



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CORPS
HALL OF FAME






















ALWAYS OUT FRONT

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The Honorary Members of the Military Intelligence Corps are those special individuals who have made a contribution to the MI Corps but who are otherwise ineligible for induction into the Hall of Fame. Their tenure as Honorary Members is indefinite.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE MI CORPS

* Deceased

 1993 BG Adams, Ronald	 2008 Ms. Hineman, Guadalupe	 2008 Sir Stephenson, William
 1995 MAJ Boggs, John	 1992 Mrs. Howard, Nina	 COL Summers, Harry
 1993 President Bush, George	 1991 COL Johnson, Alex	 GEN Thurman, Maxwell
 Mr. DeConcini, Dennis	 1991 Mr. Kuhn, Thomas	 2019 Ms. Tubman, Harriet *
 GEN Franks, Frederick	 1991 COL Nabb, Richard	 2014 Mrs. Weinstein, Pauline
 1993 MG Garner, Jay	 MG Onodera, Hiramasa	 1992 Mr. Wickersham, Barry
 1996 MAJ Goodall, John	 GEN Ross, Jimmy	 Mr. Woolsey, James

- Commander Aylmer Newton George Firebrace, C.B.E., R.N. (Retired), Chief of the Fire Staff and Inspector-in-Chief of the Fire Services, Home Office.
- Arthur Percy Morris Fleming, Esq., C.B.E., D.Eng., M.Sc., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., Director, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, Manchester. For services to education.
- Claude Howard Stanley Frankau, Esq., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Director, Emergency Medical Services, London and Home Counties.
- Edward Hardy, Esq., Chairman of Kent County Council.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Peiham Heneage, D.S.O., J.P., D.L., M.P., Member of Parliament for Louth since 1924. For political and public services.
- Roger Gaskell Hetherington, Esq., C.B., O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Adviser on Water and Director of Water Surveys, Ministry of Health.
- William Percival Hildred, Esq., C.B., O.B.E., Director-General of Civil Aviation, Air Ministry.
- Mark Hodgson, Esq., O.B.E., J.P., General Secretary, United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders.
- Joseph Stanley Holmes, Esq., M.P., Member of Parliament for North-East Derbyshire, 1918-1922, and for Harwich since November, 1935. For political and public services.
- Alfred Bakewell Howitt, Esq., C.V.O., M.D., M.P., Member of Parliament for Reading since October, 1931. For political and public services.
- Robert Dixon Kingham, Esq., C.B.E., Secretary, National Savings Committee.
- Robert Fisher Lancaster, Esq., Secretary and Executive Officer of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.
- Allan Campbell Macdiarmid, Esq., Chairman and Managing Director, Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd.
- Geoffrey Le Mesurier Mander, Esq., J.P., M.P., Member of Parliament for Wolverhampton East since May, 1929. For political and public services.
- Ellis Hovell Minns, Esq., Litt.D., F.B.A., Emeritus Professor of Archaeology and President of Pembroke College, University of Cambridge.
- Arthur Evan Morgan, Esq., General Manager and Director, The London Assurance.
- John Morison, Esq., Director General of Finance, Ministry of Supply.
- James Frederick Rees, Esq., M.A., Principal of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Gibb Scorgie, C.V.O., C.B.E., Controller, H.M. Stationery Office.
- Arthur Frederick Sidgreaves, Esq., O.B.E., Managing Director, Rolls-Royce Ltd.
- Frederick James Simmons, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Londonderry.
- Alderman Bracewell Smith, M.P., Sheriff of the City of London.
- David Wadsworth Smith, Esq., F.C.I.S., J.P., Director, Halifax Building Society.
- William Samuel Stephenson, Esq., M.C., D.F.C., employed in a Department of the Foreign Office.
- Reginald Edward Stradling, Esq., C.B., M.C., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.S., Chief Adviser, Research and Experiments Department; Ministry of Home Security.
- Herbert Alker Tripp, Esq., C.B.E., Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert John Acland Troyte, C.M.G., D.S.O., J.P., M.P., Member of Parliament for Tiverton since 1924. For political and public services.
- Alderman William Walker, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., J.P. For services to Municipal Electricity Supply.
- Angus Watson, Esq., J.P., Divisional Food Officer, Northern Division, Ministry of Food.
- Lionel Ernest Howard Whitby, Esq., C.V.O., M.C., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Brigadier, Territorial Army, Reserve of Officers), lately Bacteriologist at the Middlesex Hospital. For services in the development of the sulphonamide group of drugs.
- Professor Edmund Taylor Whittaker, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics, Edinburgh University. Lately President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

DOMINIONS.

- Digby Vere Burnett, Esq., Resident Director and General Manager of the London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company, Limited, and Chairman of the Cold Storage Commission, Southern Rhodesia.
- Colonel Arthur Murray Cudmore, C.M.G., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., President of the Medical Board of the State of South Australia. For public services.
- Thomas Sydney Nettlefold, Esq., O.B.E., Lord Mayor of the City of Melbourne, State of Victoria.

INDIA.

- The Honourable Mr. Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai Divatia, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
- The Honourable Mr. Justice James Joseph Whittlesea Allsop, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, United Provinces.
- The Honourable Mr. Justice Syed Nazim Ali, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
- Robert William Targett, Esq., C.I.E., Director-General, Supply and Disposals, Department of Supply, Government of India.
- Eric Thomas Coates, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Government of India.
- Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay.
- Diwan Bahadur Arcot Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, LL.D., D.Sc., M.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras.
- Charles William Blyth Normand, Esq., C.I.E., D.Sc., Officer on Special Duty, India Meteorological Department, and lately Director-General of Observatories, Government of India.
- Claude Cavendish Inglis, Esq., C.I.E., B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E., Indian Service of Engineers (retired), Director, Indian Waterways Experiment Station, Poona.



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of FRIDAY, the 29th of DECEMBER, 1944

Published by Authority

Registered as a newspaper

MONDAY, 1 JANUARY, 1945

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

1st January, 1945.

The KING has been graciously pleased to signify His Majesty's intention of conferring Peerages of the United Kingdom on the following:—

To be an Earl:—

The Right Honourable David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.

To be a Viscount:—

The Right Honourable Wyndham Raymond, Baron Portal, D.S.O., M.V.O., Minister of Works, 1942-1944.

To be a Baron:—

Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bt., His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Leicester. For public services.

The KING has been graciously pleased to declare that the undermentioned shall be sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council:—

Miss Florence Horsbrugh, C.B.E., M.P., Member of Parliament for Dundee since 1931. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, since 1939.

Miss Ellen Cicely Wilkinson, M.P., Member of Parliament for Middlesbrough East 1929-1931, and for Jarrow since 1935. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Security, since 1940.

The KING has been graciously pleased to signify His Majesty's intention of conferring Baronetcies of the United Kingdom on the following:—

Major Thomas Lionel Dugdale, J.P., D.L., M.P., Member of Parliament for the Richmond division of Yorkshire since May, 1929. Chairman of the Conservative Party Organization, March, 1942, to October, 1944. For political and public services.

Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner, lately Controller of Labour Allocation and Supply, Ministry of Aircraft Production. Chief Executive for Reconversion, Board of Trade.

Sir Alfred Edward Webb-Johnson, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

1st January, 1945.

The KING has been graciously pleased to signify His Majesty's intention of conferring the Honour of **Knighthood** upon the following:—

Leslie Patrick Abercrombie, Esq., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Professor of Town Planning in the University of London.

Edward Battersby Bailey, Esq., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Frederick William Bain, Esq., M.C., Chairman, Chemical Control Board, Ministry of Supply. Captain Ernest Arthur Bridges, lately Commodore Master, Royal Mail Line Fleet, Royal Mail Lines Ltd.

Peter Boswell Brown, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.M., J.P., Chairman and Managing Director, Hadfields Ltd.

James Chadwick, Esq., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the University of Liverpool. For services to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Lawrence Andrew Common, Esq., D.S.O., Director, Ship Management Division, Ministry of War Transport.

Philip D'Ambrumenil, Esq., Deputy Chairman, War Risks Insurance Office.

Charles Frederick Deslandes, Esq., Chief Inspector, Board of Customs and Excise.

Roy Hardy Dobson, Esq., C.B.E., Managing Director, A. V. Roe and Company Ltd.

- Commander Aylmer Newton George Firebrace, C.B.E., R.N. (Retired), Chief of the Fire Staff and Inspector-in-Chief of the Fire Services, Home Office.
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- Claude Cavendish Inglis, Esq., C.I.E., B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E., Indian Service of Engineers (retired), Director, Indian Waterways Experiment Station, Poona.

SIR WILLIAM SAMUEL STEPHENSON



Sir William Samuel Stephenson was a Canadian soldier, airman, businessman, inventor, spymaster, and the senior representative of British intelligence for the entire western hemisphere during World War II. Stephenson is best-known by his wartime intelligence codename of "Intrepid".

Early Life

Born January 11, 1896 at Point Douglas near Winnipeg, Manitoba, he attended high school in Winnipeg, leaving to volunteer for the 101st Regiment of the Canadian Army Engineers at the outbreak of World War I and earning a field promotion to Sergeant in the trenches before he turned 19. While recovering from being gassed in 1916, Stephenson learned to fly and then transferred to the British Royal Flying Corps on August 16, 1917. Posted to 73 Squadron on February 9, 1918, Stephenson flew the British Sopwith Camel fighter biplane and scored 12 victories before he was shot down and captured by the Germans on July 28, 1918.

By the end of World War I he had achieved the rank of Captain and earned the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Military Cross, the Croix de Guerre avec Palmes and the Legion d'Honneur. His medal citations perhaps foreshadow his later achievements, and read:

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When flying low and observing an open staff car on a road, he attacked it with such success that later it was seen lying in the ditch upside down. During the same flight he caused a stampede amongst some enemy transport horses on a road. Previous to this he had destroyed a hostile scout and a two-seater plane. His work has been of the highest order, and he has shown the greatest courage and energy in engaging every kind of target." - Military Cross citation, Supplement to the London Gazette, June 22, 1918

"This officer has shown conspicuous gallantry and skill in attacking enemy troops and transports from low altitudes, causing heavy casualties. His reports, also, have contained valuable and accurate information. He has further proved himself a keen antagonist in the air, having, during recent operations, accounted for six enemy aeroplanes." - Distinguished Flying Cross citation, Supplement to the London Gazette, September 21 1918

Between the Wars

After the war, he became a wealthy industrialist with business contacts in many countries. In 1924, he married Mary French Simmons of Springfield, Tennessee, and celebrated their marriage by transmitting her photograph across the Atlantic by radio. This was the very first time a photograph had ever been transmitted across an ocean; Stephenson had invented the process.

As early as April 1936, Stephenson was voluntarily providing confidential information to the British, passing on detailed information to British opposition MP Winston Churchill about how Hitler's Nazi government was building up its armed forces and hiding military expenditures of eight hundred million pounds sterling. This was a clear violation of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and showed the growing Nazi threat to European and international security; Churchill used Stephenson's information in Parliament to warn against the appeasement policies of the government of Neville Chamberlain.

World War II

After World War II began (and over the objections of Sir Stewart Menzies, wartime head of British intelligence) now-Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent Stephenson to the United States on June 21, 1940, to covertly open and run the British Security Co-Ordination Service (BSC) in New York City, over a year prior to the US entering the war.

The BSC office, headquartered in room 3603 in Rockefeller Center, became an umbrella organization that by the end of the war represented the British intelligence agencies MI5, MI6 (SIS or Secret Intelligence Service), SOE (Special Operations Executive) and PWE (Political Warfare Executive) throughout North America, South America and the Caribbean.

Stephenson's initial directives for BSC were 1) to investigate enemy activities, 2) institute security measures against the threat of sabotage to British property, and 3) organize American public opinion in favor of aid to Britain. Later this was expanded to include "the assurance of American participation in secret activities throughout the world in the closest possible collaboration with the British."

Stephenson's official title was British Passport Control Officer. His unofficial mission was to create a secret British intelligence network throughout the western hemisphere, and to operate covertly and very broadly on behalf of the British government and the Allies in aid of winning the war. He also became Churchill's personal representative to US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Stephenson was soon a very close advisor to President Roosevelt, and suggested to Roosevelt that he put Stephenson's good friend William J. 'Wild Bill' Donovan in charge of all US intelligence services. Donovan founded the US

wartime Office of Strategic Services (OSS) which eventually became the Central Intelligence Agency.

In his role as the senior representative of British intelligence in the western hemisphere, Stephenson was one of the few people in the hemisphere authorized to view raw Ultra transcripts from the British Bletchley Park codebreaking of German Enigma ciphers. He was trusted by Churchill to decide what Ultra information to pass along to various branches of the US and Canadian governments.

Under Stephenson, the BSC directly influenced US media (including the writing of American newspaper columnists Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson) and other media in the hemisphere towards pro-British and anti-Axis viewpoints. Once the US had entered the war, BSC then went on to train US propagandists from the American Office of War Information in Canada from 1941-1944. BSC covert intelligence and propaganda efforts directly affected wartime developments in Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Mexico, the Central American countries, Bermuda, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

Not least in Stephenson's accomplishments and contributions to the war effort was the setting up by BSC of Camp X in Whitby, Ontario, the first training school for clandestine wartime operations in North America. Around 2,000 British, Canadian and American covert operators were trained here from 1941 through 1945, including students from the ISO, OSS, FBI, RCMP, US Navy and US Military Intelligence services, and the Office of War Information.

Graduates of Camp X operated in Europe in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Balkans as well as in Africa, Australia, India, and the Pacific. They included Ian Fleming, later the author of the popular James Bond books. It has been said Goldfinger's fictional raid on Fort Knox was inspired by a Stephenson plan (never carried out) to steal \$2,883,000,000 in Vichy French gold reserves from the French Caribbean colony of Martinique.

BSC purchased a ten-kilowatt transmitter from Philadelphia radio station WCAU and installed the transmitter at Camp X. By mid-1944, Hydra was transmitting 30,000 and receiving 9,000 message groups daily, much of the secret Allied intelligence traffic across the Atlantic.

Recognition and honors

In 1989, Sir William Stephenson died in Paget, Bermuda at the age of 93. While there has since been at times some dispute over the exact nature and extent of his wartime efforts, there is no doubt his contributions were many, and extraordinary.

For his wartime work, Stephenson was knighted by the British in the 1945 New Year's Honours List. In 1946, he received the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award of the United States. He was the first non-US citizen to receive the medal. General Donovan presented Stephenson with the award and the citation paid tribute to his "invaluable assistance to America in the fields of intelligence and special operations".

"The Quiet Canadian" was formally recognized by his home and native land late in his life; William Stephenson was made a Companion of the Order of Canada on December 17, 1979 and invested in the Order on February 5, 1980.

On May 2, 2000 CIA Executive Director David W. Carey, representing DCI George Tenet and DDCI John Gordon, accepted a bronze maquette (replica) statute of Sir William Stephenson, which was given to the CIA by the Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, Manitoba. In his remarks, Carey said:

"Sir William Stephenson played a key role in the creation of the CIA. He realized early on that America needed a strong intelligence organization and lobbied contacts close to President Roosevelt to appoint a US "coordinator" to oversee FBI and military intelligence. He urged that the job be given to William J. 'Wild Bill' Donovan, who had recently toured British defenses and gained the confidence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Although Roosevelt didn't establish exactly what Sir William had in mind, the organization created represented a revolutionary step in the history of American intelligence. Donovan's Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was the first 'central' US intelligence service. OSS worked closely with and learned from Sir William and other Canadian and British officials during the war. A little later, these OSS officers formed the core of the CIA. Intrepid may not have technically been the father of CIA, but he's certainly in our lineage someplace."

In recommending Stephenson for knighthood, Winston Churchill wrote "This One is Dear to My Heart."

Links

- The Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, Manitoba (<http://www.mts.net/~syddavy/index.htm>)
- Article on Stephenson from *Finest Hour*, a publication of The Churchill Centre (<http://www.winstonchurchill.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=751>)
- Camp X Historical Society (<http://www.campxhistoricalsociety.ca/index1.htm>)
- Camp-X Official Site (<http://webhome.idirect.com/~lhodgson/campx.htm>)
- Room 3603, by H. Montgomery Hyde, with a foreword by Ian Fleming (1962)

This biography from: <http://www.medaloffreedom.com/WilliamStephenson.htm>

He left school at a young age and worked as a telegrapher. In January 1916, in World War I, he volunteered for service in the 101st Overseas Battalion (Winnipeg Light Infantry), Canadian Expeditionary Force. He left for England on the *S.S. Olympic* on 29 June 1916, arriving on 6 July 1916. The 101st Battalion was broken up in England, and he was transferred to the 17th Reserve Battalion in East Sandling, Kent. On 17 July he was transferred to the Canadian Engineer Training Depot. He was attached to the Sub Staff, Canadian Training Depot Headquarters, in Shorncliffe, and was promoted to Sergeant (with pay of Clerk) in May 1917. In June 1917 he was "on command" to the Cadet Wing of the Royal Flying Corps at Denham Barracks, Buckinghamshire.

On 15 August 1917, Stephenson was officially struck off the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and granted a commission in the Royal Flying Corps.^[5] Posted to 73 Squadron on 9 February 1918, he flew the Sopwith Camel biplane fighter and scored 12 victories to become a flying ace before he was shot down and crashed his plane behind enemy lines on 28 July 1918. During the incident Stephenson was injured by fire from a German ace pilot, Justus Grassmann,^[6] by friendly fire from a French observer,^[7] or by both. In any event he was subsequently captured by the Germans and held as a prisoner of war until escaping in October 1918.^[7] His RAF Service file indicates that he was repatriated from the Officer's Prison Camp, Holzminden, Lower Saxony on 9 December 1918.

By the end of World War I, Stephenson had achieved the rank of Captain and earned the Military Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross. His medal citations perhaps foreshadow his later achievements, and read:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When flying low and observing an open staff car on a road, he attacked it with such success that later it was seen lying in the ditch upside down. During the same flight he caused a stampede amongst some enemy transport horses on a road. Previous to this he had destroyed a hostile scout and a two-seater plane. His work has been of the highest order, and he has shown the greatest courage and energy in engaging every kind of target.



— Military Cross citation, Supplement to the London Gazette, 22 June 1919.

This officer has shown conspicuous gallantry and skill in attacking enemy troops and transports from low altitudes, causing heavy casualties. His reports, also, have contained valuable and precise information. He has further proved himself a keen antagonist in the air, having, during recent operations, accounted for six enemy aeroplanes.

— Distinguished Flying Cross citation, Supplement to the London Gazette, 21 September 1918.

Interwar period

After World War I, Stephenson returned to Winnipeg and with a friend, Wilf Russell, started a hardware business, inspired largely by a can opener that Stephenson had taken from his POW camp. The business was unsuccessful, and he left Canada for England. In England, Stephenson soon became wealthy, with business contacts in many countries. In 1924

Spouse(s)	Mary French Simmons
Awards	Knight Bachelor Companion of the Order of Canada Military Cross Distinguished Flying Cross Medal for Merit
Espionage activity	
Allegiance	 Canada  United Kingdom
Service branch	British Security Coordination
Rank	Captain
Codename	Intrepid
Operations	World War I, World War II

he married American tobacco heiress Mary French Simmons, of Springfield, Tennessee. That same year, Stephenson and George W. Walton patented a system for transmitting photographic images via wireless^[8] that produced £100,000 a year in royalties for the 18-year run of the patent (about \$12 million per annum adjusted for inflation in 2010). In addition to his patent royalties, Stephenson swiftly diversified into several lucrative industries: radio manufacturing (General Radio Company Limited^[9]); aircraft manufacturing (General Aircraft Limited); Pressed Steel Company that manufactured car bodies for the British motor industry; construction and cement as well as Shepperton Studios and Earls Court. Stephenson had a broad base of industrial contacts in Europe, Britain and North America as well as a large group of contacts in the international film industry. Shepperton Studios were the largest film studios in the world outside of Hollywood.

As early as April 1936, Stephenson was voluntarily providing confidential information to British MP Winston Churchill about how Adolf Hitler's Nazi government was building up its armed forces and hiding military expenditures of £800,000,000. This was a clear violation of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and showed the growing Nazi threat to European and international security. Churchill used Stephenson's information in Parliament to warn against the appeasement policies of the government of Neville Chamberlain.^[10]

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After World War II began (and over the objections of Sir Stewart Menzies, wartime head of British intelligence) now-Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent Stephenson to the United States on 21 June 1940, to covertly establish and run British Security Coordination (BSC) in New York City, over a year before U.S. entry into the war.^{[11][12][13][14]}

The BSC was registered by the State Department as a foreign entity. It operated out of Room 3603 at Rockefeller Center and was officially known as the British Passport Control Office from which it had expanded. BSC acted as administrative headquarters more than operational one for SIS and the Special Operations Executive (SOE) and was a channel for communications and liaison between US and British security and intelligence organisations.^[15]

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Stephenson was soon a close adviser to Roosevelt, and suggested that he put Stephenson's good friend William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan in charge of all U.S. intelligence services. Donovan founded the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which in 1947 would become the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). As senior representative of British intelligence in the western hemisphere, Stephenson was one of the few persons in the hemisphere who were authorized to view raw Ultra transcripts of German Enigma ciphers that had been decrypted at Britain's Bletchley Park facility. He was trusted by Churchill to decide what Ultra information to pass along to various branches of the U.S. and Canadian governments.



BSC was housed on the 35th and 36th floors of the International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York

While it was still neutral, agreement was made for all trans-Atlantic mails from the U.S. to be routed through the British colony of Bermuda, 640 miles off the North Carolina coast. Airmails carried by both British and American aircraft were landed at RAF Darrell's Island and delivered to 1,200 censors of *British Imperial Censorship*, part of BSC, working in the Princess Hotel. All mail, radio and telegraphic traffic bound for Europe, the U.S. and the Far East were intercepted and analyzed by 1,200 censors, of *British Imperial Censorship*, part of British Security Coordination (BSC), before being routed to their destination with no indication that they had been read.^{[16][17][18][16]} With BSC working closely with the FBI, the censors were responsible for the discovery and arrest of a number of Axis spies operating in the US, including the Joe K ring.^[18]



The Princess Hotel in Bermuda, home to British Imperial Censorship during the war, and to Sir William Stephenson after the war.

After the war, Stephenson lived at the Princess Hotel for a time before buying his own home in Bermuda.^[18]

Under Stephenson, BSC directly influenced U.S. media (including newspaper columns by Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson), and media in other hemisphere countries, toward pro-British and anti-Axis views. Once the U.S. had entered the war in Dec. 1941, BSC went on to train U.S. propagandists from the United States Office of War Information in Canada. BSC covert intelligence and propaganda efforts directly affected wartime developments in Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Mexico, the Central American countries, Bermuda, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Stephenson worked without salary.^[19]

He hired hundreds of people, mostly Canadian women, to staff his organization and covered much of the expense out of his own pocket. His employees included secretive communications genius Benjamin deForest "Pat" Bayly and future advertising wizard David Ogilvy. Stephenson employed Amy Elizabeth Thorpe, codenamed CYNTHIA, to seduce Vichy French officials into giving up Enigma ciphers and secrets from their Washington embassy.^[21] At the height of the war Bayly, a University of Toronto professor from Moose Jaw, created the Rockex, the fast secure communications system that would eventually be relied on by all the Allies.^[22]

Not least of Stephenson's contributions to the war effort was the setting up by BSC of Camp X, the unofficial name of the secret Special Training School No. 103, a Second World War paramilitary installation for training covert agents in the methods required for success in clandestine operations.^[23] Located in Whitby, Ontario, this was the first such training school in North America. Estimates vary, but between 500 and 2,000 British, Canadian and American covert operators were trained there from 1941 to 1945.^{[24][25][26]}

Reports indicate that Camp X graduates worked as "secret agents, security personnel, intelligence officers, or psychological warfare experts, serving in clandestine operations". Many were captured, tortured, and executed; survivors received no individual recognition for their efforts."^{[24][25]} Camp X graduates operated in Europe (Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Balkans) as well as in Africa, Australia, India and the Pacific. They may have included Ian Fleming (though there is evidence to the contrary), future author of the James Bond books. It has been said that the fictional Goldfinger's raid on Fort Knox was inspired by a Stephenson plan (never carried out) to steal \$2,883,000,000 in Vichy French gold reserves from the French Caribbean colony of Martinique.^[27]

BSC purchased a ten-kilowatt transmitter from Philadelphia radio station WCAU and installed it at Camp X. By mid-1944, Hydra (as the Camp X transmitter was known) was transmitting 30,000 and receiving 9,000 message groups daily — much of the secret Allied intelligence traffic across the Atlantic.^[28]

Honours

For his extraordinary service to the war effort, he was made a Knight Bachelor by King George VI in the 1945 New Year Honours. In recommending Stephenson for the knighthood, Winston Churchill wrote: "This one is dear to my heart."

In November 1946 Stephenson received the Medal for Merit from President Harry S. Truman, at that time the highest U.S. civilian award. He was the first non-American to be so honoured. General "Wild Bill" Donovan presented the medal. The citation paid tribute to Stephenson's "valuable assistance to America in the fields of intelligence and special operations".^[29]^[30]

The "Quiet Canadian" was recognized by his native land late: he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada on 17 December 1979, and invested in the Order on 5 February 1980.

On 2 May 2000, CIA Executive Director David W. Carey, representing Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet and Deputy Director John A. Gordon, accepted from the Intrepid Society of Winnipeg (<http://www.intrepid-society.org>), Manitoba, a bronze statuette of Stephenson. In his remarks, Carey said:

Sir William Stephenson played a key role in the creation of the CIA. He realized early on that America needed a strong intelligence organization and lobbied contacts close to President Roosevelt to appoint a U.S. "coordinator" to oversee FBI and military intelligence. He urged that the job be given to William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, who had recently toured British defences and gained the confidence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Although Roosevelt didn't establish exactly what Sir William had in mind, the organization created represented a revolutionary step in the history of American intelligence. Donovan's Office of Strategic Services was the first "central" U.S. intelligence service. OSS worked closely with and learned from Sir William and other Canadian and British officials during the war. A little later, these OSS officers formed the core of the CIA. Intrepid may not have technically been the father of CIA, but he's certainly in our lineage someplace.

On 8 August 2008, Stephenson was recognized for his work by Major General John M. Custer, Commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps. Custer inducted him as an honorary member of the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps, an honour shared by only two other non-Americans.^[31]

Legacy

In 1997, a new public library built in Winnipeg was named for him, after a vote was held to choose the name of the new library. Leo Mol donated a miniature of his statue of Stephenson to the library.



The Rockex was an IBM Telex machine adapted by Pat Bayly to operate on a one-time cypher, allowing secure communication among the Allies throughout the war.^[20] It continued to be used in peacetime until the 1970s.



The William Stephenson statue near Memorial Boulevard in downtown Winnipeg.

On 24 July 1999, The Princess Royal unveiled, in Stephenson's hometown of Winnipeg, Manitoba, near the Provincial Legislature on York Street, Leo Mol's life-sized bronze statue of Stephenson in military aviator uniform. The monument is dedicated to Stephenson's memory and achievements.^[32]

On 15 November 2009, Water Avenue in downtown Winnipeg was renamed William Stephenson Way.^[33]

Whitby, Ontario, has a street named for Stephenson, which connects with streets named Intrepid and Overlord. In 2004 Sir William Stephenson Public School was opened in Whitby

In Oshawa, Ontario, Branch 637 of the Royal Canadian Legion is named for Stephenson.

Located in southern Oshawa, Ontario, is a park named Intrepid Park, after Stephenson's code name. This park is located in the vicinity of what was formerly Camp X. A historic plaque erected at the park reads as follows:

"On this site British Security Co-ordination operated Special Training School No. 103 and Hydra. S.T.S. 103 trained Allied agents in the techniques of secret warfare for the Special Operations Executive (SOE) branch of the British Intelligence Service. Hydra Network communicated vital messages between Canada, the United States and Great Britain. This commemoration is dedicated to the service of the men and women who took part in these operations.

In Memory of Sir William Stephenson 'The Man Called Intrepid' Born at Winnipeg, Manitoba, January 11, 1896. Died at Paget, Bermuda, January 31, 1989. Director of British Security Co-ordination. 1941-1946."^[34]

Disputes

In 1976 British-born Canadian author William Stevenson published a biography of Stephenson, *A Man Called Intrepid*. Some of the book's statements have been called into question; in a review the same year, Hugh Trevor-Roper wrote that "This book ... is, from start to finish, utterly worthless," while other former intelligence personnel and historians criticized the book for inaccuracies. Nigel West's 1998 book *Counterfeit Spies* asserts that "Intrepid" was probably not Stephenson's codename, but BSC's telegraphic address in New York.^[35] Stevenson was a frequent visitor to Bermuda, where Stephenson had taken up residence during after the war. He was an ex-naval officer, having served in the Fleet Air Arm during the war with prominent Bermudian lawyer William Kempe (a founding partner of Appleby, Spurling & Kempe), a prominent Bermudian law firm (another author and frequent visitor to Bermuda was ex-naval officer Ian Fleming).

Intelligence historian David A. T. Stafford asserts that a more reliable source on Stephenson's career is H. Montgomery Hyde's *The Quiet Canadian*, published in 1962, before Stevenson's book.^[36] But generally acknowledged as the most accurate account of Stephenson's life is Bill Macdonald's *The True Intrepid* (1998), with a foreword by the late CIA staff historian Thomas Troy. The book clears up the spymaster's fictitious background in Winnipeg and contains oral histories from his ex-agents. Macdonald's book includes a chapter on the secretive communications genius Benjamin deForest "Pat" Bayly, who according to Stafford's book Camp X - refused to speak with Stafford. Bayly is not mentioned in *The Quiet Canadian* or *A Man Called Intrepid*.

1. In *Counterfeit Spies*, Bermuda resident Rupert Allason (Nigel West) reports that no record exists of Stephenson having received the French *Croix de guerre avec Palmes* or the *Légion d'honneur*. Stephenson was of course awarded Britain's Military Cross and Distinguished Flying Cross for his heroics in France. In September 2009 his medals and other effects were displayed in Manitoba's legislative building, in Winnipeg.

2. William Stevenson describes a dinner held at Lord Beaverbrook's house in May or June 1940 which Stephenson purportedly attended. Churchill's private secretary Jock Colville casts doubt on Stephenson's account, pointing out that the invitation that Churchill supposedly sent Stephenson was clearly a forgery. The highly punctilious Churchill would never have called Beaverbrook "the beaver", and he would never have signed himself "W.C." (the abbreviation for "water closet).^[37] Moreover, Stevenson reports that Lord Trenchard chatted with Stephenson about his own fighter plane; however, in 1940 Trenchard was over 65 years old and was retired from the military. In author William Stevenson's papers at the University of Regina there is a reference to the Beaverbrook dinner, noting that in later years Stephenson had cabled the author that he did not recall the exact date of the gathering. There is no mention of Stephenson having received an invitation from Churchill. In his foreword to Richard Dunlop's *Donovan*, Stephenson writes that he received a telephoned invitation to the dinner.
3. In his 1981 book *The Churchillians*, Jock Colville took issue with Stephenson's description of Stephenson's wartime relations with Churchill. Colville pointed out that Stephenson was not Churchill's personal liaison with Roosevelt, that in fact (as is well known) the two leaders corresponded directly. Indeed, Colville contends that he never heard Churchill speak of Stephenson (which may say as much about Churchill's relations with Colville, an Assistant Private Secretary, as it does about his relations with the spy Stephenson). Based on this and other questions, Colville expressed the hope that Stevenson's book would not be "used for the purpose of historical reference." Meanwhile, numerous other references to a Stephenson-Churchill connection can be found; for example, in *Maclean's* magazine, 17 December 1952, and *The Times*, 21 October 1962. The relationship is also referenced in Hyde's biography of Stephenson, *The Quiet Canadian* (1962). In addition, British–Soviet double agent Kim Philby, in his book *My Silent War*, refers to Stephenson as a friend of Churchill's. Stephenson's personal secretary and personal cipher clerks mention Stephenson-Churchill communications in *The True Intrepid* and in the documentary film *Secret Secretaries*. In CIA historian Thomas Troy's book *Wild Bill and Intrepid*, there is a chapter on the relationship based on several direct interviews conducted by the author with Stephenson on Bermuda which discounts much of the criticism of West and Hugh Trevor-Roper.

Popular culture

In 1979 Stephenson was portrayed by David Niven in the miniseries *A Man Called Intrepid*, based on William Stephenson's bestseller, *A Man Called Intrepid*.^[37]

In 1983 a Canadian company, Nova Games, Ltd., published an arcade game called *Intrepid*, about a spy infiltrating the KGB, named ostensibly after William Stephenson's codename.

In 1998, John Neville portrayed Stephenson in a revival of the Canadian TV series *Witness to Yesterday*.

The site of Camp X is now Intrepid Park.

See also

- Amy Elizabeth Thorpe ("Cynthia")

Notes

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External links

- The Maple Leaf (<http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/Commun/ml-fe/article-eng.asp?id=5470>)
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This page was last edited on 16 June 2019, at 03:57 (UTC).

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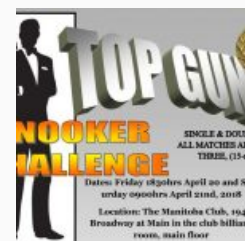
Home



Sir William Stephenson CC MC
 DFC

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."



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