

The Life and Times
of
Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly

1903 – 1994



**THE UNKNOWN
CANADIAN**

William A. Parish
Ajax, Ontario
2010



Foreword

More than seventy years ago, in the summer of 1939, the Town of Ajax did not exist and was not even a glimmer in anyone's eye. What would become 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 has come 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 land from the farmers and established one of the world's largest munitions plants. Thousands of people came here to work to help win the war against tyranny.

In December 1939, under the able leadership of Commodore Henry Harwood and his flagship Ajax, a flotilla sailed to intercept and sink the German Battleship Graf Spee. Graf Spee 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 and ultimately resulted in the destruction of the Graf Spee. This great naval victory was an inspiration to the people working in the D.I.L. Munitions Plant. They were dedicated to victory and they picked the name Ajax for their new community.

As well, just down the road on the border between Whitby and Oshawa on the shores of Lake Ontario, Camp X was established by the British and Canadian Governments. 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 expert by the name of Pat Bayly. Pat Bayly and his crew at Camp X were, directly and indirectly responsible for many allied accomplishments and victories during the Second World War. We all have our own idea of a war hero, and Pat Bayly certainly doesn't fit into the normal mold. But Pat Bayly was indeed one of the unsung heroes of the Allied victory in WWII and the fact that he has never been recognized as such by the Canadian Government is a very serious oversight.

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

We all owe a great debt of gratitude that a man with the stature of Pat Bayly came along for us at such an opportune moment. I and all successive Mayors of the Town have benefitted by his leadership and vision and his example. This brief biography of Pay Bayly is an important addition to the early history of this Town and I would like to express my appreciation to my father, former Mayor Bill Parish for taking the time to write this important portrait of this very important man.

Steve Parish
Mayor, Town of Ajax
March 2010

**The Life and Times
of
Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly**

THE UNKNOWN CANADIAN

INTRODUCTION

My wife, Marny and I, with our oldest son, Chris, moved to the Ajax Pickering area in 1951. I had accepted a teaching position at the new Pickering District High School which opened in September 1951. We were finally able to rent a house in Ajax on Admiral Road in March 1952. Steve was two months old. Our other children – Jill, Julia, Joe and Bill – were born between 1954 and 1964. This began our deep involvement with the Ajax community which has continued ever since.

From the start, Ajax intrigued me because of the unique origins of the Ajax community: the expropriation of Pickering farm land in 1940 to create Defence Industries Ltd., one of the biggest munitions factories in the Commonwealth, if not, in the world; the naming of the D.I.L. community after H.M.S. Ajax, in honour of the great naval victory at the Battle of the River Plate in 1939 in which H.M.S. Ajax was a major participant. On top of its unique origins and name, at the time I arrived, Ajax had no municipal government. In November 1950, after 10 years of no municipal government by an order of the Ontario Municipal Board, Ajax was incorporated as the Improvement District of Ajax with a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Department of Municipal Affairs. The Board of the Improvement District had all the duties, powers and responsibilities of a municipal council and a public school board.

Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly was one of the trustees and was the Chair of the Board. The other trustees were John Mills, Vice-Chair, and W.W. Bill Rideout.

Thus I came to know Pat Bayly both as a Chair of the Improvement District and as the first Mayor of Ajax. However, I had little or no definite knowledge of his past history. I had heard much about him and knew him as an extremely capable, likeable, and discerning person. I always wanted to know more about him but was always either too busy or too hesitant to ask or to seek such information out until, in 2010, I was asked to give a talk about Pat Bayly to the Tuesday Morning Discussion Group of the Ajax Seniors. It was the Ajax Seniors that got me going on this project.

In helping me with my research, my deepest thanks go to the following: The London Room, London Public Library (Ontario) and especially one of their employees, Jill Waterbury, whose great great grandfather was the Rev. Benjamin Bayly; The Ajax Public

Library; The Pickering Public Library; The Moose Jaw Public Library; Mark Holland, M.P. and his staff and the Parliamentary Library; Brenda Kriz, the Town of Ajax Archivist; Cherry Sevigny, the Mayor's Administrative Co-ordinator, Town of Ajax; Eileen Philp; Joyce Smith; Blair Brown, Google Search and the Ajax Seniors for putting me on this important and exciting journey. A bibliography for your reference is attached at the conclusion of this essay.

The objective of this essay is to demonstrate that Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly is much much more than just the name of one of Ajax's main streets – Bayly Street. Benjamin de Forest Bayly is in reality a Canadian icon.

The basis for the information in this essay is from my readings of the books and articles in the attached bibliography, my research on material given to me and found on the internet, opinions and ideas from people who were well acquainted with Pat Bayly and my own personal knowledge in my interaction with him.

I am responsible for the material selected and included, the ideas expressed and the conclusions made. The life and contributions of Pat Bayly to the allied successes in World War II and to the Canadian and Ajax Communities and the world deserve much more research. May this very basic account, challenge others to pursue the great accomplishments of Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly so that he is no longer "an unknown Canadian" but one very much known, honoured and revered.

1. PAT BAYLY – HIS EARLY LIFE

Benjamin de Forest Bayly was born June 20, 1903 in London, Ontario. His parents were Dr. Benjamin Moore Bayly and Alice de Foret (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 anglicized 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 Île d'Orléans, near Quebec City in 1666. The Seaborns who had nine children moved to London, Ontario as their father wanted the children educated in English. Alice's brother Edwin was a doctor with a lifelong passionate 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, Rev. Benjamin Bayly, was born in Dublin, Ireland. The Reverend Benjamin Bayly came to Toronto in company with Archdeacon

Brough who convinced Benjamin Bayly to join him on a mission to Manitoulin Island as its first school teacher. In the 1840's Rev. Bayly followed Archdeacon Brough to London, Ontario. There he was headmaster of the Grammar School and also became an Anglican lay minister. Richard Bayly, Rev. Benjamin's son, and Pat's grandfather was a prominent barrister in London who with his wife, Eliza (Moore) Bayly, daughter of Dr. Charles Greenwood Moore, a prominent surgeon had eight children, 5 sons and 3 daughters. All of Richard Bayly's children, except one, moved from London, Ontario to places across Canada – Collingwood, Moose Jaw, Nelson, B.C. The Bayly's were Anglicans and very active socially and politically as well as being prominent and well respected citizens in the London, Ontario area.

How did Benjamin de Forest Bayly get the nickname "Pat"? There are several possible explanations. Because of the Dublin roots of his great grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Bayly, both Benjamin de Forest Bayly and his father Dr. Benjamin Moore Bayly have, in the 1911 Canadian Census, "Irish" as the description in 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!

Dr. 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 brothers 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 M.O.H. for Moose Jaw and served for over thirty years in that position. During World War I, 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. A letter seeking help from the University of Saskatchewan failed to gain this information. 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 Stations of Canada Benjamin De Forest Bayly is listed as the owner of a radio station with the call signal 4EC. Pat was nineteen. Radio stations such as this would broadcast church services and other local events. Pat's early interest in radio and radio communication 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. He graduated in 1923 at age 20. His achievements in radio and his graduation from law school at such an early age demonstrates 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 Grant came from Hamiota, Manitoba. It was first believed that Pat met Margaret at the University of Saskatchewan. However, the University of Saskatchewan has no record of Margaret's graduation. Margaret convinced Pat to enroll in Engineering at the University of Toronto rather than practice law. Margaret believed that Pat should go where his interests were. Pat enrolled in Electrical Engineering 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 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 left. This Pat did. When Pat reached fourth year, he wasn't required to write the exam for his course. Pat was given an 'A'.

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.

On May 19, 1932, Pat Bayly and Margaret Grant were married. They had no children.

Before his deep involvement in World War II he also acted as a consultant to the Tariff Board of Canada and the National Electric Corporation.

2. PAT BAYLY - HIS ROLE IN WORLD WAR II

World War II began in 1939. With the defeat of France and the evacuation of the British Army from France at Dunkirk 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 1930's to keep the U.S. aloof from European conflicts. The America First movement was very strong throughout the United States. President 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 British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. To this end in 1940 Churchill sent William S. Stephenson, "the man called Intrepid," to the U.S.A. to establish an organization called the British Security Co-ordination. The office of the British Security Co-ordination was located in the Rockefeller Centre in New York City. Stephenson's British Security Co-ordination had three 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 U.S.; 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 B.S.C.'s objectives. To this end Stephenson, in 1940, recruited Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly, a communications genius, "his right hand electronics man" to head up his communications department. Canadians were to play a big part in both Stephenson 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 U.S.A. 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 Lt. 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 British Security Co-ordination. He was the Deputy Director of Communications for B.S.C. He was in charge of Camp X in Ontario, Canada during the war and after. It was Pat Bayly who laid the groundwork for international co-operation in communications intelligence and cryptography. As a Director of British Security Co-ordination, and as part of the Secret Intelligence Service, and as a member of the U.S.A.'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 three 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 reach a home station at optimum speed securely for analysis.

To this end one of Pat Bayly's major achievements was the invention and development of the Rockex machine. Rockex solved all the problems of earlier Telekrypton devices which 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. There 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 is a story that one day during the development of the Rockex, Edmund Travis, one of Pat Bayly's co-workers, looked out the window at the Rockefeller Centre and saw the famous Rockette Dancers sunbathing on a rooftop - hence Rockex. Which, if either is correct, it is difficult to say.

Pat Bayly's modified Rockex is still in use in embassies and by the military world wide. As a matter of fact, during the war the American Military decided to use Bayly's communication network in preference to their own.

Although he would likely vigorously deny it, Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly must have been privy to most, if not all, the great wartime secrets.

There are many examples of the great successes of Pat Bayly's skills in perfecting communication intelligence speedily and securely. The first is in the battle for the Pacific. The U.S.A. entered World War II after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941. It was critical that the U.S.A. regain control of the Pacific Ocean from the Japanese. The battle to decide this occurred at Midway in June 1942. Due to Bayly's communication expertise, radio signals from the Japanese were picked up by

the Allies before those signals were received by the intended Japanese recipients. At Midway, the Americans knew the instructions for the Japanese Admiral before he did. Consequently, the U.S. was able to put its aircraft over the Japanese fleet before the Japanese knew what was happening. At Midway the Japanese lost four aircraft carriers, two hundred aircraft and twenty-five hundred men. This was a 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 German U-boats give their positions twice daily. British Security Co-ordination was able to break Nazi U-boat codes; therefore the British knew U-boat positions twice a day. Bayly had the job of giving submarine position reports to whichever navy was nearest that 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 in the required minute and half.

The third example is the 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 this transmitter to Mexico. The United States Government refused to approve this sale. The F.C.C. 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 this huge radio transmitter. At this time, Bowes-Lyons was in charge of British propaganda. Bowes-Lyons got permission to purchase this transmitter. This transmitter needed a name. Bayly was asked to name it. As Pat and his wife Margaret had heard Beatrice Lily sing the "Biggest Aspidistra in the World" at a concert. Mrs. Bayly chose the name Aspidistra. Aspidistra was so powerful it could completely overpower German orders to their bombers. The result was complete confusion with 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 the decisive major factor in the final allied victory.

3. PAT BAYLY - HIS ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF AJAX

World War II ended in 1945. Defence Industry Ltd. was no longer needed. What was to happen to the Ajax community and the residents of the 600 houses in the old Ajax Village?

By an agreement dated November 30, 1942 between the Council of the Township of Pickering and Wartime Housing Ltd. (its successor being Central Mortgage and Housing), it was agreed that six months after the termination of the war, at the request of Council, Wartime Housing would remove said buildings. This was totally impracticable. 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. Pickering could have had Ajax for a dollar. Pickering Council believed that the costs involved in taking Ajax into the township "would wreak 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 D.I.L. in 1940.

From 1945 to 1949 the Faculty of Engineering, University of Toronto, converted many of the D.I.L. factory buildings into lecture halls and laboratories for the veterans who were enrolled in the Engineering and Architecture courses. The University of Toronto, 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 thirty residents led by Herb Hunter to the Ontario Municipal Board, Ajax was erected into an Improvement District on November 1, 1950.

In 1946 after Pat Bayly's responsibilities with 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 CN rail spur lines, Bayly Engineering moved to Ajax in 1948. At Bayly Engineering, on Hunt Street, Bayly was able to employ some of the very capable and inventive people that had worked with him at Camp X. One of these people was Harry Smith who had worked with Bayly at Camp X. Pat Bayly and his wife moved to Ajax and lived at 77 Exeter Road.

Now that Ajax had been erected into an Improvement District in 1950, the Ontario Government was required to appoint a Board of three trustees. In appointing Pat Bayly as Chair of the Improvement District Board the Department of Municipal Affairs could not have made a wiser decision. Local residents and the Ontario Government knew his capabilities. Along with Pat Bayly, the two other well respected Board members were John Mills, a long time wise and astute resident and W.W. Bill Rideout, a representative of C.M.H.C. The Board had all the responsibilities and duties of a municipal council and a public school board. In other words the Board had to begin to put in place the foundation stones of a community that had, up to that time, no municipal government or public school board. There were some basic critical issues. The municipality needed at once a Clerk-Treasurer. The Board recruited Bolton C. Falby from Larder Lake. When the Department of Municipal Affairs balked over Falby's salary request, Bayly said "No Falby, no trustees." Municipal Affairs compromised and Bolton Falby came to Ajax. Bayly always knew the direction and the vision required and went after it in a resolute and determined way.

What were the other immediate issues? Planning was a major one. Ajax had no Official Plan and no zoning by-laws. Development: Always a major issue in Ajax, Bayly and his Board were determined to maintain a balanced assessment – 50% Industrial/Commercial, 50% residential. Water: Bayly and the trustees knew that the water plant built for D.I.L. would not be adequate for a growing industrial and residential community. Possible problems on the Ajax boundaries: When the Pickering District High was built in 1951 neither the Township of Pickering nor the village of Pickering had municipal water supplies. The Ajax Improvement District Board agreed to supply the Pickering District High School with water and later agreed to supply only the residents of Pickering Village with water as well. However, once water was supplied to the Village, there were great concerns about what kind of development might occur on the northern Ajax boundaries which would be out of the control of Ajax. Hydro: The Ontario H.E.P.C. was attempting to keep Ajax from having its rightful hydro assets. Bayly and the Board saw that Ajax retained control of proper hydro assets and later the Ajax Council was able to establish its own elected Hydro Commission. The Library: Ajax had no library. When John Cameron, a resident, appeared before the Board for funding, the Board said it would provide funding if the residents supported the library financially. Within two weeks, John Cameron had achieved public financial support and the Ajax Public Library was established. Representation on the Ontario County Council: At first, County Council opposed giving Ajax representation on County Council. One of its reasons was that the Ajax trustees were not elected. Bayly said: No representation, no Ajax taxes and therefore Ajax won't be a part of the County Council. The County Council reversed itself and Ajax was granted representation.

In its three years of operation the Improvement District Board began the important work of establishing the foundation and the direction of Ajax. Because of the great success of Bayly Engineering, Pat Bayly resigned from the Board in 1952. He was replaced with Bob Hunt who was the manager of Dowty Ltd. Bill Rideout died in 1952 and was replaced by George Finley from C.M.H.C.

By 1954, with a population of over 5,000, the people of Ajax were seeking an elected Council and Public School Board. The Board of Trustees recognizing this passed a by-law, By-law 110, asking the Ontario Municipal Board to erect Ajax into a town with an elected Council and Public School Board. The O.M.B. after a public hearing, approved the by-law and the first elections in Ajax were held on December 11, 1954.

Recognizing Pat Bayly's great personal qualities, business and leadership abilities and his fine work as first Chair of the Improvement District Board and being a very successful Ajax entrepreneur he was nominated a candidate for first Mayor of Ajax. It is important to emphasize at this point that many in Ajax only vaguely knew of his role in World War II but a few persons who had worked with him in the war, like Harry Smith, knew the depth and extent of his leadership abilities and his involvement at the highest levels. Ajax was so very fortunate to have a person of his qualities willing to stand for public office.

Pat Bayly's only opponent in this election was Sam Huxter. Sam Huxter had worked at D.I.L. during the war. After the war he built a gas station and hardware store on the east side of Harwood Avenue in Pickering Township just north of the Ajax boundary. He was very popular, was widely known and had very strong support among the residents of the Old Village – the original Ajax houses. The election campaign was very vigorous. There were two major issues. Huxter wanted Ajax to develop northward to Highway 2; Bayly saw that the least costly and best and quickest development was in South Ajax where services – sewer, water, steam and rail lines – already existed. The second big election issue in south Ajax was the price that C.M.H.C. was going to charge for all the houses it owned there. Huxter believed the prices were too high and accused Bayly, on the day before the election, in a leaflet distributed to the three hundred homes in the south of not being sympathetic to the people regarding the house prices. Bayly and his supporters fired back an immediate rebuttal stating that Huxter's letter "was a deliberate distortion of what I (Bayly) said and a disgrace to those who sent it. Deliberately timed to be too late for an answer. What I (Bayly) said was 'The Municipal Council had no authority over the price of these homes etc.' not could not be interested..." Huxter's letter had included, as a support of his letter, or leaflet, the name of William A. Parish, one of the candidates for Council. Parish contacted Bayly and told him that he, Parish, had nothing to do with Huxter's leaflet. Parish's disclaimer which stated in part: "However, may I say as emphatically as I can that I had nothing to do with the publication of the leaflet: 'We don't want sympathy

Mr. Bayly.' I did not authorize the use of my name on this leaflet" was included as part of Pat Bayly's final election missive. This very first election had its very first "dirty trick".

Pat Bayly was elected on December 11, 1954 as the first Mayor of Ajax, along with Reeve John Mills, Deputy Reeve Roger Conant and six Councillors: Bill Laycock, Bill Parish, Claude Rowland, Bill Scarff, Pat Sheehan and Ken Smith. The work of the first elected Council had begun. The new Council led by Bayly had to tackle many of the challenges that had confronted the Improvement District Board. First, the work to complete an Ajax Official Plan and a comprehensive zoning by-law had to be continued to fulfillment. Industry had to be attracted so that Ajax could provide jobs within the community and maintain its coveted balanced assessment. Bayly and the Council knew that a new water plant was an essential if both future industrial and residential needs were to be met. The objective for Bayly and Ajax Council was to make the town "Canada's first fully planned industrial community". This would be a community providing jobs within the town and would not be just a dormitory suburb for Toronto.

Consequently to satisfy the planning and industrial necessities of Ajax the first Council approved the Town's first Planning Board consisting of six citizens and three members from Council. An Industrial Commission was established to publicize Ajax and attract more industry. Second Street, later to become Bayly Street, was designated a major traffic artery with a one hundred foot road allowance. The planning for the new water plant began with the appointment of a special Water Committee. Finally, one of the key decisions was the acquisition of the lakeshore lands at the mouth of Duffin's Creek which was and is Rotary Park. Ajax Waterfront land planning and land acquisition had begun. 1955 was a very busy year.

During his term as Mayor, Bayly provided excellent leadership and direction. He had vision. 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. The Councillors appreciated that kind of leadership. Bayly was never a publicity seeker or one who sought praise or glory for himself. Bayly knew his job was to lead and he did just that.

Unfortunately due to the pressures of his obligations at Bayly Engineering, Bayly declined to seek a second term.

The great success of Bayly Engineering was the major reason for Pat Bayly leaving municipal politics. Bayly Engineering was one of the oldest original industries in the town. The unprepossessing exterior of Bayly Engineering on Hunt Street just south of

the steam plant gave no clue as to the complex engineering research and design work that was going on within that wartime building.

Bayly Engineering began by building on its founder's knowledge, expertise and experience. Bayly Engineering was capable of supplying sophisticated communications and testing equipment designed to conform to the customers' unique specifications or required to operate in unusual conditions. The work Bayly Engineering preferred was largely done by hand and was very labour intensive. Bayly pioneered work in postal automation and the artificial heart. Bayly Engineering was so successful that it expanded into another factory on the south side of Hunt Street opposite the original building. In 1970 Bayly Engineering joined the AEG – Telefunken Group which was the largest producer of equipment for the electronics industry.

Bayly, in addition to his tremendous contributions in World War II and his involvement in local Ajax municipal politics, was an inventive genius and an entrepreneur par excellence. Bayly Engineering helped to build the industrial strength that Ajax wanted and needed from its very birth.

Pat Bayly was a charter member of the Ajax Rotary Club which was founded in 1951. He was chairman of that club in 1959.

4. PAT BAYLY HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The success of a person depends so much on the strength of that person's character and how others perceive that person. In everything that Pat Bayly undertook, he was a brilliant genius. The best examples of these are: his amateur radio days in Moose Jaw; his distinguished professorship in Engineering at University of Toronto; his enormous accomplishments and contributions in communications during World War II; his leadership in Ajax municipal affairs as first Chair of the Improvement District Board and as the first Mayor; his entrepreneurship as founder of Bayly Engineering. Pat Bayly got the job done. He was hardworking – an "automaton" according to William Stephenson. Bayly knew the issues and had the ability to get to the heart of the issues quickly and decisively. His whole life seemed to be as a problem solver. He never backed away from an issue or a problem. Pat Bayly built trust. Consequently, he was trusted. He never ever sought publicity or public accolades. He was always so self-effacing and reserved. Pat Bayly never talked of his deeds or accomplishments. He had charm, a great sense of humour, and treated everyone with respect and graciousness but never patronizing. His insights made it easier to resolve whatever issues that needed to be faced.

5. **WHY IS PAT BAYLY 'THE UNKNOWN CANADIAN'?**

Pat Bayly did not want to be 'known'. He worked to achieve those objectives that mattered to him, his country and his community. Fame or personal glory or recognition was not his goal. Pat Bayly, at the end of World War II, refused to document and publish the evolution and development of the British Security Co-ordination Communication Division. Bayly had built the success of his Communication Division on personal trust among so many of his colleagues – British, American, and Canadian. A written history could and would likely breach the trust and confidentiality upon which so much had depended. Bayly would not breach that trust. Bayly always resisted attempts to publicize his life story.

In his years in Ajax Municipal Government and his founding of Bayly Engineering, Bayly never spoke of his achievements, either personal or of Bayly Engineering. He did his job, provided the leadership and vision, supported his people and let the results speak for themselves.

Now is the time to get to know Benjamin de Forest Bayly as the distinguished brilliant person who contributed so much to the success of the Allies in World War II and to building the excellent foundations for the town of Ajax.

6. **HOW WAS BENJAMIN DE FOREST PAT BAYLY RECOGNIZED?**

Benjamin de Forest Pat Bayly received much very deserved recognition for his services. From Great Britain he received the Order of the British Empire. In 1947, Bayly was made a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers. The Engineers Joint Council included Bayly in the 1954 edition of "Who's Who in Engineering." "Only top notchers" are selected for this blue book – "those of acknowledged professional standing with at least ten years of active practice – five of it in charge of important engineering work". Only a fraction of Canada's thousands of engineers qualified for such listing. In 1989 Bayly received the following award: "Membership in the Hall of Distinction is accorded to Benjamin de Forest Pat Bayly Class of 1930, Electrical Engineering". The award was signed by the President of the U of T, the Dean of the Faculty and the President of the Alumni Association. The award plaque detailed all of Bayly's many accomplishments. Because of ill health in 1989, Bayly could not attend to receive the award. He received it in 1991 by mail with no covering letter! The United States wished to reward Bayly's achievements with a medal. However, the British Government said that no colonial officer could receive a foreign decoration. It should be pointed out that William S. Stephenson, head of British Security Co-ordination was knighted for his contribution to the war effort.

The Town of Ajax honoured Pat Bayly in several ways. Bayly Street, which is one of the Town's major east/west traffic arteries was named after Pat Bayly. At the time Bayly street was named by Council, Bayly Street was the Town's only major east/west artery. It was so fitting that the major town intersection, at the time, Bayly and Harwood, should bring two of the 'Founding Fathers' together at the one spot. In addition, in 2003, the house that Pat and Margaret Bayly built in 1953 at 58 Kings Crescent was designated a Heritage Site by the Town under the Ontario Heritage Act. This was done to recognize Pat Bayly as the first Mayor of Ajax. The Bayly's resided in this home until 1969.

As far as can be ascertained, Pat Bayly received no honours from the Government of Canada.

7. CONCLUSION

Pat Bayly retired in 1969. However, he did continue to do consulting work for a number of years after his retirement. Pat and Margaret moved to Solona Beach, San Diego, California in 1969. Margaret Bayly died in 1986 and Pat Bayly died in March 1994.

The objective of this essay on the life and times of Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly has been to make "the Unknown Canadian" known to the people of Ajax, the Region of Durham and all of Canada for his outstanding achievements as a wartime communications genius, as a major founder of the Town of Ajax, one of the most unique municipalities in Canada because of its World War II origins and name, and as a brilliant post war Ajax industrial entrepreneur. Pat Bayly's strength of character, his leadership and vision and his amazing abilities in every field he touched is an example to us all. Pat Bayly is a Canadian icon and must be recognized as such.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The True Intrepid: Sir William Stephenson and the Unknown Agents." Bill MacDonald, Tim Lawson. Timberholme Books Ltd. Publishers, 1998.

"Camp X." David Stafford. Lester & Orpen Dennys Ltd., 1986.

"Inside Camp X." Lynn Philip Hodgson. Blake Books, 1999.

"Camp X – The Final Battle." Lynn Philip Hodgson. Gaza Books, 2001.

"A Man Called Intrepid." William Stevenson. Harcourt Brace, 1976.

Camp X Historical Society.

Rockex Crypto System – Internet.

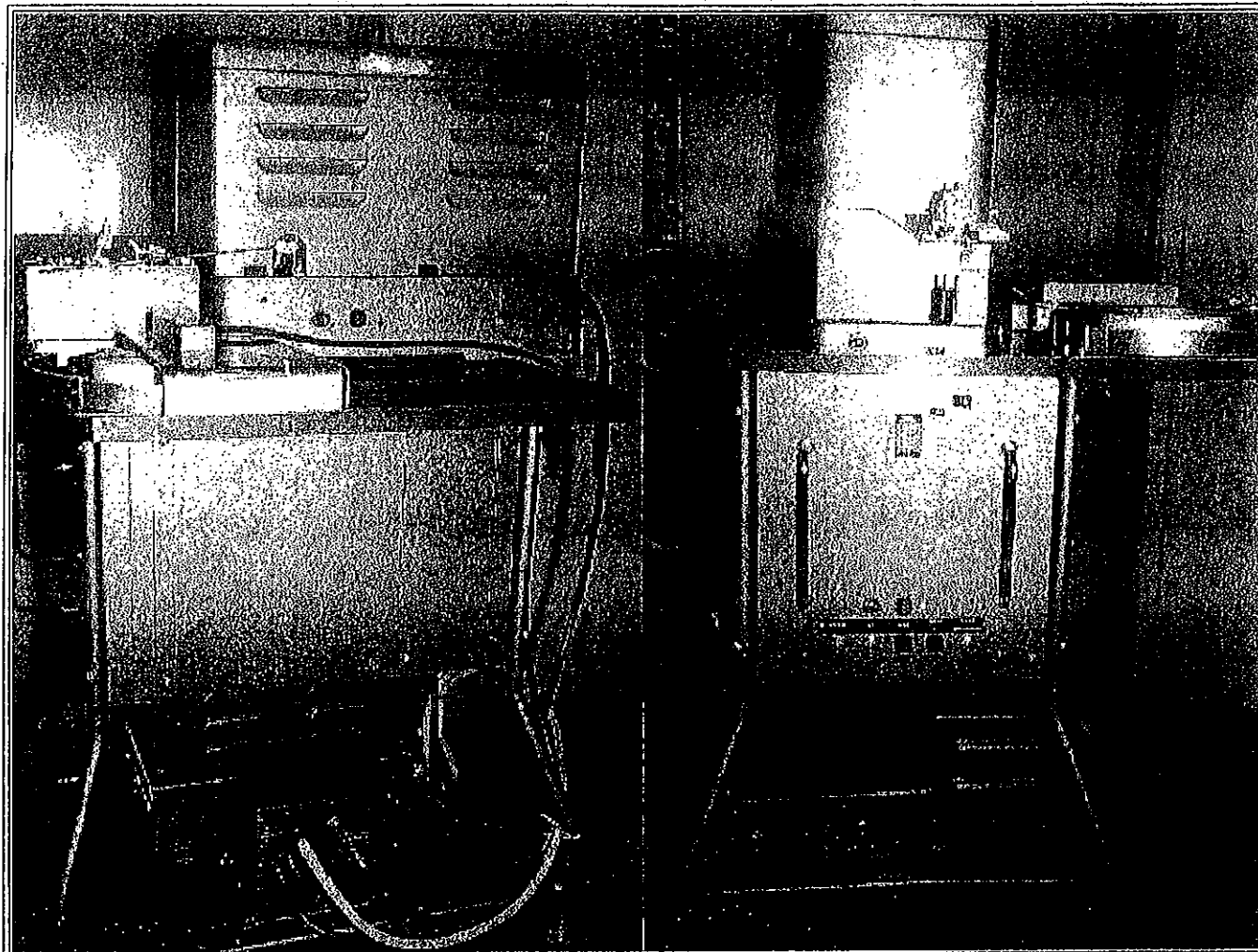
"The Pictorial History of Ajax – 1941-1972." Ajax Historical Board, 1972.

"Ajax – The War Years – 1939-1945." Ken Smith. Publisher: Ken Smith, 1989.

"A Town Called Ajax." Archie MacDonald, Editor. Ajax Historical Board, 1995.

Pickering's Bay News – Wed., April 9, 1980.

ROCKEX



Rockex: Front and end views. This example is on display at the Communications and Electronics Museum, Kingston (Photos by Jerry Proc)

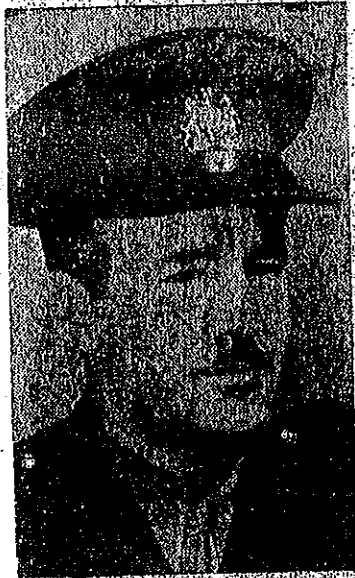
DEVELOPMENT

Benjamin deForest Bayly, a Canadian wartime communications genius, was the developer of the Rockex. Originally from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, he became a professor at the University of Toronto. At the height of WWII, he was hired by William Samuel Stephenson, the senior representative of British intelligence for the entire western hemisphere during World War II.

Stephenson was sent to the United States on June 21, 1940 to covertly open and run British Security Coordination (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.



Moose Jaw's "Pat" Bayly First Mayor of Ajax, Ont.



PROFESSOR BAYLY

Ajax, Ontario became an incorporated town on January 1, 1954 and Prof. B. Def. Bayly, known to his friends in Moose Jaw as "Pat" Bayly, became the town's first mayor. Pat Bayly is the son of the late Dr. B. M. Bayly, and Mrs. Bayly, who now resides in Toronto. Dr. Bayly was medical health officer in Moose Jaw for many years and until his death here several years ago.

Pat Bayly was one of the early radio enthusiasts in this city, a member of the Moose Jaw Amateur Radio Association, the members of which built the first broadcasting station in the city. In World War Two his genius as an electrical and electronics specialist was recognized and he was employed in highly secret work. He is on the staff of Toronto University.

First Ajax Town Council

In December 1954 the people of Ajax turned out in record numbers to elect their first Town Council. The members of that historic Council were: *Back Row, L to R* Claude L. Rowland, William A. Parish, C. William Laycock, C. William Scarff, Patrick F. Sheehan.

Front Row, L to R Kenneth Smith, Reeve John Mills, Mayor Benjamin de Forest (Pat) Bayly, Deputy-Reeve Roger G. Conant, Clerk-Treasurer Bolton C. Falby.



