

service and espionage department presided over by those who were prepared to use strong-arm methods against the workers.

I recollect that the mayor of Detroit on one occasion said that in the employ of Mr. Ford could be found some of the worst thugs in the city of Detroit. On March 7, I think it was, of 1932, the civic authorities of Detroit gave the hungry working people of the Ford plant permission to make a peaceful parade in that city. When these working people got to the boundary of the city and crossed over into the Ford city of Dearborn, what were they met by? Tear gas bombs, vomit bombs and machine guns. Four men were killed and some fifty were taken to hospital, wounded. No wonder Hitler decorated Mr. Ford!

This is the partial history of a man who is to-day determined to prevent, so far as he is able, his great factory in the United States from helping the cause which we are assisting to the fullest extent. I ask what the government is going to do with this highly placed saboteur, with this man who controls the Ford industry which has a subsidiary in Canada, and controls the policy, let me repeat, of that great Canadian industry. There is no question about that because whatever happens in the United States happens in Canada. Whatever model is produced in the Ford factory in the United States is produced also in Canada. Every change and every condition is dictated by the one dictator in the company. As I said a short time ago, the Canadian Ford worker has no right to bargain collectively. Ford frowns upon it; there are no human rights in his plants. Now Ford says that the British people in their hour of need shall receive no assistance from the great factory which he controls in the United States.

I am asking the government this afternoon to use the powers that this parliament gave it a week ago, and, so far at least as the interest of Henry Ford goes in the industry in Canada, to do what we are doing with lesser fry, those little people who have among them perhaps some subversive elements, and whose halls have recently been placed under the control of the custodian of enemy property. Here is an opportunity for the government to take this industry out of the control of Henry Ford and, so far as his interest is concerned, place it, if you will, for the time being, until we decide what we are going to do with it, under the control of the custodian of enemy property, just as we have done with the property of far less influential people.

Mr. PAUL MARTIN (Essex East): Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the hon. gentleman who has just spoken (Mr. Coldwell) and other hon. members would expect me, as represent-
[Mr. Coldwell.]

ing the constituency in which the Ford Motor Company of Canada happens to be situated, to make a comment on what the hon. gentleman has said.

What he has said about Mr. Henry Ford personally, and particularly with reference to what Mr. Ford has recently done, will be supported by every member of the house, by the vast majority of the citizens of this country, and by the vast majority I am sure of the citizens of the United States. But a distinction should be made, and that distinction was properly made at the outset by the leader of the opposition (Mr. Hanson) when he indicated that he was speaking of the Ford Motor Company of the United States, of which Mr. Henry Ford is the president.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): The founder.

Mr. MARTIN: Following that remark by the leader of the opposition, the member for Rosetown-Biggar said that his remarks were applicable in a general way to the Ford motor companies no matter where situated.

Mr. COLDWELL: That is right.

Mr. MARTIN: The Ford Motor Company of Canada is a separate legal entity. I do not rise to comment upon the attitude of the industry generally in reference to its treatment of labour, because that is a matter which can more properly be discussed at another time and in another way. But I did feel that it was my duty to rise and to say at once that the generalization which the hon. member has made is a very unfair one. It would apply to the president of the Canadian Ford company, a gentleman whose patriotism and whose citizenship in this country cannot be disputed. Mr. Wallace Campbell has served his country during the war as chairman of the war supply board in a way which the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) has said deserves the highest gratitude of this country. Moreover, Mrs. Campbell, the wife of the president of the Ford company, has been tremendously active in Red Cross work not only during the war but for many years now, and she is to be found even this day travelling far outside her own community in the service of this great organization.

Moreover, the Ford Motor Company of Canada is engaged in the making of war materials to crush Hitler and his gang; so that when the hon. member characterizes the Ford Motor Company of Canada in the way he has done because of the narrowness of Mr. Henry Ford himself, he does a great injustice. I rise to speak not only on behalf of men like Mr. Wallace Campbell and his obvious patriotism, and a good many of his