

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault

---



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)  
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are  
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages  
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

**Discover the Truth** at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE  
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 83028A  
18 July 2016

JOHN GREENEWALD  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is our final response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 19 November 2015 for Intellipedia entries on "CAMP X". As stated in our initial response letter, dated 19 November 2015, your request was assigned Case Number 83028. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. A copy of your request is enclosed. Your request has been processed under the FOIA.

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intelink. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search of Intellipedia and located one document that is responsive to your request. The document is enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the document.

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities (in this case, internal URLs). Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6,

Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in this record, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding an individual has been deleted from the enclosure in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you request against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

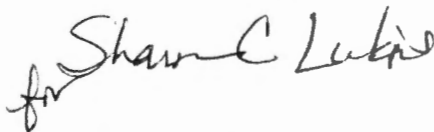
Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. Any person notified of an adverse determination may file an appeal to the NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal Authority. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in writing and addressed to the:

NSA/CSS FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (DJ4),  
National Security Agency  
9800 Savage Road STE 6248  
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248

- It must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days of the date of this letter.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial of requested information was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John R. Chapman", with a stylized "for" written to the left of the main signature.

JOHN R. CHAPMAN  
Chief, FOIA/PA Office  
NSA Initial Denial Authority

Encls:  
a/s

**Cerne, Phyllis L**

---

**From:** donotreply@nsa.gov  
**Sent:** Thursday, November 19, 2015 1:53 AM  
**To:** donotreply@nsa.gov  
**Cc:** john@greenewald.com  
**Subject:** FOIA Request (Web form submission)

Name: John Greenewald

Title: Mr.

Email: john@greenewald.com

Company: The Black Vault

Postal Address: [REDACTED]

Postal 2nd Line: None

Postal City: [REDACTED]

Postal State-prov: [REDACTED]

Zip Code: [REDACTED]

Country: United States of America

Home Phone: [REDACTED]

Work Phone: [REDACTED]

Records Requested: To whom it may concern,

This is a non-commercial request made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. S 552. My FOIA requester status as a "representative of the news media" however due to your agency's denial of this status, I hereby submit this request as an "All other" requester.

I prefer electronic delivery of the requested material either via email to john@greenewald.com or via CD-ROM or DVD via postal mail. Please contact me should this FOIA request should incur a charge.

I respectfully request a copy of the Intellipedia entry (from all three Wikis that make up the Intellipedia) for the following entry(s) (Or whatever similar topic may pertain if it is slightly worded differently):

CAMP X

Thank you so much for your time, and I am very much looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## (U) Camp X

UNCLASSIFIED

From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

**Camp X** was the unofficial name of a Second World War paramilitary and commando training installation, on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario between Whitby and Oshawa in Ontario, Canada. The area is known today as **Intrepid Park**, after the code name for Sir William Stephenson of the British Security Coordination.

### Contents

- 1 Overview
- 2 Hydra
- 3 Postwar
- 4 References
- 5 Notes
- 6 External links

### Overview

Camp X was established December 6, 1941 by the British Security Coordination's (BSC) chief, Sir William Stephenson, a Canadian from Winnipeg, Manitoba and a close confidante of Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.<sup>[1]</sup> The camp was originally designed to link Britain and the United States at a time when the US was forbidden by the Neutrality Act to be directly involved in World War II. After the attack on Pearl Harbor and America's entrance into the war, Camp X opened for the purpose of training Allied agents from the Special Operations Executive, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and American Office of Strategic Services to be dropped behind enemy lines as saboteurs and spies.

Camp X was jointly operated by the BSC and the Government of Canada.<sup>[1]</sup> The official names of the camp were many: S 25-1-1 by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Project-J by the Canadian military, and STS-103 (Special Training School 103) by the SOE (Special Operations Executive), a branch of the British intelligence service MI-6.<sup>[1]</sup>

Camp X trained over five hundred Allied units of which 273 of these graduated and moved on to London for further training. Many secret agents were trained here.<sup>[1]</sup> The Camp X pupils were schooled in a wide variety of special techniques including silent killing, sabotage, partisan support & recruitment methods for resistance movements, demolition, map reading, skilled use of various weapons, and Morse code.

### Hydra

One of the unique features of Camp X was Hydra, a highly sophisticated telecommunications centre.<sup>[1]</sup> Given the name by the Camp X operators, Hydra was invaluable for both coding and decoding information in relative safety from the prying ears of German radio observers.<sup>[1]</sup> The camp was an excellent location for the safe transfer of code due to the topography of the land; Lake Ontario made it an excellent site for picking up radio signals from the UK. Hydra also had direct access via land lines to Ottawa, New York and Washington, D.C. for telegraph and telephone communications.<sup>[1]</sup>

### Postwar

Legend has it that the trainees included Ian Fleming, later famous for his James Bond books, though there is evidence against this claim.<sup>[1][2]</sup> The character of James Bond was supposedly based on Sir William Stephenson and what Fleming learned from him.<sup>[1]</sup> Roald Dahl also trained at the camp.<sup>[3]</sup>

In the fall of 1945 Camp X was used by the RCMP as a secure location for interviewing Soviet embassy cypher-clerk Igor Gouzenko who defected to Canada September 5 and revealed an extensive Soviet espionage operation operating in the country.

There are no longer any buildings from Camp X on the site located on Boundary Road in Whitby, Ontario. All that indicates the site is a monument with a plaque indicating it as the former site. The monument is surrounded by four flags: the Canadian Red Ensign (the national flag until 1965), the American Stars and Stripes, the British Union Jack, and the Canadian Maple Leaf flag (the national flag since 1965).



Monument at the Site of Camp X in Whitby, Ontario

### References

Approved for Release by NSA on 07-18-2016. FOIA Case # 83028

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

- *Inside Camp X* by Lynn Philip Hodgson, with a foreword by Secret Agent Andy Durovecz (2003) - ISBN 0-9687062-0-7

## Notes

1. ↑ 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 Eric Walters (2002). *Camp X*. Puffin Canada, 229.
2. ↑ Chancellor, Henry (2005). *James Bond: The Man and His World*. John Murray.
3. ↑ Conant, Jennet (2008). *The Irregulars: Roald Dahl and the British Spy Ring in Wartime Washington*. Simon & Schuster.

## External links

- Camp X website (<http://www.campxhistoricalsociety.ca>)
- Camp-X Student's resource (<http://www.camp-x.com>)
- Camp X Teachers' and Students' resource (<http://webhome.idirect.com/~lhodgson/camp-x.htm>)
- Coordinates: 43.8547, -78.8843

Retrieved from [redacted]

Categories: Military history of Canada during World War II | Locations in the history of espionage | World War II espionage | History of Intelligence | Office of Strategic Services

UNCLASSIFIED

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

- This page has been accessed 704 times.
- 2 [redacted] watching users
- This page was last modified 20:31, 11 March 2009 by [redacted]

(b) (6)

gchq/pedweb6j

Use of this U.S. Government system, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to monitoring of this system. Unauthorized use may subject you to criminal prosecution. Evidence of unauthorized use collected during monitoring may be used for administrative, criminal, or other adverse actions.

This page contains dynamic content -- Highest Possible Classification is TOP SECRET//SI//TK//NOFORN