

ish-registered ships *SS Ericus* and *SS Carolus* were requisitioned and sailed in support of the Canadian war effort. Later the *Carolus* was torpedoed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the enemy in October 1942.<sup>20</sup>

Canada did not take part in direct military action against Finland. When the tide of war changed and Finland sought armistice terms through 1943–1944, the Canadian government was kept informed. By the summer of 1944 Canada agreed with the terms offered to Finland by Britain and the Soviet Union. Finland would have to make \$300 million in reparations payments to the Soviet Union, declare war on Germany and expel German troops from her soil, in what was known as the Lapland War. Parts of eastern Finland were ceded to the Soviet Union, including the Petsamo region, where INCO had nickel mines. The Soviet government eventually paid the Canadian company \$20 million in compensation for the loss of the mines. In May 1945 moves toward normal relations began with the lifting of the registration restrictions for Finnish nationals and the resumption of mail service. Finnish Canadians began sending aid parcels to help their war-ravaged countrymen, though trade with Finland remained restricted. The Canadian government did not provide aid directly to Finland, but did contribute through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the work done by Herbert Hoover. The Canadian government and people were the third largest contributors of international aid.<sup>31</sup>

Canada participated in the 1946 Paris Peace Conference, where the peacetreaty with Finland was negotiated. Since Canada did not have any direct interests in Finland and except for an effort to have the harsh reparation payments reduced, the debate over the treaty was left to

the others involved. Parliament ratified the Paris Peace Treaty on September 19, 1947, ending the state of war with Finland. Finns were no longer enemy aliens and a new wave of Finnish immigration occurred. Finland appointed Urho Toivola as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in December 1947; the Finnish Legation was opened in Ottawa in January. Trade between both countries resumed, and through an exchange of notes in October 1948, MFN treatment was re-established. It was to be in effect until both countries joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which had MFN treatment as its central pillar. A shortage of diplomatic officers and budgetary concerns meant that Canada would not have a representative in Finland for some time. However, in March 1949 T.A. Stone, the Canadian minister in Stockholm was dually accredited to Finland as Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary. To make the job of relations with Finland easier, T.B.B. Wainman-Wood was appointed as Chargé d'Affaires a.i. (to temporarily head the diplomatic mission in the absence of the accredited head), and a Legation was opened in Helsinki in April 1952. This was raised to Embassy status in January 1960 with the appointment of J.H. Cleveland as Canada's first Ambassador to Finland.<sup>32</sup>

Bilateral relations between Canada and Finland evolved out of informal contacts developed by immigration and trade officials. Finland was the first to appoint official representatives, while Canada delayed until several decades later. Nonetheless, in the years that followed, trade between the two increased, and thousands of Finns chose to make Canada home. Contacts between Canada and Finland also increased through participation in international bodies like the United Nations, as well as through athletic, cultural, scientific, and student exchanges.

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30 Eight Finnish merchant seamen, who were "enemy aliens," are commemorated in the Canadian *Merchant Navy Book of Remembrance*. The name *SS Carolus* is included in the list of ships lost in Canadian service at Battle of the Atlantic commemorations. Robert C. Fisher, "Canadian Merchant Ship Losses, 1939-1945," *Northern Mariner* 5(3), (July 1995): 57-73.

31 Herbert Hoover Report on the World Famine, broadcast by the CBC 28 June 1946, LAC, RG25 G2, Vol. 3822, File 8740-40.

32 Editor, "Canada's Relations with Finland," *External Affairs*, 13(2), (February 1961): 56-57.