

break in Anglo-Russian relations that resulted following the raid on the Arcos offices. For fifteen years neither country was represented in the other's capital. (1)

In the depression years, the Bennett Government prohibited by Order-in-Council the entry into Canada of certain Soviet commodities and the Soviet Government promptly retaliated by placing an embargo on the import of all Canadian products. When Mr. King returned to office in 1935, his Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. W.D. Euler, visited Moscow to make arrangements for the resumption of normal trade relations and in September, 1936, each country lifted its ban. When war broke out in 1939, the Soviet non-aggression pact with Germany was a cause of further resentment and discontinuance of trade relations. But when Germany attacked Russia in 1941 the scene changed very quickly.

On February 5, 1942, an agreement was signed at London by Mr. Massey and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Maisky, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the U.S.S.R. providing for the exchange of consular representatives between the two countries. (2) The Soviet Union was accepted as an Ally; "the heroic resistance of the Russian people to the Nazi war-machine was greatly admired by Canadians and soon led to suggestions that Canada and the U.S.S.R. establish formal diplomatic relations." (3)

(1) H. of C. Debates, March 29, 1946, p.360.

(2) Ibid. Canada Treaty Series, 1942. No.9.

(3) See F.H. Soward: Canada in World Affairs, 1944-1946. p.297. House of C. Debates, November 4, 1941.