school, yes just a one room - it was your typical one room . . .

G.P. Country school house that they often talk about.

B.G. Yeah with a Quebec heater in the middle of the floor. One school teacher . . .

G.P. Grades 1 to 8.

B.G. 1 to 8, I think it was divided each row. There must have been 8 rows, I guess, and . . . grade 1 and grade 2 and different rows, yes.

G.P. Now did you attend that school.

B.G. Yes, I attended that school until age 10, yeah. I remember it very well, yeah.

G.P. Christmas concerts, we often associate with ah, . . . the one room schools, don't we?

B.G. Yes.

G.P. Did you had your share of those I imagine in school activities?

B.G. That was one of, that was one of the big events of the year was the Christmas concert and ah, . . . all the kids were very enthusiastic including myself to participate to be an angel or whatever was required.

G.P. Whatever was asked of you.



- B.G. Yeah, I forget what I did but I knew I was on the stage. It was probably my first stage performance was in that one room school.
- G.P. Was there. Bud any other public buildings there. Did Inco have any buildings to speak of?
- B.G. Yes, there was the, the boarding house for single men. It was quite a large wooden frame building. How many rooms that would be in it, I don't know, - probably 15 or 20 where single men would stay and there was a cook and the operator was a man named Dunsmore. I knew, I recall him very well, he used to chew snuff like crazy.
- G.P. The cook and operator.
- B.G. But he was a good cook and he had a team of horses. He not only ran the boarding house and cooked the meals, he also did a lot of work with the horses - hauling groceries into the other families and he also had the ice house - he cut ice and used to sell ice to people. So he was quite a busy guy. He was one of the few guys in the town, the only guy in the town that didn't work for Inco.
- G.P. The only private entrepreneur in a sense.
- B.G. The only one and he had it all going for him and he was a hellava good guy.
- G.P. A good place to be I suppose.
- B.G. Yeah.
- G.P. He was a jack of all trades and offered quite a bit.
- B.G. He was a nice guy.
- G.P. Was there a train station on O'Donnell or any kind of a small station?
- B.G. There was a . . . shack without a door on it.
- G.P. Without a door.
- B.G. Without a door so you can imagine. It was a wooden shack without a door and people could get out of the snow or the rain, something like a bus stop.
- G.P. Like our bus . . .
- B.G. Like a bus stop but only about twice as big. You could get 10 people standing in it.



G.P. That was for the Algoma Eastern.

B.G. The Algoma Eastern used to go through to Espanola in the morning and it would come back out in the evening. I guess it went to Little Current actually.

G.P. You've traveled on it.

B.G. I believe I did. I don't recall traveling on that train, no.

G.P. But you may have.

B.G. I used to like seeing it coming in through town though every night.

G.P. That would be some excitement, I suppose in the community for youngsters to watch that coming in. How many cars would it have, how many would it tull, pull?

B.G. I don't know. It wasn't very big.

G.P. No.

B.G. No.

G.P. No I shouldn't think so. Ah, . . . some of the family names associated with O'Donnell that you can recall, Sandy Butler, for example, is one individual.

B.G. Sandy Butler was my immediate neighbour. I remember him very well and him . . . in fact Sandy and I still communicate one with the other even, even to this day. Sandy remembers me when I was in the cradle, he tells me, cause he was there long before I was.

G.P. And can you recall the names of some of the other people in the community.

B.G. Oh the Brysons were there, ah, . . . Bob Bryson, Andy Bryson, Jimmy Bryson, I know those guys they're still alive and well around Sudbury. Hildebrants were there, he was the locomotive engineer, George Hildebrant, Bray was there, he was one of the supervisors. Richardson was there, Denomme was there, Cullins were there, McNeils were there, . . . who else . . . Fera was there.

G.P. What if I gave you . . .

B.G. He used to work on the track, he was the section man.

G.P. I think that if I gave you long enough you'd have all 25 families.



- B.G. Yeah, I think I could. Lalondes yeah Lalondes had a big family there. A lot of girls in that family. I think there was about 12 kids in that gang.
- G.P. There weren't any churches, I shouldn't imagine in the community.
- B.G. I don't recall a church, no. No there was no church. There was a community hall which I suspect was used as a church.
- G.P. Right.
- B.G. I remember the community hall because it had a radio in it. The only radio in town was in the community hall and the only person who could hear the radio was the person who had the earphones. So if you split the earphones in half, two people could hear this huge, monstrous radio squawking and I remember this big monster there with all the dials on it and of course us kids very seldom got an earphone in our ear. But we used to hang around watching the people listening to . . .
- G.P. Watching their reactions.
- B.G. Yeah and we could hear this squawking in the earphones. So that's my first introduction to radio.
- G.P. My . . . that's quite an interesting story. I was going to ask you what did youngsters do for entertainment but I've gather a couple of things: you watched the trains and waited for the earphone if possible for the radio. What else would you do in terms of sports? You made your own entertainment I'd assume.
- B.G. Well, I used to go fishing on the Vermillion River when I was quite young. It was only about a mile or so up the railway track. We'd walk the track and I used to go fishing on the Vermillion. I remember doing a lot of whittling.
- G.P. What would you catch on the Vermillion?
- B.G. Pickerel, yeah.
- G.P. A fair amount of pickerel.
- B.G. Yeah, and we'd ah, . . . whittle a lot. Everybody had a jackknife and we'd make little airplanes with a windmill and in fact we'd make airplanes with four motors and these windmills would go we'd put them up on the roof or shed and they would swivel and it would take us all summer, of course, to make a decent airplane.



- G.P. Did you play baseball, play hockey? Didn't have enough snow.
- B.G. We didn't have any organized . . . we didn't have a rink, yes we did have a rink as such, yes. Eventually we got a rink with boards on it. For a while though we did skate on the swamp until we got the rink boards and that was quite popular during the winter.
- G.P. Tobogganing popular?
- B.G. Skiing though.
- G.P. Skiing.
- B.G. It is quite hilly country there yes and I recall skiing on a hill not far from our house, yes.
- G.P. Bud you left O'Donnell, the family left 1930, '31.
- B.G. Yes.
- G.P. Is that when O'Donnell was terminated really.
- B.G. O'Donnell closed in 1930, I believe and we were a little late getting out of there. We were the last family, in fact, I recall spending a winter in that town and we were the only family in town. Because my - we had a large family. There was six of us, six kids and my dad had been transferred back to Copper Cliff and he couldn't find accommodation for us. So we were left there, my mother and all the kids. The water was shut off, the electricity was shut off, and we wintered there in total isolation.
- G.P. And that could've been a long winter I expect.
- B.G. No it wasn't it was beautiful, I didn't have to go to school and I still remember I missed a year of school at the time I didn't know how dangerous that was, I found out later. But I enjoyed not having to go to school and just tearing around through the snow. Going for water down at the creek, there was a creek not far from there, I would chop a hole in the ice.
- G.P. Any grocery would come in by train I assume, anything like that that you needed.
- B.G. I don't recall the groceries coming by train.
- G.P. No.
- B.G. I recall us walking to Creighton Mine to get groceries. I think probably the Algoma Eastern had stopped by that time, I'm not sure.



G.P. But you recall walking into Creighton Mine.

B.G. Yes, it was about 4 miles, yeah.

G.P. Bringing them back on a wagon.

B.G. On a tobaggan, on a tobaggan.

G.P. In the winter.

B.G. Yeah, yeah. Well during the summer we had a road by that time and we could get out by automobile in the summer. But there was no snowplow service during the winter. You were locked in there for four or five months.

G.P. Of the 25 families how many automobiles would be in O'Donnell?

B.G. I think almost everybody had a car.

G.P. Everyone had a car.

B.G. But they couldn't use them in the winter and I recall this fellow George Dunsmore who had the team of horses that ran the club house, he would organize parties of ladies and on a big sleigh with blankets and hay and they'd have a big sleigh party going to Creighton Mine to do their groceries and of course us kids, there was probably 15 or 20 kids with their mothers and we would run behind this sleigh and we'd have a heck of a good time having this sleigh ride party all the way to Creighton and all the way back. It would take the whole day to do this but everybody had a great time.

G.P. But you made your own entertainment and that was common for that time. We're going to take a break now and when we return we'll wrap the program up. First we'll hear from Doug McLaughlin.

(Music)

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G.P. Today on "Memories & Music" our guest has been Bud Germa. Bud we were just talking about the community of O'Donnell and . . . when you look back, you were there when you were quite young . . .

B.G. I was born there.

G.P. You were born there and I think you left when you were what 11?

B.G. 10 years or 11, yeah.



- G.P. 10 years of age, do you have fond memories of that community? Do you look back . . .
- B.G. Yeah, I have no misgivings about being born there. A lot of people might think that I have been deprived but I don't have that feeling. I think it gave me a great sense of responsibility.
- G.P. That's what I was curious about. What kind of values would one acquire or do you feel influenced-you-based on that experience - a sense of responsibility.
- B.G. Yeah, because you had to pretty well look after yourself and supply your own entertainment and nothing was handed to you, - like in school or on the street or for recreation - and we managed to survive and entertain ourselves as kids, probably very primitively but we did it anyway and . . . I think I am pretty well balanced as a result of it.
- G.P. Do you feel that it helped or it helps one in terms of having close relationships with people? You know you are in a small community and you get to know everybody. That's often one of the advantages of smaller communities.
- B.G. Yes I think that's probably been one of the benefits in that I knew everyone in town and everyone in the town knew myself and consequently you had to conform because there was no anonymity as there is in a big city. Now you can get away with doing something stupid, if you're 10 blocks from your own house in say a little city like Sudbury. In the town of O'Donnell you couldn't because everybody knew who you were.
- G.P. A youngster had to avoid those pranks.
- B.G. If you broke a window, they knew it was Bud Germa that broke a window. Whereas in Sudbury, I, you know, that if you go 10 blocks away you can break a window and nobody knows who that kid is. Or your dog would bite somebody and . . .
- G.P. It would be throughout the community in seconds.
- B.G. Everybody knew whose dog was biting and whose kid was throwing rocks. So you learned to conform because the repercussions were pretty bad.
- G.P. Bud, you've . . . you were born in this area, in the Sudbury District, and lived here all your life what are some of the strengths of this area if you're a salesman and I think you have been on many occasions. When you sell the area what do you say, what are the pluses of this community, this area?



- B.G. I think the distance from the populated areas such as Toronto and southern Ontario I think that is one of the pluses. I don't think a lot of people in Sudbury who have lived here all their life know the drawbacks of the densely populated areas of southern Ontario. Now I've lived in both areas and I find life more relaxed and much easier in the northern part of the province than I do in a city like Toronto which has 3 million people. It's a major world city and it has all the world's problems. Whereas Sudbury is a small place and we don't, we have not adopted the world's problems yet the way the city of Toronto has.
- G.P. There is quite a difference in pace isn't there?
- B.G. Quite a difference, yeah.
- G.P. The communities are going through my mind: Sudbury, Toronto, and O'Donnell when you look at the wide range there, I agree with you and certainly in this area it's a very attractive area isn't it? The Sudbury area - exceptionally attractive?
- B.G. I have no, I have no intention of leaving Northern Ontario or Sudbury. I'm quite satisfied being born here and having lived here and I've traveled pretty well all over the world and I can make a comparison having judgment, you know.
- G.P. Sure and having no regrets.
- B.G. No regrets, no.
- G.P. Bud I think that we have done the impossible in the sense that initially when I decided I would like to interview you, politics was going to be the theme of the program and we have managed to avoid that today, but I know that's a whole story in itself and what I would like to do is to come back and we'll, we'll have a program, on on your activity in politics.
- B.G. Sure, I'd be . . .
- G.P. We'll do that at a later date.
- B.G. I'd be glad to do that.
- G.P. On behalf of our listening audience thank you very much.