

## Finnish Canadian population by Province and Territory in Canada in 2011:

Province or territory	Finnish Canadians
Canada	136,215
Ontario	74,505
British Columbia	31,610
Alberta	16,285
Saskatchewan	4,470
Manitoba	3,850
Quebec	2,725
Nova Scotia	1,115
New Brunswick	710
Yukon	435
Newfoundland and Labrador	225
Prince Edward Island	160
Northwest Territories	100
Nunavut	25



Note: as a percentage of population, the most Finnish-Canadians live in the Yukon (1.28%), British Columbia (.72%) and Ontario (.58%).  
 Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey: Data tables. Map © Pluribus Anthony.

of Provincial Parliament of Ontario, was offered the command of would-be Canadian and British forces in Finland. The aim was to send 2,000 more men immediately to help fight in Finland. However, the transfer of troops never realized, as an armistice was declared on March 13, 1940. Aid to Finland activity, however, continued for another year, and following the Continuation War 1941–1944 between Finland and the Soviet Union, aid was sent to Finland for many years.

Many things changed thoroughly when Finland cooperated with German forces to reclaim the areas it had lost in the Winter War. The relations between Finland and Canada cooled during the spring and summer of 1941, a few days after Germany attacked the Soviet Union in June, 1941. Finns now became Germany's co-belligerents fighting the Soviet Union. The British Delegation in Helsinki, which looked after Canadian interests in Finland, was closed, and Finnish consulates in Canada were ordered to close as well.

After diplomatic pressure from the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom declared war on Finland on December 6, 1941 – Finland's Independence Day. Canada reluctantly followed suit the next day. According to Lindström, two hours before the news of Pearl Harbor reached Ottawa, Finnish immigrants were issued exemption certificates that protected them from harsh treatment as enemy aliens in Canada. Unlike the Japanese, Italian, and German immigrants, the Finnish citizens in Canada were only required to be fingerprinted by the RCMP. However, some restrictions applied to their mobility and ability to own firearms, mail service and money transactions stopped, and some property was confiscated and held by the Custodian of Enemy Property. During the remainder of the war Finnish Canadians gave their full support to the Canadian war effort by enlisting in the Canadian Armed Forces, working in the war industries, and raising funds. Finally, Germany's surrender in May 1945 began the normalization of Finnish Canadian relations.