Espionage in Canada

Camp X & the Cold War

A History in Photographs

DONALD E. WAITE

FOREWORD BY R.E. TIMOTHY LAWSON, LEGEND ADVOCATE

Don and I first met in the summer of 2010, when he visited my seashell and bookstore in White Rock. He had come to see me because I had published Bill Macdonald's book *The True 'Intrepid': Sir William Stephenson and the Unknown Agents – The Quiet Canadian* and he wanted to know if I would write the Foreword to a book that he was compiling on espionage in Canada.

Don's keen interest in one of Canada's greatest heroes was very special to me, as I had the great privilege of meeting Sir William at his home in Bermuda in 1985. I'm happy anytime I have the opportunity to share his words, "Men should not make war on other men but instead on poverty, disease and ignorance".

We talked a bit about Sir William and Don explained to me some of his background with the RCMP. On this visit, he showed me a copy of his picture book *Maple Ridge & Pitt Meadows A History in Photographs.* I recommend it heartily and was very impressed by the quality of the work, and the effort to preserve fascinating local history. Don bought a copy of Macdonald's book and I signed it, "To Don, Let's make Sir William proud! Very Best Wishes, Tim Lawson (Timex)". Sir William bestowed upon me the codename Timex.

Don's kindness to a store visitor, Wind Song, still remains with me to this day. She was a partially disabled native woman whom Don befriended, gave her and her motorized wheelchair a ride home, and helped her on a number of occasions. He is truly a good Samaritan.

On his next visit, Don showed me a copy of a letter that had been written by his birding associate a couple of years earlier. The letter suggested that Don had been involved in a "wide-ranging conspiracy that he was aware of that spanned many years and involved many levels of government going back to Pierre Trudeau." The letter suggested that he had suffered a kind of mental breakdown back in June of 2007.

Tim "Timex" Lawson

Letter opposite: Damon got the date wrong as it would have been the wee hours of 21 June 2007.

Stephenson's medals from Britain, Canada, France and Belgium. He was also decorated by the United States.

Left to right:

1. Military Cross (MC)
2. Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC)
3. 1914-1915 Star
4. British War Medal
5. Victory Medal with Mentioned in Dispatches insignia
6. French Legion of Honour (Officer)
7. French Croix de Guerre with Bronze Palm
8. Belgian Croix de Guerre
9. Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal (1977)

All courtesy The Intrepid Society and the Stephenson Family

Don confided to me that his bipolar disorder had resulted in an inflated ego and that he'd taken on the persona of Winnipeg-born Stephenson – the man with the wartime codename Intrepid. Author Ian Fleming modeled his fictionalized spy extraordinaire character James Bond partly on Sir William's stories when they were neighbours in Jamaica after the end of WW II. During wartime, Fleming had been an Intelligence Officer who'd done training at Camp X in Whitby, Ontario – the only Canadian spy-training facility, opened December 6, 1941 (the day before the bombing of Pearl Harbour – a British Special Operations Executive Camp needed in North America when the US was still neutral – Sir William was its head, operating from The Rockefeller Centre in New York City).

Sharing with me his personal concerns, Don seemed to think that at the end of his police career he had been involved in espionage work, even taken on the code-name Intrepid 11 and done things during his first breakdown to support his theory. He felt that the events of this period of his life had been mysteriously erased from his police files and memory. He was very curious about the real Intrepid, and I told him about the memorabilia and pictures now in Winnipeg, and Colonel (retired) Gary Solar, the Secretary (now President) of the Intrepid Society there.

The next time I saw Don was when he visited in October and produced a copy of his book *Vancouver Exposed A History in Photographs* that had a chapter about Sir William and the building of the Lions Gate Bridge. Deeply impressed with the new Vancouver books, I purchased a number of copies for our bookstore. Although I didn't know it, Don had suffered a serious breakdown days before his visit to see me. By this time he had driven to Winnipeg with his wife, visited the military's Intrepid Museum, and photographed the memorabilia and scanned the photographs. Gary had set aside two days; Don told me that he had done it in two hours. Aware of his past accomplishments with book publishing, I told him that I'd be honoured to write a Foreword to his planned espionage book.

It came as a bit of a surprise a short time later when he explained that he had put his espionage idea on hold and was concentrating on his memoirs with considerable mention to Intrepid 11 and his mental illness. He told me that the research had become too dangerous and he even feared for his life.

I've read Don's memoirs and his chapters on mental illness leave me thoughtful about how a chemical imbalance can take place in the brain and change a person's

Above:

The hat badge worn by all members of the Intelligence Branch of the Canadian Forces, be they Army, RCAF or RCN. This is the badge that Sir William wore when he was the first person appointed to the honorary position of Colonel-Commandant of the Intelligence Branch that was established in 1982.

Below:

Companion of the Order of Canada with the Latin motto: "They desire a better country."

Two of Stephenson's many awards—the American Medal for Merit (left) and his insignia as a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom (right). He was Knighted in 1945 on the recommendation of Sir Winston Churchill.

sity and opportunity. For those of us with complicating factors, it's even more so. My son would say, "Teamwork makes the dream work", and we do need to reach out and help each other through hard times.

I'd like to end this Foreword with best wishes to Don and the future, and to all who are working through their own challenges.

Tim "Timex" Lawson

Langley, BC, December 2014

Stephenson's helmet and goggles from the First World War.

Opposite: Winnipeg-born William S. Stephenson, a decorated pilot from the First War War, went on to become the man called Intrepid—the real life hero of Ian Fleming's fictionalized James Bond. Truth can be stranger than fiction since Fleming worked for Stephenson out of the Rockefeller Centre in New York during the Second World War. The older "Intrepid" was apparently the only person during the Second War War who had 24/7 access to King Edward VI, Sir Winston Churchill and US President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Equally bizarre are the origins of the real James Bond. He was an expert ornithologist who lived in Jamaica in the Caribbean. Bond and Fleming were drinking buddies.

All courtesy The Intrepid Society and the Stephenson Family

intrepid-society.org

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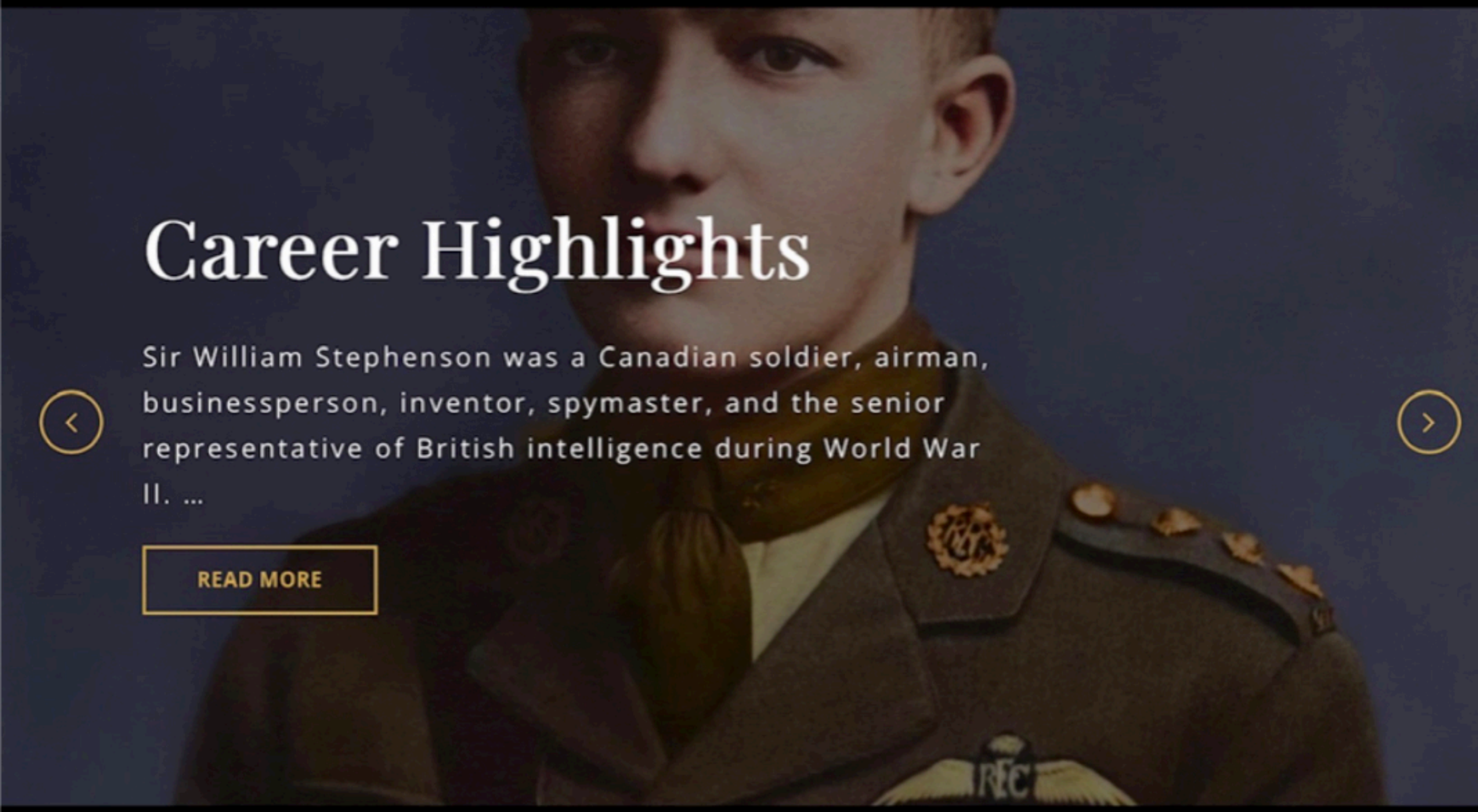
THE INTREPID SOCIETY

HONOURING THE MEMORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SIR WILLIAM STEPHENSON CC MC DFC

MENU



Career Highlights

Sir William Stephenson was a Canadian soldier, airman, businessperson, inventor, spymaster, and the senior representative of British intelligence during World War II. ...

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Sir William Stephenson

Sir William Samuel Stephenson, CC, MC, DFC (January 23, 1897 – January 31, 1989) was a Canadian soldier, airman, business person, inventor, spymaster, and the senior representative of British intelligence for the entire western hemisphere during World War II. He is best known by his wartime intelligence code name Intrepid. Many people consider him to be one of the real life inspirations for James Bond. Ian Fleming himself once wrote, "James Bond is a highly romanticized version of a true spy. The real thing is ... William Stephenson."

Career Highlights

Sir William Stephenson was a Canadian soldier, airman, businessperson, inventor, spymaster, and the senior representative of British intelligence during World War II. ...

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James Bond vs William Stephenson

Is there any truth to those rumours that William Stephenson may have been Ian Fleming's inspiration for James Bond? ...

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British Security Coordination

British Security Coordination (BSC) was a covert intelligence and propaganda organization during World War II, operating in the United States to influence public opinion in favour of British interests and encourage American involvement in the

LOAN
COLLECTION
Michel Ingram CPA
Meet Constable Waite
Image Restoration and
Colourization
Professional Photographers of Canada
Photographes professionnels du Canada
LOAN COLLECTION
Professional Photographers of Canada
National
Image Salon
2026
MERIT
Best in Class
2026
Image Salon
Professional Photographers of Canada
Photographes professionnels du Canada
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Foreword to the Foreword

It is both an honour and a privilege to write a Foreword for Donald Waite's book.

My introduction to Donald came through photography, although not in the way one might expect. In 2025, one of my images was accepted for exhibition at the British Columbia Regional Awards and was subsequently displayed at The Gallery George in Vancouver, where Donald happened to see it. After viewing my work, he reached out and asked whether I would be interested in undertaking image restoration work for him.

What began as a professional collaboration soon evolved into something far more meaningful.

Over the course of our work together, I had the opportunity to restore and colourize historical photographs, including portraits of Sir William and Donald himself. Through our conversations and shared stories, I came to know the man behind the photographs. I learned about the challenges he has faced, his medical condition, and his unwavering involvement with the Intrepid Society. More importantly, I gained an appreciation for his character, resilience, and passion for preserving history through imagery.

Donald is, at his heart, a photographer.

Like many photographers, he sees beyond the surface. He understands a photograph is far more than a record of a moment; it serves as a bridge between generations, a keeper of memories, and a reminder of the people and events that shape our lives. His dedication to preserving visual history reflects a profound respect for both humanity and heritage.

Throughout our conversations, I was continually impressed by Donald's curiosity, determination, and generosity. Despite obstacles placed before him, he remains deeply engaged with the world around him. His commitment to community service, particularly through the Intrepid Society, reveals a belief that our greatest accomplishments are measured not by what we achieve for ourselves, but by what we contribute to others.

The pages that follow reflect that spirit.

Readers will discover more than stories and photographs. They will encounter a life shaped by perseverance, passion, service, and an enduring appreciation for human connection. Donald's experiences offer insight, inspiration, and a reminder that every individual carries a story worth preserving.

I am grateful a photograph hanging on the wall of The Gallery George brought Donald and me together. What began as a restoration project became a journey of discovery, allowing me to learn about his life, his passion for photography, his dedication to the Intrepid Society, and the remarkable resilience that defines him. Along the way, I gained not only a deeper appreciation for his work but also a friendship that I deeply value.

As you read this book, I hope you come to appreciate Donald as I have—not only as a photographer, historian, and community advocate, but as a remarkable individual whose life and work continue to inspire all who have the privilege of knowing him.

Michel R. Ingram
Photographer, Educator, and PPOC Craftsman of Photographic Arts

INTRODUCTION

In the Summer of 2006, Tina and I drove across Canada collecting stories and photographs for family history and gold. We had brainstormed and decided a gold project would introduce us to the descendants of Canadian Gold Hunters. Besides, I could write everything off as a business expense. It was amazing to see pics and gold samples come out of closets and safes.

A float-plane pilot introduced me to John Larche. He had co-discovered a huge gold deposit in Marathon, in northern Ontario. His home was a castle and his lawn was a golf course.

Two were the descendants of Benny Hollinger. His Dad had partnered with my Great Grandpa John Edward Waite and his brother-in-law William Windle to found the Windle Waite and Hollinger Brick Yard, the largest in the Ottawa Valley, in Pembroke. Benny and his partner discovered the Hollinger Gold Mine in Timmins. It's the largest gold mine producer in Canada.

My research took a strange twist and I incorporated espionage in Canada into my research. Any time we visited a restaurant or watering hole and mentioned gold or espionage, someone had a story. Using my sleuthing skills, I dug too deep.

We visited with my first cousin and her husband in Deep River, home of the Atomic Energy facility. From my policing days, I knew the Soviets had a spy in their midst. Her husband told me, "He was low level and no threat." He was wrong. The RCMP knew about him and gave him false information to feed back to Moscow. He told me, "Forget about espionage, you'll get yourself killed."

As mentioned earlier, I knew a spy in Britain's MI6, The MI stands for Military Intelligence. The MI6 was for anything outside England involving spying on other countries. MI5 was for anything domestic and inside the United Kingdom. The fictional James Bond was in MI6. The real deal was William S. Stephenson, Intrepid, and he grew up in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Brit's partner in the 1950s was David Cornwell, afterwards spy extraordinaire author John LeCarre. John based one of his novels about my MI6 friend.

Another friend was in Germany's Stasi secret police. I unwittingly betrayed him. We talked. He said, "If you ever contact me again you're a dead man". From our many coffee visits, I knew he wasn't bluffing. I was trying to reconnect him with his son.

Both men had something in common. They trusted me. Also, they both had severe mental breakdowns in my presence. The Brit talked to me the night before he was being sent to Beijing to teach international law - and spy. He said, "I don't even know a word of Chinese."

In 2009, due to a bipolar break, I took on the identity of the 'The Second James Bond'.

It is a weird and convoluted story.

Most people under the age of 60, don't know squat about the FLQ October, 1970 crisis or the Cold War with Russia. Most have never heard of MKUltra, a mind-control experiment, carried out by the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) at the Psychiatric Hospital at McGill University in Montreal. Neither did I until talking with Tyronne Reveen, the entertainment psychiatrist. He said "I think you were subjected to MKUltra. You need to talk to Taya Graves, she's the best clinical hypnotist in North America. She lives in Chilliwack." She and I talked. She said, "You can't afford me, Don." She was right. Her clients included Margaret Atwood, Canada's premier author, Julia Roberts, a Hollywood actress, and Joaquin Phoenix, a Hollywood actor. My overactive imagination sprang into high gear. In Ottawa in 1970, I could have gone to work at Headquarters to be driven for two hours to Montreal, spent four hours at McGill, and then taken another two hours to drive back to Ottawa in time to go home. I might have been brainwashed and my memory of certain events erased from my memory. Another scenario, maybe the psychiatrists had a place right in the capital city.

In 2010, I drove over to White Rock, 40 miles from my home, to ask Tim Lawson to write the Foreword to my tentative title 'Camp X & The Cold War'. He had funded William 'Bill' J. Macdonald's book about William S. Stephenson - The True Intrepid. As I was having a coffee on his patio, a woman dashed across the street right in front of us carrying a 30x24 framed air photo of a farm. I introduced myself. It was Ellen Atkin. She said, "I know all about you. That's why I went into aerial farm photography." When I got home, I looked Ellen up on the Internet. She had a website called 'MKUltra Girl'.

About the same time, I talked to retired RCMP member Les Holmes. He had co-authored the book 'Where Shadows Linger' about Canada's most evil mass murderer Robert Clifford Olson. Les and I had worked briefly in Burnaby. He said, "Maybe you were a sleeper." It was another new word in my vocabulary. I looked it up on the Internet. A sleeper is a person who can be hypnotized and put 'to sleep' and reactivated years later by a certain phrase. Here's where my overactive imagination again sprang to life. Maybe the two Russian diplomats that rode up and down the elevator with me during my time in Ottawa put me under their spell.

My memoir of the events were wiped from memory until springing back to life during a complete and total bipolar breakdown in June, 2007, over photographing a family of birds; none of which died.

Believe it or not, I played a major role in both. It was a fluke.

Gouzenko

by Superintendent Norman P. Killian, RCMP (retired)

IGOR SERGEIEVICH GOUZENKO, born January 13th 1919 at Rogachov, Russia, became a member of Komsomol (Youth Communist League) at the age of sixteen. He attended the Moscow Engineering Academy and the Moscow Architectural Institute. In 1941 he was sent to the Red Army military intelligence school in Moscow after which he was posted to the Glavnoye Razvedyvatelnoye Upravlenie (GRU). The GRU, the intelligence arm of the Red Army, was primarily responsible for the collection of foreign military and scientific intelligence. Gouzenko soon entered the war where he fought against the Nazis, earning a commission in the Red Army. Upon his return from the war, he received specialized training in coding and cypher work, and in June 1943 he was posted to Ottawa as part of the Soviet legation. Gouzenko's wife Svetlana, pregnant with their first child, arrived soon afterwards by ship.

The Gouzenkos rented a small apartment located at 511 Somerset Street, Ottawa. Every day Gouzenko would make his way to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) located at 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Gouzenko, whose GRU code name was Klark, worked in one of eight small offices (room 12) located on the second floor of the Embassy. The wing containing his office was separated from the rest of the Embassy by double steel doors and bars on all the windows. These rooms housed the cypher clerks for various branches of the Soviet Embassy including the GRU and the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (Narodnyy Komisariat Vnutrennikh Del or NKVD).

The GRU mission was run by Colonel Nikolai Zabotin and operated out of 14 Range Road, Ottawa. Zabotin's Range Road office was fully equipped with state-of-the-art photographic equipment installed for the purpose of copying sensitive documents for forwarding directly to Moscow. Zabotin had an establishment of 14 GRU officers involved in espionage operations under his command.

The Gouzenkos came to enjoy their life in the West.

IGOR GOUZENKO ON TELEVISION, 1966. Over half of the convictions under the Official Secrets Act were a result of Gouzenko's defection.

However, in September 1944, Colonel Zabotin received a telegram ordering the Gouzenkos back to Moscow. GRU Cypher Clerks were generally recalled after one year and in this case the Gouzenkos were already breaking with protocol. Fortunately, Zabotin was able to intervene on Gouzenko's behalf arguing that Gouzenko should remain at his post, at least for the interim, as his skills were essential for processing the tremendous increase in cypher traffic. But in August 1945 a second telegram arrived from Moscow, this time instructing Gouzenko and his family to return to Russia immediately.

Gouzenko struggled with the notion of remaining in the West rather than returning to Russia. He was surprised by the individual freedoms that Canadians enjoyed - freedoms that according to Soviet propaganda did not exist. Gouzenko was particularly saddened by what was happening behind the scenes. Canadians who had risked their lives helping the Soviet people during the war were now targets of the Soviet intelligence apparatus aimed at undermining the Canadian government, its institutions and freedoms.

It was under the influence of such considerations that Gouzenko decided to leave his homeland and take with him a large number of documents that would establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the

GRU and perhaps other Russian intelligence services had been operating a sophisticated spy network in Canada.

On September 5th 1945 at approximately 8:00 pm, Gouzenko, armed with 109 highly sensitive documents, left the Soviet Embassy for the last time. Immediately following his departure, he approached a local Ottawa newspaper and attempted to convince the newspaper to publish his story. The newspaper refused and Gouzenko returned to his apartment. The following day, September 6th, Gouzenko, with his wife and child in tow, left their apartment early in the morning and camped out at the Federal Justice Building with the hope of meeting with the Minister of Justice. After waiting all morning they were told that the Minister could not see them. Distraught over being rejected, the Gouzenkos tried again to contact somebody in the media but again with no success. Thinking that their days were numbered and that they would eventually be handed over to the Soviets, the Gouzenkos returned to their small apartment at 7:00 pm the same evening. Apprehensive about his personal safety and that of his wife and child, Gouzenko paid a visit to his neighbour in apartment 5, an Royal Canadian Air Force serviceman named Corporal Harold Main. Gouzenko asked Main if he and his wife Mildred would take their small son into their home, as he believed that Russians from the Soviet Embassy were going to try and kill them. Upon observing several suspicious men in front of the apartment and another in the alley, Gouzenko changed his request and asked if the Mains would take his wife and him into their apartment as well. As the commotion could be heard throughout the apartment, the wife of another tenant residing in apartment 6, a Mrs. Elliot, came out and offered to take the Gouzenkos into her apartment for the night or until the police could be summoned. Corporal Main immediately left the apartment on his bicycle to alert the police. Later two Ottawa City police officers arrived on the scene. The officers interviewed Gouzenko, who at the time was hiding in apartment 6. He explained to the officers who he was and that he feared for his life. The police said that they would keep a watch over the apartment during the night.

At approximately midnight four men came to Gouzenko's apartment and knocked on the door. When no one answered they broke into the apartment and proceeded to ransack the premises. Upon hearing the noise, Corporal Main called the police, who immediately responded and confronted the Russians. The police asked the Russian officials what they were doing in the apartment then asked them for identification. The Russians identified themselves and informed the officers that they were looking for papers that belonged to the Soviet Embassy. The Russians ordered the police out of the apartment but the police refused to go. Eventually the Russians left the apartment and the Gouzenkos spent the remainder the night in apartment 6 under police protection. At approximately 4:00 a.m. another visitor arrived at the apartment but left without incident. The following morning, September 7th, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrived at the apartment. Gouzenko handed over his documents to the RCMP and he, his wife and son were placed in protective custody.

In the interim, Norman Robertson, Under Secretary of the State for External Affairs, had been briefed about the Gouzenkos but did not share the same sentiment as some of his colleagues. While attending a function at the Royal Ottawa Golf and Country Club, Robertson mentioned the episode to William Stephenson, Head of British Security Coordination, who was in Ottawa on other business. Upon learning from Robertson of Gouzenko's plight, Stephenson persuaded Robertson to stay the course and not hand Gouzenko over to the Soviets.

On September 8th the Department of External Affairs received a note from the Soviet Embassy accusing Igor Gouzenko of having stolen some money from the Embassy. They demanded that Gouzenko be arrested and returned to the Embassy for deportation back to the USSR.

In the following months, despite numerous protestations from the Soviet Embassy, Gouzenko and his family continued to be held in protective custody by the RCMP. Inspector John J. Leopold and other members of the RCMP's Special Branch and members of the BSC extensively debriefed Gouzenko. The 109 documents brought out by Gouzenko were examined in considerable detail by Canadian authorities and were determined to be of

exceptional intelligence value revealing an extensive Soviet spy ring operating in Canada, Britain and the USA.

On February 5th 1946 the Canadian Government appointed Justices Robert Taschereau and R. L. Kellock to head a Commission of enquiry into the Gouzenko Affair. The Commission, pursuant to Order in Council (P.C. 411), was ordered to investigate the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding the communications by public officials and other persons in positions of trust of secret and confidential information to agents of a foreign power.

The Commission named a number of individuals occupying positions of trust (both Canadian and British) as having participated in a spy ring. Gouzenko was also able to provide the code names of several other agents believed to be occupying high-level positions within government circles. While some of these individuals were exposed, subsequently convicted and sentenced to prison, others managed to elude detection till many years later.

During the Commission of Enquiry, George B. McClellan (later Commissioner) and Herbert J. Spanton of the RCMP were tasked to relocate Gouzenko somewhere secure outside Ottawa for the duration of the hearings. During discussions about various locations, the old farmhouse adjacent to Camp X was raised as a possible venue. The site was considered suitable as it was isolated yet had good road access and protection by the Armed Forces detachment located at the entrance to the Camp.

Soon after Gouzenko and his wife, now pregnant with their second child, and their young son were unceremoniously moved to the old farm house adjacent to Camp X, where they were held in protective custody until other more permanent arrangements could be made. The house, not been lived in for sometime, had to be cleaned up before the Gouzenkos could be moved in with their RCMP bodyguards. Gouzenko would continue to be debriefed by members of the RCMP, FBI and BSC for the duration of his stay at the old farmhouse. In their spare time the Gouzenkos would write, paint and care for their child. Not long after their arrival at the farm Mrs. Gouzenko, accompanied by a Russian speaking RCMP officer using an assumed name, attended at the Oshawa General Hospital where she gave birth to a daughter Evy.

Eventually the Gouzenkos were issued with new identification and resettled in Southern Ontario under the watchful eye of the RCMP Security Service.

Highly intelligent and creative individuals, the Gouzenkos, inspired by their newly found freedom, became accomplished writers and artists. Igor Gouzenkos' memoirs, This Was My Choice were published in 1948 and in 1954 he wrote Fall of a Titan which earned him the Governor General's award. Svetlana Gouzenko was an avid gardener and like her husband also loved to paint landscapes.

The Gouzenkos went on to raise eight children. In later years, Igor Gouzenko suffered from serious diabetes and died June 25th 1982. His wife and stalwart supporter passed away September 4th 2001. They were laid to rest in unmarked graves. On September 5th 2002, the Gouzenko family, accompanied by a small gathering of government officials and friends, assembled at their parents' final resting place in Mississauga where a memorial service was conducted to pay tribute to the Gouzenkos in recognition of their courageous flight to the West. A headstone engraved with their real names was unveiled marking the end of an era shrouded for decades in secrecy - a very special day for the Gouzenko family and an important moment in intelligence history.

Igor Gouzenko's flight to freedom shocked Canada out of its post war complacency into the harsh realities of the Cold War. Gouzenko, up to this time, was undoubtedly the most important Soviet intelligence officer to seek political asylum in the West. His revelations not only exposed the magnitude of Soviet spying in Western countries, a fact not immediately comprehended by the government, but his message also exposed serious deficiencies in security policies and procedures, which was clearly illustrated during the report of the Royal Commission.

The Faibairn - Sykes Fighting Knife

William Ewart Fairbairn was a British soldier and police officer who was seconded to China to work for the Shanghai Municipal Police beginning in 1907. He was only 22. During his time in the Orient he engaged in hundreds of street fights that resulted in scars to every part of his body. He later created, organized and trained a special anti-riot squad for the Shanghai police to combat organized crime. Fairbairn developed numerous firarms training courses including a metal-lined bulletproof vest designed to stop high-velocity bullets.

Fairbairn, in conjuction with Eric A. Sykes, became well-known for developing the famous Fairbairn-Sykes fighting knife, a razor-sharp stilletto-style dagger used by allied forces during the Second World War and featured in their book Scientific Self-Defense. The knife's slender 7.5 inch blade was especially suited to easily penetrate a ribcage.

The British government assigned Fairbairn to Camp X during the Second World War where he taught students who upon passing a rigorous examination became instructors themselves. Some of these male instructors taught the 'silent kill' to young Polish women recruited from the boroughs of New York. These women, taught to kill German officers with a modified hat pin or piano wire, were taken in a small plane and landed in fields not far from their places of birth wearing clothing that had been

During World War 1, the British Secret Service recruited Fairbairn at the ripe old age of 56 to train British, American and Canadian commando forces in pistol-shooting and knife-fighting techniques. Fairbairn emphasized the necessity of ungentlemanly conduct: "Get tough, get down in the gutter, win at all costs...I teach what is called 'Gutter Fighting.' There is no fair play, no rules except one. Kill or be killed." For his achievements in training Office of Strategic Services personnel, Fairbairn rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by the end of the war and received the American Legion of Merit upon the recommendation of William 'Wild Bill' Donovan.

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The 'Divine Spark'

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY in Ottawa is located at 285 Charlotte Street at the eastern terminus of Laurier Avenue. The view for its occupants to the south is out onto Strathcona Park while the view to the east is to the Rideau Canal.

It was in this building that Igor Gouzenko worked and from where he removed documents before defecting in 1945.

On 1 January 1956 a fire broke out on the third floor of the embassy. Embassy employees tried to put out the fire themselves and did not call the fire department. They were unsuccessful and neighbours soon noticed smoke billowing from the building. When the fire department arrived the Soviets would not let them in, insisting they fight the fire from the sidewalk outside. Mayor Charlotte Whitton arrived at the blaze and demanded the fire department be let in, and threatened to have the embassy staff arrested. The dispute between the mayor and the ambassador was mediated by cabinet minister Paul Martin, who had also come to the scene. Eventually, the fire fighters were allowed in, but only after the Soviets had removed large numbers of sensitive documents and equipment. It was too late, however, and the building was gutted.[1]

The remains of the manor were demolished and the current stark Soviet style building was erected in its place. The Canadian security service, in cooperation with MI5, infiltrated the construction site in an attempt to bug the building in an operation that was known as Operation Dew Worm. They concentrated on the northwest corner of the building, the logical site for a communications centre. The Soviets, however, built their communications centre in a sealed chamber elsewhere in the building and the bugs proved useless.

With the fall of the Soviet Union the building became the Russian embassy. The massive bust of Lenin was removed from the lobby and soon after the building's exterior was modified to make it less imposing.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY ON 2 JANUARY 1956
Originally the large manor of J. Frederick Booth, son of lumber baron J.R. Booth, was appropriated by the government during the Second World War for use by the Canadian Navy but instead was handed over to the Soviets to house their growing legation. A 'divine spark' gutted the building on 1 January 1956. According to rumour, the first responder fire truck, comprised of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Security & Intelligence members, were denied access because the embassy was trechnically on Russian soil. Despite protests from Russians officials who were inside attempted to destroy sensitive documents, members were able to gain access and retrieve some incriminating documents. The home was a casualty of the Cold War that existed between the Allies comprised of Canada, Britain and the United States - and the Sovist Union.

The RCMP called it Operation: 'Dew Worm'.

Trail's Cold War Relic

Prime Ministers of Canada during the Cold War 1946–1991

C – Conservative
L – Liberal

1935–1948	*William L. Mckenzie King*	*L*
1948–1957	*Louis St. Laurent*	*L*
1957–1963	*John G. Diefenbaker*	*C*
1963–1968	*Lester B. Pearson*	*L*
1968–1979	*Pierre Elliott Trudeau*	*C*
1979–1980	*Joe Clark*	*L*
1980–1984	*Pierre Elliott Trudeau*	*C*
1984–1984	*John Turner*	*L*
1984–1993	*Brian Mulroney*	*C*

Presidents of the United States during the Cold War

D – Democrat
R – Republican

1933–1945	*Franklin D. Roosevelt*	*D*
1945–1953	*Harry S. Truman*	*D*
1953–1961	*Dwight D. Eisenhower*	*R*
1961–1963	*John F. Kennedy*	*D*
1963–1969	*Lyndon B. Johnson*	*D*
1969-1974	*Richard M. Nixon*	*R*
1974–1977	*Gerald R. Ford*	*R*
1977–1981	*James E. Carter, Jr.*	*D*
1981–1989	*Ronald W. Reagan*	*R*
1989–1993	*George H.W.Bush*	*R*

A SLENDER, 14-STOREY TOWER appeared suddenly in January 1943 at Trail, British Columbia, and workers from the Consolidated Mining and Smeltering Company Limited's neighbouring lead and zinc plant were then selected, scrutinized and interviewed. Those deemed trustworthy were asked to sign secrecy acts with both the Canadian and U.S. governments before being sent up the hill to work in the new structure.

The trail to Trail had began 4 years earlier in 1939.

As Hitler's scientists were working towards the production of atomic weapons in Europe, Britain's military realized that the production of a bomb would take about three years and would have to be done in North America.

Consolidated Mining and Smeltering Company Limited President Selwyn Gwillyn Blaylock entered into negotiations with the United States military to begin producing heavy water for the Manhatton Project, the code name for the atomic bomb development program. It was a short time later that Ernie Mason became the chief design engineer for the project.

The U.S. government had paid for the $2,000,000 tower which was hastily erected adjacent to an existing hydrogen plant at Trail. The new hydrogen plant, the largest in the world,was simply called Project 9. Security was tight and gun turrets were placed at various sites around the tower. An armoured tank kept guard. Project 9 was strictly off limits unless a person had a specific task to perform within the tower.

Ironically, the employees had no idea that the stuff they were producing was an integreal component of the atomic bomb. It seemed like the emplyees were simply heating and distilling water in copper pipes that ran up and down the 14 storey tower. The U.S. government did not tell the workers anything about the project and even the Consolidating Mining and Smelterin's management, and the engineer who designed the plant, were kept in the dark. Only a small

United States of America

WAR
DEPARTMENT

ARMY SERVICE FORCES ~ CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Manhattan District

This is to Certify that

MARY J. NELSON

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.,

has participated in work essential to the production of the Atomic Bomb, thereby contributing to the successful conclusion of World War II. This certificate is awarded in appreciation of effective service.

6 August 1945

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

Washington, D. C.

THE SAME DAY THE AMERICANS DROPPED THE BOMB ON HIROSHIMA IN JAPAN a Colonel Rogers of the Richfield Atomic Research Station in Washington State appeared at Project 9 in Trail, British Columbia, and presented all of the participants that had helped with the creation of deuterium or—heavy water—with certificates of appreciation.

Ironically, very few of the employees were at the time aware that the heavy water that they had produced at Project 9 was being used as part of the Manhatton Project, the code name for the atomic bomb development program, where the first Atomic Bombs were tested in New Mexico prior to the first Atomic Bomb being dropping on Hiroshima.

The certificate of appreciation was signed by U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson.

handful of people knew that the plant was making regular shipments of deuterium oxide—or heavy water—across the U.S. border. Clarence Decatur Howe, Canada's wartime minister of ammunitions and supply, advised the company to comply with any requests from the Americans during the height of the Second World War.

The whole project was shrouded in secrecy to the point that those working on the project would only see a small portion of the process. Mason would give each person a job to do but that individual would not know where that piece of the process was leading. Night shifts would not know what the day shift was doing and vice-versa. Mason designed the secondary cell that produced the heavy water and coordinated the assignments for 60 engineers and draughtsmen.

Trail's mining and smeltering operation happened to produce one of only two reliable sources of deuterium oxide in the world. The Nazis controlled the other source in Nazi-occupied Norway. The Germans were trying to develop a nuclear fuel source to power their attack and surveillance submarines. Thanks to the efforts of the Allied bombers and the Norwegian resistance, the Germans lost the heavy water plant prior to their defeat in 1945. The Americans on the other hand wanted to develop an atomic bomb capable of destroying entire cities.

Trail's deuterium oxide was used to develop the world's first atomic bombs that were detonated in tests conducted in July 1945 in New Mexico.

"Not until the day they dropped the [first] Atomic Bomb did I know what [Trail's heavy water] was used for, "recalled Ernie Mason, the man who designed the Project 9 tower. On 6 August, the day Hiroshima was bombed, an Colonel Rogers od the Richard Atomic Research station south of the border came to Trail to reveal to the workers in the tower that their effort helped to shorten the war with Japan. "I went grey," Mason told a local newspaper reporter. "We listened to the news in virtual disbelief. The general was not joking. The silence that followed in that office confirmed the start of the atomic age.

Leaders of the Soviet Union & Russia during the Cold War 1946–1991

C – Conservative
L – Liberal

1941–1953	*Joseph Stalin*	*L*
1953–1955	*George Malenkov*	*L*
1955–1958	*Nikolai Bulganin*	*C*
1958–1964	*Nikita Khrushchev*	*L*
1964–1980	*Alexei Kosygin*	*C*
1980–1985	*Nikolai Tikhonov*	*L*
1985–1991	*Nikolia Ryzhkov*	*C*
1991–1991	*Velentin Pavlov*	*L*
1991–1991	*Ivan Silayev*	*C*

The Communications Genius

by William A. Parish

In the summer of 1939, the Town of Ajax did not exist. What would become the Town of Ajax was a number of prosperous farms that dotted the countryside of Pickering Township down to the shores of Lake Ontario. In September 1939 Nazi Germany invaded Poland and, what became to be known as World War II commenced. This changed the whole world and brought the Town of Ajax into being. The Federal Government expropriated 3,000 acres from the farmers and established one of the biggest munitions factories in the British Commonwealth, if not, in the world. Thousands of people came to work in the plants to win the war against tyranny.

In December 1939, under the able leadership of Commodore Henry Harwood and his flagship His Majesty's Ship Ajax, a flotilla sailed to intercept and sink the German Battleship Graf Spee. This German cruiser had been sinking merchant vessels in the South Atlantic since the beginning of the war and posed a major threat to the allied war efforts. The battle was waged near the mouth of the River Plate in Montevideo, Uruguay, that ultimately resulted in the destruction of the Graf Spee. This great naval victory was an inspiration to the people working in the Defense Industries Limited Munitions Plant. They were dedicated to victory and they picked the name of Ajax for their new community.

As well, just down the road on the border between Whitby and Oshawa on the shores of Lake Ontario, the Canadian and British Governments established Camp X. This camp was dedicated to covert operations, spying, communications and other related activities. The man put in charge of Camp X was a University of Toronto Professor of Electrical Engineering and radio expertise by the name of Pat Bayly. This man and his crew at Camp X were directly and indirectly responsible for many allied accomplishments and victories during

BENJAMIN DE FOREST BAYLY

the Second World War. Benjamin de Forest Bayly didn't fit into the normal mold of a war hero and the fact that he was never during his lifetime recognized as such by the Canadian Government was a very serious oversight.

After the war, Pat Bayly established his own electrical engineering firm and decided to locate in one of the vacated wartime buildings in Ajax. He became the Chair of the Improvement District of Ajax and was elected the first Mayor of Ajax in 1955. The town was extremely fortunate to have such an intelligent, visionary and able leader come forward in those critical early years of the formation of Ajax. Pat Bayly was a private man with no political ambitions and simply wished to get his community off to a good start. In those early years he took many actions that continued to reap great benefits for Ajax.

Benjamin de Forest Bayly was born 20 June 1903 in London, Ontario. His parents were Dr. Benjamin Moore Bayly and Alice de Forest (Seaborn) Bayly. Hence Pat was named both for his father and his mother. Pat Bayly had no siblings. Pat's middle name 'de Forest' has

been anglicised from de Foret. Alice de Foret Seaborn was born in Quebec to an Anglican clergyman father, William Minter Seaborn, and a French Canadian mother Aquile Rondeau. Aquile Rondeau's ancestors came to the Ile d'Orleans, near Quebec City in 1666, The Seaborns, who had 9 children, moved to London, Ontario, as their father wanted to children to be educated in English. Alice's brother Edwin was a doctor with a lifelong passion interest in both local and medical history. In 1944, Dr. Edwin Seaborn published a book 'The March of Medicine in Western Ontario'. Alice de Foret Seaborn was a nurse.

Pat's father, Dr. Benjamin Moore Bayly, graduated from the Western Ontario Medical School in 1889, practicing first in London, Ontario, and then in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Pat's great grandfather, Reverend Benjamin Bayly, was born in Dublin, Ireland. The Reverend Bayly came to Toronto in company with Archdeacon Charles Crosbie Brough who convinced Benjamin to join him on a mission to Manitoulin Island as its first schoolteacher. In the 1840s Reverend Bayly followed Archdeacon Brough to London, Ontario. by William A. Parish

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How did Benjamin de Forest Bayly get the nickname "Pat"? There are several possible explanations. Because of the Dublin roots of his great grandfather, Reverend Benjamin Bayly, both Benjamin de Forest Bayly and his father Dr. Benjamin Moore Bayly have, in the 1911 Canadian census, "Irish" as the description of the "Racial Origin" column. Also Richard Bayly, Pat's grandfather was a Member of the Irish Benevolent Society in London. Probably, from this came the nickname Pat!

Br. Benjamin Moore Bayly, wife Alice and son Pat moved to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, in 1906. There are several possible explanations for the move to Moose Jaw. First, initially Pat's father, Dr. Benjamin Moore Bayly was to go into practice with his mother's father, Dr. Charles Greenwood Moore but Dr. Moore died suddenly. Secondly, one of the brother's of Pat Bayly's mother, Walter Seaborn, had moved to Moose Jaw. Thirdly, it could be that it was the expectations for the Baylys that they would succeed and accomplish much and the Canadian West was the place to achieve. Once in Moose Jaw Dr. Ben Bayly opened a medical practice and became the Minister of Health for Moose Jaw and served for over thirty years in that position. During World War 1, Dr. Ben Bayly served in the 49th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and returned to Canada in 1919.

It has been almost impossible to get any details on the elementary and secondary schooling of Pat Bayly in Moose Jaw. Apparently, Pat received some of his pre-university education in Shrewsbury, England. In his youth Pat Bayly was one of the early radio enthusiasts in Moose Jaw. He was a member of the Moose Jaw Amateur Radio Association. In the 1922 Official List of Radio Operators of Canada Benjamin De Forest Bayly is listed as the owner of a radio station with the call signal 4EC. Pat was 19. Radio stations such as this would broadcast church services and other local events. Pat's early interest in radio and radio communications was to become so very important in his later role in World War II.

Pat enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan's Faculty of Law and graduated in 1923 at age 20. His achievements in radio and his graduation from law school at such a young age demonstrated his brilliance and energy. Once he began articling as

a lawyer, Pat decided that he did not want a career in law. It was at this time that his wife to be, Margaret (Bun) Grant came into his life. Margaret came from Hamiota, Manitoba. Margaret convinced Pat to enrol in Engineering at the University of Toronto rather than practice law, as she believed that he should pursue his interests. Pat enrolled at the U of T and graduated in 1930. This meant their marriage had to be postponed while Pat earned the money to complete his degree. To support himself during his student days at the U of T Pat played the piano in movie theatres. In addition, he had his own radio program at Station CFCA in Toronto. However after Pat graduated and became a Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1930, Canon Henry Cody, the Chancellor of the U of T didn't think it was proper for a University Professor to have a radio show. Canon Cody didn't like "Pat at the Mike". That ended Pat's show.

Again to demonstrate Pat Bayly's brilliance, while he was a third year engineering student one of the professors resigned to take another position. The engineering faculty asked Pat, who was then in his third year, to teach the fourth year students of the professor who had just left. This Pat did. When Pat reached his fourth year, he wasn't required to write the exams for his courses being given an A mark.

Pat and Margaret Grant were married 19 May 1932 but the marriage produced no children.

Pat Bayly continued to teach at the U of T until 1940 and returned after World War II in 1946 to do some teaching until 1951. With the defeat of France and the evacuation of the British Army from France in 1940, Britain stood alone against Hitler and Nazi Germany. Britain needed a major ally, or its prospects for victory in the war were very dim indeed. Britain needed the unqualified assistance of the United States to defeat Nazi Germany. However since the end of World War I in 1918, the United States was isolationist. The U.S. Senate had rejected the League of Nations and wanted nothing to do with Europe and its wars. To reinforce their isolationism, the American Congress enacted several Neutrality Acts in the 1930s to keep the U.S. aloof from European conflicts. The America First movement was very strong throughout the United States. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was very sympathetic with Britain and realized that the defeat of Britain and its empire by Nazi Germany would create major problems for the people of the United States and the rest of the world.

Recruiting the U.S.A as an ally was a major critical objective for Prime Minister Winston Churchill. To this end in 1940 Churchill sent William S. Stephenson, "the Man called Intrepid", to the U.S. to establish an organization called the British Security Co-ordination. The office of the BSC was located in the Rockefeller Centre in New York City. Stephenson's BSC had 4 major objectives: first to promote pro-British propaganda in the United States and the Western Hemisphere; second to neutralize Nazi propaganda and the work of Nazi spies within the US; third to build a strong and effective communications network in the Western Hemisphere; and fourth and the reason for all those objectives- to bring the United States into the war on the side of Britain.

Consequently, Stephenson realized that effective, speedy, and secure communications was the key to achieve all the BSC's objectives. To this end Stephenson, in 1940, recruited Pat Bayly, a communications genius, "his right hand electronics man" to head up the communications department. Canadians were to play a big part in both Stephenson's and Bayly's plans not only because Canadians had outstanding abilities but also because the Neutrality Acts made it impossible to engage Americans to work for Britain. Canada was an ally; the US was not.

Immediately upon recruitment Pat Bayly was sent to the United Kingdom to learn the British communications set up. At this time Pat Bayly had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army. Bayly worked with the top people in the British Intelligence community – Brigadier Richard Gambier-Parry and Stewart Menzies. He visited the decryption centres at Bletchley Park and

Whaddon Hall to learn about analysis of Nazi covert messages and to learn about the work done by Gordon Welchman and Alan Turing in breaking the codes of the German cipher machine Enigma.

What were pat Bayly's responsibilities? He was second in command to William Stephenson of BCC. He was in charge of Camp X at Whitby, Ontario, during the war and after. It was Pat Bayly who laid the groundwork for international co-operation in communications intelligence and cryptology. As a Director of British Security Co-ordination, and as a member of the USA's Office of Strategic Services, Bayly was deeply involved with the security of three nations. His job as he saw it was to keep communications flowing continuously, speedily and securely 24/7. To achieve these ends, Bayly established Hydra at Camp X with its 3 huge antennae to co-ordinate all intelligence communications throughout the Western Hemisphere and between London, New York, Washington, and Ottawa. It was always absolutely imperative that all intelligence reached a home station at optimum speed securely for analysis.

To this end Pat Bayly's major achievements was the invention and development of the Rockex Machine. Rockex solved all the problems of earlier Telekrypton devices that provided encipherment. A stenographer could type normally; the letters were automatically coded and when the message reached its destination that message was automatically decoded. The cable messages could be coded automatically to radio transmitters. These were both cable links and radio links. Anywhere the British had listening posts the signals went to Camp X, then sorted, then sent to the crypt bureau of the country that was working on that particular code.

To carry out the vast work of the huge communications network hundreds of Canadian women were recruited to work in New York at the Rockefeller Centre and at Camp X. Canadian women made an outstanding contribution to the success of this enterprise. Their skill, their diligence, and their efforts were remarkable.

How did the Rockex Machine get its name? There are two theories. One, because most of the development work was done at the Rockefeller Centre in New York, it got its name Rockex from the Rockefeller Centre. Second, there was a story that one day during the development of the Rockex, Edmund Travis, one of Pat Bayly's co-workers, looked out a window of the Rockefeller Centre and saw the famous Rockette Dancers sunbathing on a rooftop—hence Rockex. It is difficult to say if either theory is correct. Pat Bayly must have been privy to most of the great wartime secrets.

There are many examples of the great success of Pat Bayly's skills in perfecting communications intelligence speedily and surely. The first was in the battle for the Pacific. The USA entered World War II after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on 7 December 1941. It was critical that the USA regain control of the Pacific Ocean from the Japanese. The battle to decide this occurred at Midway in June 1942. Due to Bayly's communications expertise, the Allies picked up radio signals from the Japanese before the intended Japanese recipients received those signals. At Midway, the Americans knew the instructions for the Japanese Admiral before he did. Consequently, the US was able to put its aircraft over the Japanese fleet before the Japanese knew what was happening. At Midway the Japanese lost 4 aircraft carriers, 200 aircraft and 2,500 men. This was the turning point in the Pacific War.

The second example of Bayly's skill in communications expertise was the triangulation of Nazi U-boats. Hitler insisted that the commanders of German submarines give their positions twice daily. BSC was able to break theNazi U-boat codes; therefore the British knew German submarine twice daily. Bayly had the job of giving submarine position reports to whichever navy was nearest the spot. A minute and a half was allowed to get the sub's position from the station to the nearest navy. Bayly devised the methods by which his people

could get the messages out to the required minute and a half.

The third example was an allied communication device named Aspidistra. The story of Aspidistra took place in this manner. A United States radio station built a huge 1,000 kilowatt radio transmitter. The station intended to sell the transmitter to Mexico but the US government refused to approve the sale. The US Federal Communications Commission refused to license it. Apparently, this was, at this time, the largest radio transmitter ever built. After Pat Bayly learned of this, he told David Bowes-Lyons, the Queen's brother about the huge radio transmitter. At this time, Bowes-Lyons was in charge of British propaganda. Bowes-Lyons got permission to purchase this transmitter and give it a name. As Pat and his wife Margaret had heard Beatrice Lillie sing the "Biggest Aspidistra in the World" at a concert, Mrs. Bayly chose the name Aspidistra. The transmitter was moved from the Cincinatti, Ohio and installed in a bunker at Crowborough, Sussex to be as near to Europe as possible. The transmitter was so powerful that it could completely overpower German orders to their bombers. The result was complete confusion resulting in the German bombers flying wide of their targets. When the invasion of Europe began the army received their orders without any chance of them being smothered.

Bayly's contribution to the reliability, speed, and security of Allied communications was a decisive major factor in the final Allied victory.

With the ending of World War II in 1945, the Defense Industry Limited Munitions Plant was no longer needed. What was to happen to the Ajax community and the residents of the 600 houses in the Old Ajax Village? Back in November 1942 the council of the adjacent Township of Pickering entered into an agreement with the Wartime Housing Limited (its successor being the Central Mortgage and Housing) that 6 months after the war the WHL would remove all the buildings. This was totally impracticable since there was a great housing shortage after the war especially with the returning veterans and the beginnings of many new families. Pickering Township did not want Ajax in their township. Pickering could have purchased Ajax from the government for a dollar. Pickering council believed that the costs involved in taking Ajax into the township would wreck a terrible hardship on the corporation and the assessment on the houses would not provide a sufficient return to pay for the services demanded. Therefore the Pickering council in 1948 recommended to the Federal and Provincial Governments that the Ajax area should be formed into a separate corporation either within or outside the county system. The people of Ajax had been without any municipal government ever since the expropriation of the Pickering lands for the Defense Industry Limited in 1940.

From 1945 to 1949 the Faculty of Engineering, University of Toronto, converted many of the Defense Industries Limited factory buildings into lecture halls and laboratories for the veterans who were enrolled in the Engineering and Architecture courses. The U of T, in effect, took over the managing of municipal services for this period. This raised the question of taxation. The U of T didn't want any part of this. The university's stay in Ajax was to provide education—not municipal government. Something had to be done; therefore after a petition by 30 residents led by Herb Hunter to the Ontario Municipal Board, Ajax was erected into an Improvement District 1 November 1950.

In 1946 after Pat Bayly's responsibilities with the British Security Co-ordination ended, he founded Bayly Engineering in Oshawa. Bayly saw a future for a company with expertise in supplying control and communications systems and being able to provide sophisticated communications and testing equipment designed and built to the customer's unique specifications. Because of excellent vacant factory facilities in Ajax with all major services including Canadian National Railway spur lines, Bayly Engineering moved to Ajax in 1948 where his company was able to employ some of the very

capable and inventive people that had worked with him at Camp X.

Now that Ajax had been erected into an Improvement District in 1950, the Ontario Government was required to appoint a Board of 3 trustees. In appointing Pat Bayly as Chair of the Improvement District Board the Department of Municipal Affairs could not have made a wiser decision. Pat Bayly was elected 11 December 1954 as the first Mayor of Ajax. During his time as mayor, Bayly provided excellent leadership and direction. He had vision and he was decisive. Bayly always made sound decisions that put the people of the town first. The committees of council knew their tasks and were allowed to proceed without interference or micromanaging by Bayly. Unfortunately due to the pressures of his obligations to his growing company, Bayly declined to seek a second term.

According to William S. Stephenson, Bayly was a hardworking "automaton". During the war years, he knew the issues and had the ability to get to the heart of the issues quickly and decisively and his whole life seemed to be one of problem solving. At the end of World War II, Bayly refused to document and publish the evolution of the British Security Co-ordination Communication Division. He realized that a written history could and very likely would breach the trust and confidentiality upon which so much had depended.

Pat retired in 1969 and moved with his wife Margaret to Solona Beach, San Diego, California. Margaret Bayly died in 1986 and Pat Bayly died in 1994 at the age of 91.