Agenda - Executive Policy Committee - September 23, 2009

Report - Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development - September 8, 2009

Item No. 1 Request to rename "Water Avenue" to "William Stephenson Way" File SC-3.14(34)

STANDING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

On September 8, 2009, the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development concurred in the recommendation of the Winnipeg Public Service as amended, and submits the following to Council:

1. That the currently registered street name of "Water Avenue" be renamed "William Stephenson Way."

2. That all fees associated with this street renaming be waived.

3. That the Proper Officers of the City be authorized to do all things necessary to implement the intent of the foregoing.

Agenda - Executive Policy Committee - September 23, 2009

Report - Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development - September 8 2009

DECISION MAKING HISTORY:

STANDING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

On September 8, 2009, the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development concurred in the recommendation of the Winnipeg Public Service with the following amendments, namely:

- Delete Recommendations 1. and 2. in their entirety and replace with the following:

    1. That the currently registered street name of "Water Avenue" be renamed "William Stephenson Way."

    2. That all fees associated with this street renaming be waived,

and submitted the matter to the Executive Policy Committee and Council.

Further on September 8, 2009, the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development received from Paul Armstrong, The Intrepid Society a presentation in support of the renaming of Water Avenue to "William Stephenson Way" , which has been placed on file in the City Clerk's Department.

On June 2, 2009, the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development recommended that the Winnipeg Public service be requested to consult with the businesses located on Portage Avenue East on the request to rename "Portage Avenue East" to "William Stephenson Place", and report back to the meeting on September 8, 2009.

Further on June 2, 2009, the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development received from Gary Gervais, President, Heartland International English School, a presentation in opposition to the request from The Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, to rename the street "Portage Avenue East" to "William Stephenson Place", which has been placed on file in the City Clerk's Department.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

On May 19, 2009, the Lord Selkirk-West Kildonan Community Committee passed the following motion:

Report - Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development - September 8 2009

DECISION MAKING HISTORY: (continued)

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: (continued)

WHEREAS the Lord Selkirk-West Kildonan Community Committee recognizes that the request to rename "Portage Avenue East" is a City-wide issue;

AND WHEREAS the Winnipeg Public Service has not yet had an opportunity to review and provide input on the request;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the matter be referred to the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development for consideration with the request that the Winnipeg Public Service be directed to report back thereon;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Winnipeg Public Service be requested to notify the persons, who appeared before the Lord Selkirk-West Kildonan Community Committee on May 19, 2009, when the matter will be considered by the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development.

Further on May 19, 2009, the Lord Selkirk-West Kildonan Community Committee received the following:

- Paul Armstrong, Member, The Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, submitted a brief in support of the request of The Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, to rename the street "Portage Avenue East" to "William Stephenson Place", which has been placed on file in the City Clerk's Department.

- Gary Gervais, President, Heartland International English School, submitted a copy of his presentation in opposition to the request of The Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, to rename the street "Portage Avenue East" to "William Stephenson Place", which has been placed on file in the City Clerk's Department.

On April 14, 2009, the Lord Selkirk-West Kildonan Community Committee laid over the matter to its meeting on May 19, 2009.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

ISSUE: Renaming Portage Avenue East to William Stephenson Place

Critical Path: Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development

AUTHORIZATION

Author	Department Head	CFO	CAO
J. Saj	D. Joshi	N/A	G. Laubenstein

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Portage Avenue East not be renamed William Stephenson Place.

2. That Committee consider renaming Water Avenue to William Stephenson Avenue or William Stephenson Way.

3. That the Proper Officers of the City be authorized to do all things necessary to implement the intent of the foregoing.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Renaming Portage Avenue East to William Stephenson Place has too many financial implications that that make it impractical to be renamed, as there are approximately 64 businesses that will be affected by the change (See Appendix A).

2. Renaming Water Avenue to William Stephenson Avenue or William Stephenson Way has only three businesses that will be affected by the change, a parking lot, a (closed) restaurant and a printing business (see Appendix A).

HISTORY

On June 2, 2009 the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development requested the Winnipeg Public Service to consult with the businesses located on Portage Avenue East on the request to rename “Portage Avenue East” to “William Stephenson Place”, and report back to the meeting on September 8, 2009.

Background

The Intrepid Society has made a request of the City to rename Portage Avenue East to William Stephenson Place in honour of Sir William Stephenson. William Stephenson was born in Winnipeg and went on to become a distinguished Canadian and was bestowed many honours, including a British knighthood, the Order of Canada and the Presidential Medal for Merit. As a Winnipegger, he lacks a significant monument or recognition in this birthplace. With the renaming of a street in his honour, it is believed he will be suitably recognized.

Winnipeg Public Service Comments

In consultation with Paul Armstrong, a member the Intrepid Society, it was suggested that Water Avenue is more viable option for renaming. There are fewer businesses affected by the renaming of Water Avenue. Water Avenue leads directly to the Canadian Human Rights Museum reflecting the many human rights aspects to many of his exploits. The Intrepid Society has considered the option of renaming of Water Avenue and has now given their support to this proposal (See Appendix C).

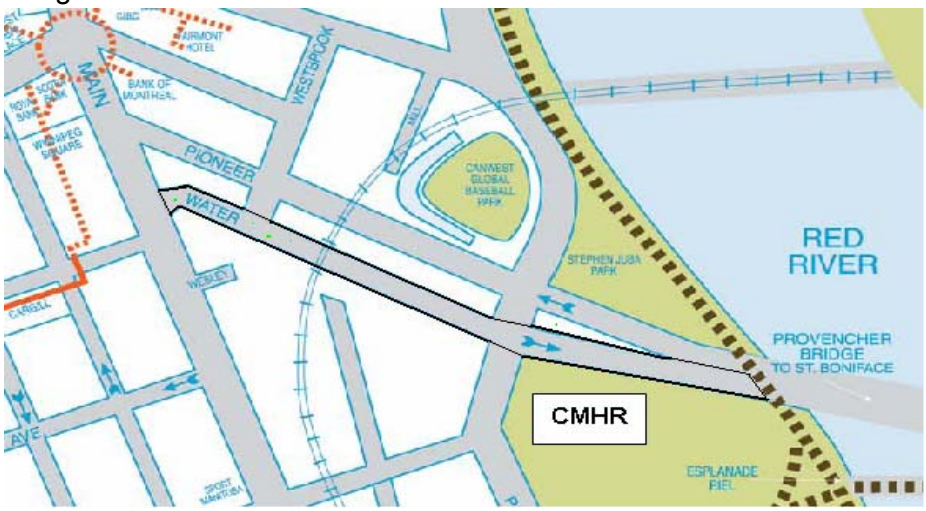
On July 23, 2009 the Winnipeg Public Service sent a letter to the three businesses on Water Avenue that would be affected by the name change asking them to respond with any questions, comments or concerns (See Appendix D). The following responses were received;

149 Water Avenue – Shaw Printing – Charlotte Shaw phoned on August 5, 2009 advising that Shaw Printing has been at that location for 36 years and that the proposed name change would be an issue for them. All their stationary, business cards etc. would have to be changed. She also surmised that every major City has a Water Avenue or a Water Street leading to the water. She was asked to put her comments in writing including an estimate of their costs for the name change to help the Committee with their decision. No written response has been received.

151 Water Avenue – Pazsteaks Restaurant. The restaurant has been closed for some time now. The letter was sent to the owner's last known address but no response has been received. Attempts to locate a phone number for these property owners have also been unsuccessful.

170 Water Avenue – Impark surface parking lot. On August 10, 2009 the Operations Manager for Impark left a voice message that they do not have any issues with the proposed name change.

The Winnipeg Public Service has done a sound-alikes search and find there are no conflicts with other existing street names.



FINANCIAL IMPACT

Financial Impact Statement **Date:** August 10, 2009

Project Name:
The proposed renaming of Portage Avenue East to William Stephenson Place

COMMENTS:

There are no financial implications associated with this report's recommendations.

"Original signed by Karen Ayotte" on behalf of
Mike McGinn
Manager of Finance & Administration

CONSULTATION

In preparing this Report there was consultation with: n/a

SUBMITTED BY

Department	Planning, Property and Development
Division	Development and Inspections
Prepared by	Julian Saj / Kim Raban
Date:	August 10, 2009
File No.	Street Renaming – Misc.

Filename:
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APPENDIX A

Proposal: rename Portage Avenue East to William Stephenson Place

Portage Avenue East - 8 property addresses (approximately 64 businesses total)
1 Portage Ave E – CanWest Global Park – stadium – approx. 25 businesses
130/132 Portage Ave E – Scott Bathgate Building – 3-storeys (vacant?)
131 Portage Ave E – Surface parking lot
138 Portage Ave E – Multi-tenant office building (Jacob Crawley Building), 7-storeys, approx. 30 businesses
161 Portage Ave E – Multi-tenant office building (Bank of Canada), 8-storeys, approx. 7 businesses
166 Portage Ave E – MTS building – 6-storeys
175 Portage Ave E – Fairmont Hotel
Number of businesses affected: approximately 64 businesses

Other options:

1. **Commemorative sign**
   No prohibitive factors. Has been done, on occasion, in the past. May add to confusion when reporting an emergency in the surrounding area. (See Appendix B)

2. **Rename Water Avenue**
   Historical significance: None, named Water Avenue as it led to the Red River.
   Number of property addresses: 3 property addresses
   149 Water Ave – Shaw Printing
   151 Water Ave – Pazsteaks Restaurant (closed)
   170 Water Ave – Impark surface parking lot
   Number of businesses affected: 2

3. **Rename Westbrook Street**
   Historical significance: Named for a former mayor of Winnipeg
   Number of property addresses: 3 property addresses
   41 Westbrook ST – Surface parking lot
   43 Westbrook ST – Surface parking lot
   45 Westbrook ST – Surface parking lot
   Number of businesses affected: none

Recommendation and Reasons
It is recommended that the Committee consider renaming Water Avenue to William Stephenson Avenue or William Stephenson Way.

1). Water Avenue is located between two federal buildings, representing federal/national interests and as such William Stephenson was a prominent national person.

2). Water Avenue leads directly to the Canadian Human Rights Museum reflecting the many human rights aspects to many of his exploits.

3). The financial implications are less significant as there are only two businesses affected by this change.

Appendix B

Hi Julian,

My understanding is that we have only done commemorative signage such as this on a very limited temporary basis (up to one week), probably to coincide with an honourary event. It could be confusing to motorists, particularly those not familiar with the city, to have what would appear to be two street names identified for the same block of street.

With respect to renaming Water Avenue, I would only note that "Place" would not normally be used for a major thoroughfare such as this. "Place" is typically used on cul-de-sacs.

Diana

Diana Emerson, P. Eng., MCIP
Traffic Management Engineer

Traffic Management Branch - Transportation Division - Public Works Department - The City of Winnipeg

This communication is intended only for the person to whom it is addressed, and may contain information that is confidential. Any other use, distribution, copying or disclosure is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by phone (204.986.5900) or reply to the message and then delete and destroy any copies of it.

Appendix C

From: Paul Armstrong [mailto:paul-armstrong@mts.net]
Sent: Friday, July 17, 2009 9:56 AM
To: Fielding, Scott
Subject: Update

Hello Scott,

The vast majority of the respondants (membership & endorsers) favour the re-naming of Water Ave. as William Stephenson Place/Way/Ave. Therefore, we will proceed in this direction.

What are the next steps in this process? Does the Intrepid Society need to make a presentation at the early Sept. meeting of your committee? Do the other councilors on your committee need to be informed of our decision to proceed with Water Ave. prior to the Sept. meeting?

~Paul Armstrong

Appendix D

Winnipeg

Planning, Property & Development Department • Service de l'urbanisme, des biens et de l'aménagement

Development and Inspections Division• Division de l'aménagement et des inspections
Land Development Branch • Direction de l'aménagement du terrain

In reply please refer to / Référence à rappeler :

Mr. K.T. Raban
(204) 986-3945
Fax / Téléc. : (204) 942-3820

July 23, 2009

Shaw Printing (1974) Ltd.
149 Water Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0J2

Same letter sent to;
Pazsteaks Restaurant
Impark

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: STREET RENAMING - WATER AVENUE
FILE NO. WATER AVENUE (MISC) (PLEASE QUOTE WHEN REPLYING)

The Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development at its June 2 meeting received a request from the Intrepid Society to name a street in honour of Sir William Stephenson. The Public Service was directed to consult with the affected business owners and prepare a report.

In discussion with the Intrepid Society spokesperson, it was agreed that Water Avenue would be the most desirable option for renaming because there are few addresses affected and because Water Avenue leads directly to the Canadian Museum for Human Rights , reflecting the many human rights aspects of Sir William Stephenson's exploits. The proposed new street name would be William Stephenson Avenue or William Stephenson Way.

Further details about Sir William Stephenson can be found by visiting The Intrepid Society website at http://www.intrepid-society.org. Their contact in this matter is Mr. Paul Armstrong, phone (204) 832-6195 or email to Paul-Armstrong@mts.net.

As a business located on Water Avenue, your street address will change as a result of this street name change. Whenever a street name change occurs, the City of Winnipeg sends out notices on behalf of property owners and occupants on the street to Canada Post, all major utilities and emergency services, advising them of the street name change and the new addresses on the street. These letters are sent out after City Council passes the street name change by-law.

Also, as one of the business owners/tenants affected by this new street name, you may incur other expenses as a result of this street name change. It is the City's practice to compensate you for any reasonable costs you might incur in implementing your address change.

Kindly provide your response with any questions, comments or concerns to me at (204) 986-3945 or by email at kraban@winnipeg.ca, by August 10, 2009 to allow us time to submit a report in time for consideration by Standing Policy Committee of Council in September, 2008.

Thank-you for your consideration and I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

K.T. Raban, P.Eng.
Land Development Administrator

KTR/cm

cc: Councillor Jenny Gerbasi
Councillor Mike Pagtakhan
Paul Armstrong, The Intrepid Society of Manitoba
Julian Saj, Planning, Property & Development
Deepak Joshi, Planning, Property and Development

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To: The Standing Policy Committee on Property & Development

From: Paul Armstrong of the Intrepid Society

Date: Sept. 8, 2009

The Intrepid Society of Winnipeg wishes to notify this committee that it is withdrawing its proposal to rename Portage Ave. E. Further, our organization gives its endorsement to the possible renaming of Water Ave. as William Stephenson Way/Drive/etc.

Being submitted to the committee is a summary of many of the accomplishments, awards & honours, and accolades regarding Sir William Stephenson C.C.

If this proposal is adopted, the Intrepid Society plans to create a memorial (with a plaque, etc.) dedicated to Stephenson near the corner of the proposed William Stephenson Way/Drive/etc. and Waterfront Drive. Such a memorial would be an asset in demonstrating to visitors to the future Canadian Museum for Human Rights that there exists a local story that harmonizes with the theme of the museum.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul Armstrong

Sir William Stephenson C.C.

The Man Called Intrepid

[*some of these statements are subject to verification*]

(1) From the book *'The True Intrepid'* (by Bill Macdonald of Winnipeg) [view the website The True Intrepid] :

(a) Right throughout the war the more confidential channels of communication between the Prime Minister [Churchill] and the President [Roosevelt] ran through Stephenson's office.

(b) A Toronto Star 1979 interview asked Stephenson if he felt like the prophet who is without honour in his own land ... He responded, "My personal balance sheet with Canada is much in Canada's favour"

(c) In a patent specification entitled Improvements relating to Apparatus for transmitting .. Electrically Scenes or Representations to a Distance, it is stated "We, William Samuel Stephenson and George William Walton ... do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows: .. This invention relates to apparatus for transmitting pictures .. to a distance electronically and to apparatus for dealing with the problem known as television."

(d) About a dozen people left Winnipeg in the spring of 1943 to join Stephenson's British Security Coordination.

(e) Peter Worthington wrote about The Forgotten Canadian and said Stephenson was "isolated, forgotten, ignored" .. "is proud of his nationality and goes about his business expressing neither dismay nor rancour at being unrecognized in his own country."

(f) From the Manchester Guardian Weekly, "Ian Fleming was one to serve under him, and there's not much doubt that elements in Bond's make-up were derived from Stephenson, not least his love for fancy gadgetry."

(g) Stephenson established training facilities ... on a parcel of land at Whitby, Ontario ... North America's first spy school ... Camp X .. North America agents were versed in self-defence ... safe blowing ... explosives ... codes and ciphers – The ... camp became a communications centre linking Washington, Ottawa, New York, and London ..

(h) In 1983, Stephenson was awarded the [USA's] William J. Donovan Medal. It is bestowed to an individual who has rendered distinguished service in the interests of the democratic process and the cause of freedom, by the veterans of the OSS [Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.)].

(i) In regard to Stephenson's business ventures in Canada after WWII, John Pepper was quoted as stating, "He is a great Canadian and has done more than any other man to bring Canada's enormous potential to the notice of international investors."

(j) Marion de Chastelain, mother of Gen. John de Chastelain, thought that Stephenson had not received appropriate credit. "But then there's something about Canada that doesn't like heroes. I don't know why. Can you imagine if he had been an American citizen. He would have been full of glory ..."

(k) Stevenson worked for no salary and financed many of the undertakings himself.

(l) His years with BSC [British Security Coordination] cost him in the region of $3 million of his own money.

(m) Other supplies that Stephenson was instrumental in obtaining for Britain ... included a hundred Flying Fortresses (aircraft) for the RAF coastal command, and over a million rifles for the newly formed home guard.

(n) Walter Winchell ... used to write quite good columns concerning these Canadians who were in New York.

(o) Stephenson partnered with Alexander Korda as owners of Shepparton Studios (motion picture production) in England.

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(2) From the website of the Winnipeg's Intrepid Society (www.intrepid-society.org)

(a) the free world today owes a huge debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts during World War II against formidable odds, in winning the battles of subversion, intrigue, and secrecy

(b) organized and directed so daring and successful an espionage network that it is credited with playing an important part in the Allied Victory

(c) in awarding the Presidential Award of Merit, for the first time ever to a non-USA citizen, President Harry Truman wrote: "Some day the story must be told."

(d) lent his formidable talents to extensive industrial enterprises in Canada and elsewhere

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(3) From the website of the Town of Whitby, Ontario [site of Camp X] :
(*after accessing, press* F3 *and enter* "Stephenson")

(a) Between 1941 and 1946, British Security Co-ordination under the leadership of Sir William Stephenson, known as Intrepid, trained agents who parachuted into Nazi occupied territory to not only lead the resistance movement, but to provide valuable information to invading Allied Armies.

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(4) The *Churchill Foundation* website states :

(a) ... one of Canada's most courageous sons, was a bold friend of freedom

(b) He lacks a worthy monument in his native land.

(c) Churchill, recommending him for a knighthood in 1945, wrote: "This one is dear to my heart."

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(5) From the website of The *New York Times* website (Feb.3, 1989 edition – by Albin Krebs) :

(a) became British Security Coordinator for the Western Hemisphere"[WW II]
(b) operating out of a suite [Room 3603] in Rockefeller Center in New York, Sir William sometimes served as a go-between for Churchill and Roosevelt
(c) helped in the organization of the United States' wartime [WW II] intelligence operation, the *Office of Strategic Services* , whose head, Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, later said: "Bill Stephenson taught us all we ever knew about foreign intelligence." [the U.S. Office of Strategic Services was the forerunner of the *Central Intelligence Agency* (C.I.A.)].

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(6) From the book *'Room 3603 ...'* (by H. Montgomery Hyde) [American version of *The Quiet Canadian...*]: – :

(a) Ian Fleming stated," People often ask me how closely ... James Bond resembles a true, live secret agent ... he remains a highly romanticised version of the true spy....the man sitting alone now in his study in New York is so much closer to the spy of fiction ... Such a man is ... Sir William Stephenson."
(b) In 1922, Stephenson invented a substantially improved method of transmitting photographs by radio (wireless). In Dec. of 1922, The London Times hailed Stevenson as 'a brilliant scientist' and his discovery as 'a great scientific event'. -- It wrote that "Wireless photography is now an accomplished fact."

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(7) From the book *'The Quiet Canadian'* (by H. Montgomery Hyde) [British version of *Room 3603...*] :

(a) In his letter to Stephenson in 1983, Ronald Reagan wrote "Your career through World War I, World War II, and the postwar years adds up to one of the great legends, one of the great stories of personal valor and sacrifice for the sake of country and fellow man. – All those who love freedom owe you a debt of gratitude ... there will be a special place in our hearts, our minds, and our history books for the 'Man Called Intrepid.'
(b) The back cover shows a plaque that states "Presented to Sir William Stephenson by his friend The Honourable Erik Nielsen, Deputy Prime Minister of Canada ... as a small token of the esteem and affection in which Sir William is held by all Canadians in general and by the Intelligence Corps, The Canadian Forces and the Government of Canada."

(c) In recruiting staff for the *British Security Co-ordination* office in New York City, "Stephenson turned in the first instance to his own country for recruits to his organization. ... Thus Canada supplied him with specialists in many fields, including an admiral, a general and an air-marshal. ...the devoted and hardworking female secretarial and clerical staff was also largely Canadian. "

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(8) From the *Wikipedia* website:

(a) Ian Fleming wrote in The Times, October 21, 1962: "James Bond is a highly romanticized version of a true spy. The real thing is... William Stephenson".
(b) Character Inspirations .... [regarding James Bond] Most notably was William Stephenson, who was a Canadian spymaster, best known by his code name, Intrepid.

---

(9) From the book *'The Order of Canada'* (by Christopher McCreery)

(a) Stephenson was knighted at the insistence of Winston Churchill.
(b) .. he always kept his Canadian citizenship
(c) Stephenson moved to the West Indies and became influential in that region's development.

(d) In the Canadian House of Commons, Erik Nielsen stated, "This House urges the Government to consider the award to William Stephenson of an appropriately high Canadian honours, perhaps a Companion of the Order of Canada or honorary membership, in belated recognition of the singular and significant contribution made by this outstanding Canadian to the cause of the Western world during the Second World War."

---

(10) From the book *'Canadian Scientists and Inventors'* (by Harry Black)

(a) His most famous invention, the wireless photograph transmission system, helped to revolutionize the modern communications field.
(b) .. became the interservice light-weight boxing champion on the same program that Gene Tunney became the heavyweight champion
(c) He wrote a paper on "Television" in 1923.

(d) .. it has been suggested that .. Stephenson was the prototype for "M", the master spy in the Bond series.
(e) So the next time you use your television or fax machine, think of Sir William Stephenson and his pioneer work in developing the precursors of these modern machines that most of us today believe we could not possibly live without.

---

(11) From the book *'The Irregulars (Roald Dahl ...)'* (by Jennet Conant)

(a) To the best of Dahl's knowledge, the only "absolutely secure" telegrams between the United States and England during the war were the ones sent by Stephenson from New York using his "fantastic coding machines".
(b) (Ian) Fleming was completely captivated by Stephenson's elaborate setup and the vast array of sophicated equipment he had accumulated, particularly the mechanical ciphering machines.

(c) In Stephenson, he (Ian Fleming) had finally found someone whose passion for sophisticated weaponry surpassed even his own, and his frank admiraton led to a quick rapport and a rapidly developing friendship.

(d) Fleming came to regard the Canadian as "one of the great secret agents" and a man who had "the quality of making anyone ready to follow him to the ends of the earth."

(e) He (Stephenson) realized that the same technology used to reproduce a still picture could be used to broadcast a moving picture ... and worked on experiments that demonstrated that broadcasting moving images would soon be feasible.

(f) He (Stephenson) poured money into the burgeoning movie business and started Sound City, one of England's first major film production companies, home to Shepparton Studios ..."

---

(12) From the book *'The Life of Ian Fleming'* (by John Pearson)

(a) Stephenson was a master of the technology of subversion. Station M., the laboratory he had set up in Canada ... specialized in all known forms of forgery.

(b) For Fleming, Stephenson was almost everything a hero could be.

(c) Stephenson said, 'Ian was always fascinated by gadgets and equipment. In those days, we were building up our mechanical coding equipment ... and he used to spend hours watching exactly how we did it.'

(d) Fleming.. wrote in *Casino Royale* ... (of) the shooting of a Japanese cipher agent in Rockefeller Center in New York. ... The death of the Japanese was a highly exaggerated account of the adventure in which Fleming took part with Sir William Stephenson.

(e) He (Fleming) stayed with the William Stephensons at Hillowton (Jamaica) ... drove out to inspect the land at Oracabessa (Jamaica) and (to) decide on the name for the house ... settled on *Goldfinger*.

(f) Stephenson ... was carrying on a discreet promotion campaign of his own for the book (*Casino Royale*) before its appearance in the following January.

---

(13) From the book *'Ian Fleming'* (by Rosenberg & Stewart)

(a) We do know that Fleming had been in Rockefeller Centre when William Stephenson's men entered the Japanese Consultate to copy the codebook there: in *Casino Royale* Fleming transforms that reality into an assassination in which James Bond ...

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(14) From the book *'Donovan -- America's master spy'* (by Richard Dunlop)

(a) Winston Churchill ... had given Stephenson a critical mission to the United States. He (Stephenson) was to attempt to obtain destroyers, aircraft, and military equipment and supplies to replace those ... (that) had been left behind on the beaches of Dunkirk.

(b) In the foreword by William Stephenson, Stephenson states, "From the beginning, I had discussed with Donovan the necessity for the United States to establish an agency for conducting secret activities throughout the world, an agency with which I could collaborate fully by virtue of its being patterned after my own organization."

---

(15) From the book *'Codebreakers' Victory'* (by Hervie Haufler)

(a) Even the code name *Intrepid*, according to (Nigel) West, ... was the name not given to Stephenson as an individual but to the New York City operation (that) he headed.

(b) He helped negotiate the deal by which fifty mothballed U.S. destroyers went into service for the British.

(c) ... he did much to carry out Churchill's scheme to delay Hitler's Russian adventure as long as possible.

---

(16) From the book *'Uncommon Courage -- Canadian Secret Agents in the Second World War'* (from Veteran Affairs Canada) [view the website Veteran Affairs Canada] :

The following is the foreword to this publication that was written by William Stephenson. In 2009, this writing of Stephenson's was forwarded to the Canadian Museum for Human Rights in Winnipeg (projected opening in approx. 2012) for their consideration for possible display at the museum. This action was taken as I (Paul A.) believed that some of the text harmonized with the theme of the museum, especially those portions that I chose to italicize.

> "These are the stories of gallant people whose names deserve to be engraved forever on Canada's roll of honour. Some of them did not survive – were captured, tortured by the Gestapo and then executed. These are stories, simply told, of real heroes, hitherto unsung but no less inspiring despite the passage of time.
>
> Many Canadians fought behind the enemy lines in the Second World War as agents for the British organizations that, stealthily, slowly at first but with growing effectiveness, operated escape routes and sabotage networks in occupied countries. Of these whose names are know, details of their activities are often sketchy, but, as this account points out, all were people of rare courage and dedication. They all knew, without exception, that, if captured, they could not look for the smallest protection from the Geneva convention. And they knew, also, that the risks of capture were high.
>
> Modern warfare, as exemplified by the Second World War, is something the human race has never before experienced. No longer confined to professional armies with rules for conduct and surrender, whole populations are now caught up and engulfed in its toils and agony – men and women, the young and helpless, aged and infirm. Terrorism is a weapon deliberately conceived and put to use. In their blitzkriegs against Poland and the low countries, the German Army drove masses of terrified civilian refugees ahead of them so that they would clog the roads and impede the advance of the Allied forces coming to engage them.

As one country after another fell to the Nazi occupation, a darkness and silence descended, followed shortly by the curfew, the pre-dawn round-up, and mass deportations – all in the name of the new order.

But the leaders of the new order did not reckon with the indomitable courage of the individual. *The urge toward freedom is irrepressible. Multiplied many times, it generates a force which cannot be measured in terms of tanks or machine guns firing hundreds of rounds a minute. Many times in the past it has slowed the onslaught of a tyrant and help bring about his downfall.* Tolstoy in War and Peace referred to it as the mysterious force of X.

I was priveleged (sic) in World War II to have played a role in helping this force to be generated and brought into play. Those who went forth did so as individuals, knowing they would receive no quarter. Most of those who were captured perished after ghastly tortures. But more and more stepped forward to take their places.

I am glad that this tribute to a rare brand of courage and heroism is being published by the Canadian Department of Veterans Affairs. *It is testimony to the belief that wars will ultimately cease – not because war becomes too terrible to endure, but because no matter how terrible war becomes, the free spirit of men and women, as exemplified in these brief but moving records, will always survive and rise again like gleaming sparks from the ashes.*"

William Stephenson

WILLIAM STEPHENSON – William Stephenson is a Canadian who was the chief of British Security Coordination – a world-wide intelligence operation set up by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill during the Second World War. With its headquarters in New York City, its aim was to challenge the spread of Nazism throughout the free world by engaging in underground warfare.

Stephenson, whose code name was "Intrepid," acted as an intermediary between Churchill and United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the crucial final years of the war. After a long period of continued secrecy, historians have now acknowledged that this operation provided an essential back-up to military and political measures in the fighting of the Second World War.

While the undertakings of the British intelligence agencies were traditionally cloaked in secrecy, the exploits of secret agents have long been familiar to the world through the James Bond series of spy novels, parts of which were based on activities of the intelligence operation headed by Stephenson. Their author, Ian Fleming, was an aide to the chief of British Naval Intelligence and actually worked with and received some training from William Stephenson during the Second World War.

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(17) From the book *'Why We Act Like Canadians'* (by Pierre Berton)

Actually, I've (Berton) got to confess that Canada is not a country of hero-worshippers. It's common dogma, in fact, that we have neglected many of the great figures of the past.

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(18) Claims from websites & books:

(a) [i] born in Winnipeg on Jan.23, 1897 as William Samuel Clouston Stanger to a Scottish father & Icelandic mother
[ii] as a youngster, was taken in and raised by a family named Stephenson
[iii] lived in Winnipeg during his youth, spending his summers in Lundar
(b) in his youth, informed police that he had seen murderer John Krafchenko which resulted in the latter's arrest by police
(c) in 1916, he volunteered for the 101st Battalion (Winnipeg Light Infantry), and was gassed in the trenches
(d) in 1918, he won the Interservice Lightweight World Boxing Championship.

(e) became a WW I fighter ace with approx. 20 downed enemy aircraft to his credit
(f) escaped from a German prisoner-of-war camp during WW I
(g) presented Britain's *Military Cross*, and *Distinguished Flying Cross* [WW I] -- the DFC was presented to Stephenson in Winnipeg by the future King Edward VIII
(h) awarded France's *Legion of Honour*, and Belgium's *Croix de Guerre with Palm*. [WW I]
(i) became a millionaire in the communications industry before the age of 30

(j) set up Camp X, a spy school near Whitby, Ont., that listed among its graduates Ian Fleming, Kim Philby, & some future directors of the CIA
(k) the Americans presented to him the *Presidential Medal for Merit*, at that time the United States' highest civilian award. -- The medal's citation, signed by Truman, said Stephenson "gave timely and invaluable aid to the American war effort."
(l) J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., wrote," I am quite certain that your contribution will be among the foremost in having brought victory finally to the united nations' cause."

(m) Robert Sherwood, the American playwright and biographer, bestowed on Stephenson the title of ". . . a quiet Canadian."

(n) played the role of Devereux in the TV biography of James Bond entitled *Goldeneye*. -- Ian Fleming also acted in the movie.
(o) subject of the book & TV series, *The Man called Intrepid*
(p) subject of the book and documentary *The True Intrepid*, by Winnipegger Bill Macdonald [2001]
(q) subject of the book *The Quiet Canadian*, a.k.a. *Room 3603*, that contains a foreword written by Ian Fleming

(r) in 1984, he established a $100,000 fund to benefit outstanding students at the University of Winnipeg.

(s) co-founded the British-American-Canadian Corporation, a trading company heavily involved in rehabilitation and redevelopment in countries which had suffered during the war

(t) was involved in the Igor Gouzenko affair, involving the defection of this Soviet spy living in Canada.

(u) was the recipient of the The Venerable Knight of Order of St. John (KStJ)

(v) Stephenson's World War One service number was 700758. -- Perhaps, the first four digits are of interest as regards James Bond 007.

(w) The Sir William Stephenson Trophy is awarded to Canada's reserve intelligence unit with the highest score on a written test on intelligence theory and tradecraft.

(x) Stephenson was the modern Intelligence Branch's first Colonel-Commandant.

(y) Stephenson worked the Douglas Campbell government in the 1950's to help bring new industries to Manitoba..

(z) Lord Louis Mountbatten stated, " It was always a great thrill meeting you and working with you and high time the world knew all about what you did." [University of Regina Archives]..

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(19) Some of Stephenson's business/political/educational adventures in Manitoba :

(a) owner & operator of Franco-British Supply Company

(b) co-owner & co-operator of Stephenson-Russell Ltd.

(c) chair of the International Economic Advisory Council on industrial matters for the Province of Manitoba

(d) established the Univ. of Winnipeg's Sir William Stephenson Scholarship Fund with a donation of $100 000

Awards and Honours

Companion of the Order of Canada [C.C.]

Knight Bachelor [Sir]

Order of the Buffalo Hunt, Chief Hunter (Manitoba)

Military Cross [M.C.]

Distinguished Flying Cross [D.F.C.]

Presidential Award of Merit (U.S.A.)

William J. Donovan Medal (U.S.A.)

Legion of Honour (France)

Croix de Guerre with Palm (Belgium)

Honorary Doctor of Laws [LL.D.] (University of Winnipeg)

Honorary Doctor of Science [D.Sc.] (University of Manitoba)

Honorary Doctor of Science [D.Sc.] (Univ. of Windsor, Canada)

Honourary Doctor of Military Science [D.Sc.Mil.] (Royal Military College, Kingston)

Honorary Doctor of Science [D.Sc.] (Univ. of West Indies)

Venerable Knight of Order of St. John [K.St.J.]

Knighthood of the Order of Malta