

Previously published in *The Nassau County Historical Society Journal*.

Revised in July 2010 for website publication at www.spinzialongislandstates.com

Please cite as: Spinzia, Raymond E. "Society Chameleons: Long Island's Gentlemen Spies." *The Nassau County Historical Society Journal* 55 (2000):22-38.

“Society Chameleons”: Long Island's Gentlemen Spies

by Raymond E. Spinzia

•

Long Island's twentieth-century espionage agents have long been overshadowed by those in the Revolutionary-era Long Island Spy Ring whose exploits contributed to the freeing of the colonies from the yoke of British domination. Yet, the contributions of the later-day patriots are no less compelling. Indeed, from World War I to the present, Long Islanders have quietly served both officially and unofficially in diverse aspects of intelligence gathering.

Social status and economic advantage have always played an important part in the development of America's modern intelligence gathering networks. This is especially true of Long Island's "gentlemen spies." They went to the same schools where they were taught that winning was paramount.¹ As adults, they knew each other socially and interacted through their business and political activities. They knew each other's strengths and weaknesses, and they knew who could be counted on in a crisis. This knowledge forged a closely knit group of individuals who could rely on and trust each other.

Carrying on in the tradition of Revolutionary War spies and Yale classmates Benjamin Talmadge and Nathan Hale, at least forty-two graduates from Yale's class of 1943 served in the United States intelligence network during World War II.² Recruiting for the intelligence agencies extended from the prestigious private preparatory schools such as Groton, which in the mid-1950s provided between five and ten percent of its graduates to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as agents, to the Ivy League colleges from which most of Long Island's "gentlemen spies" graduated.³ [*See appendix for a list of schools attended by Long Island intelligence agents mentioned in this article.*]

Ivy League representation during the formative years of the CIA was so pervasive in the agency's hierarchy that Harvard graduate and CIA Deputy Director for Intelligence in the 1950s Robert Amory,

Jr., members of whose own family had attended Groton since its inception in 1884, “remembered sitting at meetings of the eight top men in the CIA and noting that half had gone to Harvard, the rest to Yale, Williams, or Amherst.”⁴

Historically, the role played by Long Island’s twentieth century “gentlemen spies” can be traced to the events that precipitated the United States involvement in World War I. In 1915, with war raging in Europe, Secretary of State Robert Lansing attempted to make the State Department the clearing house for military intelligence. Never one for details, Lansing quickly lost interest in the minutia of espionage. Thus, the daily coordinating of intelligence reports became the province of two State Department lawyers, Frank Lyon Polk, Sr., of Muttontown, the great-nephew of President James Knox Polk, and his assistant Gordon Auchincloss, Sr., who resided, first, in Glen Cove and, later, at *Rhonda* in Matinecock.⁵

While Polk's initial responsibility had been advising the Wilson administration on the various legal aspects of American neutrality, he rapidly began establishing a coordinated intelligence network and ultimately formed, with Auchincloss and presidential advisor Colonel Edward Mandell House, a closely knit intelligence triumvirate. One of the first situations with which they had to deal was Francisco “Pancho” Villa's 1916 raids into Texas and New Mexico and the failed attempt by United States agents to poison him. Villa's March 9th raid on Columbus, New Mexico, which resulted in the death of seventeen Americans, prompted Wilson's March 15th decision to order General John J. Pershing to lead an expeditionary force of 15,000 men into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. Noting the anti-American sentiment in Mexico caused by the presence of the United States soldiers on Mexican soil, the German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann sent a coded message dated January 19, 1917, to Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico informing him of Germany's plans to resume unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1st and instructing him to propose an alliance between Germany and Mexico if the United States should enter the European War on the side of the Allies. In return for Mexico's entrance into the war and its inducement of Japan to switch its alliance from the Allied side to that of the Central Powers, Mexico was to be compensated with liberal financial support and the return of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The “Mexican Crisis” came to a climax when British naval intelligence intercepted and decoded Zimmerman's message. On February 24, 1917, a copy was given to Walter Hines Page (Garden City), the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Page immediately cabled its contents to the State Department. When Polk informed Wilson of its contents, the President had “The Zimmermann Note” leaked to the press thereby galvanizing anti-German sentiment within the country. “The Zimmermann Note,” coupled with Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, which resulted in the

sinking of several United States merchant ships, led to the United States' declaration of war on April 6, 1917. As the war progressed Polk's increasing political responsibilities as Under Secretary of State and, ultimately, as Acting Secretary of State necessitated leaving Auchincloss in charge of the daily coordination of military intelligence.⁶

The fact that Auchincloss was House's son-in-law notwithstanding, Colonel House maintained an inordinate distrust of State Department officials and looked for a way to circumvent the State Department. The opportunity arose in the autumn of 1917 when President Wilson issued a directive to establish a clandestine study group. House acted quickly. Known as "The Inquiry," it was comprised of one hundred and fifty academics and lawyers. Its purpose was to prepare the United States' peace plan prior to the secession of hostilities by researching the combatants, defining American war aims, and projecting a restructured Europe along Wilsonian principles.⁷ To insure his influence over "The Inquiry," House chose his brother-in-law Sidney Edward Mezes, who was President of City College of New York, as the director of "The Inquiry." Thus House enhanced his stature and usefulness to Wilson by having access to military intelligence through his son-in-law Auchincloss and access to peace plans through his brother-in-law Mezes.⁸

Although primarily a research and advisory organization, "The Inquiry," as did Polk and Auchincloss in the State Department, established links with British intelligence. It also occasionally diverged from its primary directives of research and advice to provide a cover for United States intelligence operations, the results of which were funneled to Polk and Auchincloss in the State Department.⁹ Foreseeing the need for a coordinated intelligence system during peacetime, Polk, as Acting Secretary of State, authorized the establishment of an intelligence section within the State Department. He also authorized the State Department to partially fund a code breaking unit known as the "Black Chamber" within the War Department's Division of Military Information. During its ten-year existence, 1919-1929, the "Black Chamber," which was headquartered in Manhattan, was responsible for breaking the codes of eighteen countries and reading thousands of secret messages.

In 1929 newly-appointed Secretary of State Henry Lewis Stimson (*Highhold*, West Hills) became aware of the subsidizing by the State Department of the War Department's "Black Chamber" unit and withdrew State Department funding from the project. Stimson would later justify his actions in his memoirs, stating, "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."

In spite of Stimson's dismantling of the "Black Chamber," the pattern of State Department involvement in espionage, created by Polk and Auchincloss, was to continue in a modified form until the establishment of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II, when it became the

province of the military. However, even when under the auspices of the military, intelligence gathering maintained many of the elements and procedures initially instituted by Polk and Auchincloss.¹⁰

In 1927 a group of intellectuals, adventurers, and influential businessmen, fearful of fascism and communism, was spearheaded by William Vincent Astor (*Cloverly Manor*, Sands Point) to form a clandestine organization, named “The Room,” to promote Anglo-American ties. Headquartered in an apartment at 34 East 62nd Street in Manhattan, its members, some of whom had ties to British intelligence, functioned as a “think tank” and quasi-intelligence organization.¹¹ Of “The Room's” thirty-four members whom this author has been able to identify, twenty were Long Islanders.¹²

After his election to the Presidency in 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt revived his dormant interest in espionage, thereby giving added importance to “The Room.” Reportedly, “his favorite methods [sic] for gathering data was employment of confidential agents who reported to him personally and privately.” “The Room,” whose membership Roosevelt knew through his social, business, and political activities, was a natural conduit. As early as 1933 Astor reported “The Room's” unofficial activities in the Caribbean and Canal Zone to Roosevelt. A few years later, in 1938, Astor and Kermit Roosevelt [Sr.] (*Mohannes*, Cove Neck) took a trip to the South Pacific on Astor's yacht *Nourmahal*, ostensibly on a scientific expedition. Astor was able to report to Roosevelt the lack of Japanese fortifications on the Marshall Islands, the establishment of a Japanese Naval Base on Eniwetok, and suspicious Japanese activity on Bikini Atoll.¹³

With the outbreak of World War II in Europe in 1939, “The Room,” renamed “The Club,” was able to trace both fascist and communist foreign money used for espionage and sabotage in the United States through the international offices of the Chase National Bank, whose president and chairman of the board Winthrop Williams Aldrich (*Broadhollow*, Brookville) was a Club member.¹⁴ The role of Chase National Bank was further enhanced when the Japanese government asked the bank to send a commission to Japan to study economic conditions in their country. Seeing a golden opportunity, Astor suggested to Roosevelt that the bank's commission members be augmented with United States intelligence officials.

Astor, as director of Western Union Cable Company, was also able to play a significant role in intelligence gathering by having pertinent cablegrams intercepted and sent on to FDR. In June 1940 Roosevelt appointed Astor to the position of Coordinator of Intelligence for the New York area. By the summer of 1940 the State Department had become concerned with the activities of “The Club's” members. Unaware that Roosevelt was orchestrating “The Club” through Astor, it complained, to no avail, that “The Club's” activities were in violation of United States neutrality.¹⁵

In February 1941 Roosevelt expanded Astor's responsibility by appointing him to the post of Intelligence Controller for the New York area. However, for security reasons Astor's appointments and work were kept secret, on a "need-to-know" basis. In the summer of 1941, while Astor was absent from his duties due to illness, Roosevelt authorized the establishment of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) under the command of New York lawyer and World War I hero William Donovan, thus ending any thought that Astor may have entertained of heading a counter-intelligence organization.

Anxious to participate in the war, Astor enlisted in the Navy the day after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. While his naval job was primarily organizing Atlantic convoys and anti-submarine patrols, his post as Intelligence Controller of the New York area technically had never been abolished, thereby giving him the opportunity to participate in several counter-intelligence operations involving the secret monitoring of vessels off the United States coast and providing safe rooms for intelligence agents in his Manhattan St. Regis hotel.¹⁶

The United States' entry into World War II saw Long Islanders abandoning unofficial clandestine operations such as "The Club" and entering more traditional official intelligence gathering organizations such as the Office of Strategic Services or army and naval intelligence. While the OSS operated on a world-wide basis, its major spheres of interest were Western Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Of Long Island's "gentlemen spies," only President Theodore Roosevelt's grandsons Quentin [II] and Kermit [II], both of whom resided in Cove Neck, were OSS agents in the Asian and Middle Eastern theaters of operation. Prior to joining the OSS Quentin took part in the North African and Normandy invasions as a member of the 33rd Field Artillery of the 1st Division. Decorated three times for bravery and severely wounded, he was transferred to the OSS as liaison officer in China between the United States Army and senior members of the Chinese Army. In 1941 Kermit joined the Office of the Coordinator of Information (OCI). He continued as an intelligence agent when the OCI was reorganized into the OSS, serving in the Near East as assistant to the Secret Intelligence Branch's Near East chief Stephen Penrose.

The list of agents assigned to the London office of the OSS could easily have been confused with the *Social Register* or a roster of one of New York's prominent social clubs. David Kirkpatrick Este Bruce (*Woodlands*, Woodbury) was Chief of OSS Operations in Europe; Lester Armour (Southampton) was Deputy Chief under Bruce; Junius Spencer Morgan (*Apple Trees*, Matinecock and *Salutations*, West Island, Glen Cove) was a member of the Special Funds Branch which provided gold and the proper European currencies for OSS missions to the Continent; Raymond Richard Guest, Sr. (*Roslyn Manor*, Brookville) was Chief of OSS Maritime Units in Europe; Russell Grace D'Oench, Sr.

(Jericho, Plandome, and *Searing Farm* in Searingtown) was Assistant to the Chief of Secret Intelligence William Maddox; and William Joseph Casey, Jr. (*Mayknoll*, Roslyn Harbor), who succeeded Maddox as Chief of Secret Intelligence.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. (Sands Point and *Broad Hollow Farm*, Old Westbury) had Charles Tracy Barnes (*Nonesuch House*, Manhasset) transferred from the Army Intelligence School in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to London, where he became Hitchcock's aide in army intelligence.¹⁷ Seeing that Barnes was not content with a desk job, Barnes' Groton classmate and London-based OSS Special Operations Branch member John Adams Bross, Sr. (Roslyn) convinced him to join the OSS. Barnes made several parachute jumps into France and Italy as an OSS agent. He received the Silver Star for his 1944 mission into France where he and one French officer, armed only with carbine rifles, bluffed several hundred German soldiers into evacuating their positions.¹⁸

In spite of the fact that they were not members of the OSS, Barnes' cousin, John Hay Whitney (*Greentree*, Manhasset), and Whitney's friend John Regan McCrary (Manhasset) managed to convince OSS chief Donovan to allow them to carry out a field operation in France for the OSS. In August of 1944 they were placed under the command of twenty-nine-year-old Henry Baldwin Hyde II (Fire Island), the Chief of OSS Operations in France and later successor to Allen Welsh Dulles (Lloyd Harbor) as Chief of the OSS in Switzerland. While McCrary completed his mission behind enemy lines and returned to France safely, Whitney became lost behind German lines and was eventually captured. While being transported through France to Germany in a railroad box car, Whitney managed to open the box car's door and, with eleven other prisoners, jump from the moving train into the French countryside where they were hidden by the French underground for three days until advance units of the 36th Division liberated the area.¹⁹

Only one month after the United States' entry into World War II, Allen Welsh Dulles joined Donovan at the Office of Coordinator of Information (OCI) and within a few months was appointed by Donovan to head its New York Office. When the OCI was reorganized into the OSS, Donovan proposed that Dulles be sent to OSS headquarters in London. Dulles was resistant to the proposal, perceiving himself as Donovan's successor and Bruce, the London-based Chief of OSS Operations in Europe, as his principal rival. Dulles preferred the relative isolation of Bern, Switzerland, where he had served as an intelligence officer in World War I. In Bern, his semi-autonomy could be assured, thereby affording him greater latitude in "running" his agents. In November 1942, at the age of forty-five, Dulles assumed his duties as Chief of OSS Operations in Switzerland. At its peak Dulles' Bern-based network consisted of one hundred agents who were assigned throughout Europe. Through their

penetration of Germany's intelligence network, they managed to acquire some 1,600 secret German documents including the location of Germany's rocket program at Peenemude.²⁰

As Chief of the Censorship and Documents Section, Henry Sturgis Morgan, Sr. (Lattingtown and Eatons Neck) acquired clothing and personal effects from arriving immigrants fleeing the war in Europe. His section also compiled and analyzed information from various sources thereby insuring that OSS agents on the Continent were wearing the appropriate clothing, that their documents appeared to be authentic, and that a credible cover-story could be provided.²¹

On September 20, 1945, President Truman issued an executive order deactivating the OSS which left the United States without a unified intelligence network and intensified the already existing rivalries between the various branches of the armed forces for control of the intelligence apparatus just as the Cold War was about to begin.

In June 1945, having already seen the need for a unified intelligence system and fearing the widespread pressure to unite the armed services into a single command, Secretary of the Navy James Vincent Forrestal (*The Old Brick*, East Hills) had commissioned his friend Ferdinand Eberstadt (*Target Rock Farm*, Lloyd Harbor) to create a task force to study the issues. On September 25th, just five days after Truman had abolished the OSS, Eberstadt delivered his report to Forrestal. It proposed the creation of the National Security Council which would operate in a manner similar to that of a high level committee in the British Cabinet system, the chairman of which would be the equivalent of a British Cabinet Secretary. It also proposed the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency as a subordinate of the Council and vigorously opposed the army's proposal of a unified armed services.²²

After two years of political haggling, the National Security Act of 1947 finally implemented a modified version of Eberstadt's report. It united the departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the newly established office of Secretary of Defense and made the CIA a subordinate of the National Security Council, whose membership consisted of the President, Vice-President, and the Secretaries of State and Defense. Within hours of the passage of the National Security Act by Congress, Truman offered Forrestal the position of Secretary of Defense. Although Forrestal had vigorously opposed the unification of the armed services, he "considered it his patriotic duty and obligation to make the national security system work properly," once he became Secretary of Defense.²³

Comparatively few of Long Island's "society spies" who had served as intelligence agents during World Wars I and II continued as members of the newly formed CIA. Those that did made significant contributions to the early history of the CIA and played important roles in formulating the agency's policies from 1947-1977, during what perhaps was the most critical period in the Cold War.

- Charles Tracy Barnes held several pivotal positions in the CIA. He was a key figure in the 1954 Guatemalan coup which replaced the Guzman regime with that of Armas. After serving as Chief-of-Station in Frankfurt and, later, London, Barnes became Assistant Deputy Director of Plans. As such, he had a major role in planning and executing the ill-fated Bay of Pigs operation. From 1961 until his retirement in 1968, he was Chief of Domestic Operations.
- John Adams Bross, Sr. served as Chief, Covert Action Branch for Eastern Europe; Senior Officer, Clandestine Service; and Deputy Director, Program Evaluations, prior to his retirement in 1971.
- Frederick Trubee Davison was the CIA's Director of Personnel from 1951-1952.
- Allen Welsh Dulles joined the CIA in 1951, becoming its director in 1953. His retirement in 1961 was a direct result of the Bay of Pigs operation.
- Cord Meyer IV joined the CIA in 1951. He served as Chief, International Organizations Division; Chief, Covert Action Staff; Assistant Deputy Director, Clandestine Service; Chief, London Station; and Special Assistant to the Deputy Director, before retiring in 1977.
- Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt, Jr. began his CIA career in 1948 as an operative stationed in the Middle East. He later served as Chief-of-Station in London before his retirement in 1974.
- Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt [II] joined the CIA in 1952 rising to Chief of Technical Services. It was during his tenure that technical services devised several methods to attempt to kill Fidel Castro. Some of the most creative ideas were cigars, handkerchiefs, and a swim suit treated with bacteria; highly toxic shellfish poison on a pin; and botulism pills to be dissolved in Castro's drink.
- Kermit Roosevelt [II] was appointed Special Assistant to the Chief of Clandestine Service. He engineered the 1952 coup that overthrew Egypt's King Farouk and put Gamal Nasser in power. In 1953, as Chief of the Middle Eastern Station, Roosevelt organized and personally directed, as "field commander" in Tehran, the coup that restored the Shah to the Peacock throne.
- Quentin Roosevelt [III] was a CIA operative in China where he arranged airlifts of supplies to the Nationalist Chinese. In 1948, while on a commercial flight from Shanghai to Hong Kong, his plane crashed into a mountain. Though officially listed as an accident, his wife Frances, who was also a CIA agent stationed in China, remained convinced that the Communists had deliberately given the wrong flight instructions in order to kill Quentin.²⁴

In the final decades of the twentieth century, North Shore Long Islanders resumed their preeminent position in the CIA. William Joseph Casey, Jr. (*Mayknoll*, Roslyn Harbor) was appointed Director

of the CIA by President Ronald Reagan in 1981 and served until his death in 1987. George Tenet (Little Neck) served as Director of the CIA from 1997 to 2004. They continued the traditional role that Long Islanders have played in the security of the nation throughout the twentieth century.

APPENDIX

•

Preparatory Schools and Colleges Attended by Long Island's Twentieth-Century Espionage Agents:

Agent	Prep-School	College
Armour, Lester	St. Mark's School	Yale
Astor, William Astor	St. George's School	Harvard [did not graduate]
Auchincloss, Gordon, Sr.	Groton	Yale
Bacon, Robert Low	Groton	Harvard
Barnes, Charles Tracy	Groton	Yale
Bross, John Adams, Sr.	Groton	Harvard
Bruce, David Kirkpatrick Este	Gilman Country School	Princeton [did not graduate]
Casey, William Joseph, Jr.*	Baldwin High School (Baldwin, Long Island)	Fordham
Davison, Frederick Trubee	Groton	Yale
Davison, Henry Pomeroy, II	Groton	Yale
D'Oench, Russell Grace, Sr.	[unable to confirm]	Princeton
Dulles, Allen Welsh	<i>Ecole Alsatiennne</i>	Princeton
Forrestal, Michael Vincent	Phillips Exeter Academy**	Princeton
Guest, Raymond Richard, Sr.	Phillips Academy**	Yale
Heckscher, August, II	St. Paul's School	Yale
Hitchcock, Thomas, Jr.	St. Paul's School	Harvard
Hyde, Henry Baldwin, II	Charterhouse (British public [private] school)**	Trinity College, Cambridge Harvard Law School
McCrary, John Regan	Phillips Exeter Academy**	Yale
McKay, Robert Gordon	[unable to confirm]	Harvard
Meyer, Cord, IV	St. Paul's School	Yale
Morgan, Henry Sturgis, Sr.	Groton	Harvard

Morgan, Junius Spencer	[unable to confirm]	Harvard
Polk, Frank Lyon. Sr.	Groton	Yale
Roosevelt, Archibald Bulloch, Jr.	Groton	Harvard
Roosevelt, Cornelius Van Schaack, [II]	Groton	MIT
Roosevelt, Frances Webb	[unable to confirm]	Smith
Roosevelt, Kermit, [II]	Groton	Harvard
Roosevelt, Quentin, [II]	Groton	Harvard
Tenet, George John*	Benjamin N. Cardozo High School (Bayside, Queens)	Georgetown
Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt	Groton	Yale
Whitney, John Hay	Groton	Yale

*Casey and Tenet are the only Long Island agents who graduated from public high schools and who did not attend an Ivy League college.

**Phillips Academy is located in Andover, Massachusetts. Phillips Exeter Academy is located in Exeter, New Hampshire. British private schools are referred to as public schools.

ENDNOTES

•

1. Kit and Frederica Konolige, *The Power of Their Glory, America's Ruling Class: The Episcopalians* (New York: Wyden Books, 1978), p. 295.
2. Robin W. Winks, *Cloak and Gown: Scholars In the Secret War 1939-1961* (New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1987), pp. 17, 35.
3. Konolige, p. 272.
4. Konolige, pp. 7, 19, 272.
The elite did not limit their government involvement to the intelligence services. From 1933 to 1965, 1,032 key federal government appointees had at least one degree from Harvard. During the same period, 234 upper echelon officials also had a degree from Harvard. Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, *The CIA and American Democracy* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989), p. 71.
5. In January 1914 John Purroy Mitchel, the newly elected Mayor of New York City, appointed Polk the city's corporation counsel in gratitude for his support of Mitchel and his fusion ticket against the Tammany machine. On April 18th of the same year Polk, while riding in an automobile with Mitchel, was shot in the mouth by Michael P. Mahoney, a deranged blacksmith whose bullet had been intended for the mayor. *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, s.v., "Polk, Frank Lyon." (New York: James T. White and Co., 1930), vol. A, p. 417, and Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, p. 45.

Polk relinquished his position as New York City's corporation counsel on August 30, 1915, to succeed Robert Lansing as counselor of the State Department. Polk would also serve in the Wilson administration as Acting Secretary of State, 1919; Under Secretary of State, 1919-1920, United States Plenipotentiary to negotiate peace, 1919; and Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919.

Auchincloss' subsequent posts in the Wilson administration were Secretary to the American War Mission to Great Britain and France in 1917 and secretary to his father-in-law Colonel Edward Mandell House during the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. After the war both Polk and Auchincloss became partners in the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner, and Reed. Their partner was the Democratic presidential candidate John William Davis of *Mattapan* in Lattingtown.

6. Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, pp. 45-46, and William R. Polk, *Polk's Folly: An American Family History* (New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 2000) pp. 359, 369.

To insure that their communiqué would reach Eckhardt, the German government used several routes for its transmission, one of which was through their transatlantic telegraph station in Long Island's South Shore community of Sayville. Burton J. Hendrick, *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page* (Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1925), v. 3, pp. 331-33, 335.

Walter Hines Page was a partner in the publishing house of Doubleday, Page and Company, which was located on Franklin Avenue, Garden City.

7. Burton Hersh, *The Old Boys: The American Elite and the Origins of the CIA* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1992), p. 17, and Lawrence E. Gelfand, *The Inquiry: American Preparations for Peace, 1917-1919* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963), pp. x, xi.

Ironically, Allen Welsh Dulles (Lloyd Harbor), head of intelligence operations at the United States Legation in Bern, Switzerland, would send a dispatch dated January 17, 1918, to the State Department in which he extolled “the advantages of having a group of American scholars stationed in Switzerland for the purpose of studying first-hand the problems of nationalities and to determine where justice lies in the various claims of the European races and nations, especially the Slavs.” Gelfand, p. 107. Dulles was apparently unaware that “The Inquiry” had already been created and that the objectives in his proposal were already the purview of “The Inquiry.”

Allen and his older brother John Foster Dulles (Lloyd Harbor) both subsequently represented the United States at the Paris Peace Conference. Allen served as a member of the Boundary Commission, which was involved in redrawing the map of Europe. John served as deputy to Bernard Baruch, chief of the United States Reparations Commission. As such, the elder Dulles was attached to “The Inquiry” as a liaison between “The Inquiry's” economic and statistical section and Baruch. Gelfand, p. 178, and Leonard Mosley, *Dulles: A Biography of Eleanor, Allen, and John Foster Dulles and Their Family Network* (New York: The Dial Press, 1978), p. 56.

Allen Welsh Dulles later served as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (1953-1961) in the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations. His brother John Foster Dulles was Secretary of State (1953-1959) in the Eisenhower administration. The Dulleses came from a distinguished family of public servants. Their grandfather John Watson Foster was Secretary of State in the Benjamin Harrison administration; and their uncle Robert Lansing was Secretary of State in the Wilson administration. Elihu Root, Sr. (*Mayfair*, Southampton), Secretary of War in the McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt administrations and Secretary of State in the Theodore Roosevelt administration, was also related to the Dulles family, albeit by marriage. Root's father-in-law was John Watson Foster.

8. According to Wilson's physician Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Wilson became disenchanted with House because of the nepotism and growing egotism House displayed at the Paris Peace Conference. Auchincloss served as House's personal secretary at the conference while Mezes served as a member

of conference's Central Territorial Committee. Robert H. Ferrell, *Woodrow Wilson and World War I 1917-1921* (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1985), p. 280, and *Who's Who in America 1920-1921*, p. 1967.

9. Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, pp. 54, 74.

10. Vincent and Nan Buranelli, *Spy / Counterspy: An Encyclopedia of Espionage* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1982), p. 344, and Godfrey Hodgson, *The Colonel: The Life and Wars of Henry Stimson, 1867-1950* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1990), p. 203.

The "Black Chamber" was headquartered for slightly over a year at 3 East 38th Street, the former Manhattan town house of Thomas Suffern Tailer, Sr., before its operations moved to a four-story brownstone at 141 East 37th Street. Tailer's son Thomas Suffern Tailer, Jr. resided at *Beaupre* in Lattingtown. David Kahn, *The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing* (New York: Scribner and Sons, 1996), pp. 355, 359, and Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, p. 174.

With the deactivation of the "Black Chamber" the majority of its code breaking functions were transferred by the Army to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Godfrey Hodgson, p. 203.

11. Nelson D. Lankford, *The Last American Aristocrat: The Biography of David K. E. Bruce* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1996), p. 109.

12. Members of "The Room" who had Long Island residences included: Winthrop William Aldrich, Brookville; William Vincent Astor, Sands Point; George Fisher Baker II, Lattingtown; David Kirkpatrick Este Bruce, Woodbury (Chief of OSS in Europe); George C. Clark, Southampton; Louis C. Clark, Jr., Brookville; Frederick Trubee Davison, Lattingtown (also a member of CIA); Nelson Doubleday, Mill Neck; Duncan Stewart Ellsworth, Southampton; Marshall Field III, Lloyd Harbor; Reginald Fincke, Southampton; Henry G. Gray, Lattingtown; Barklie McKee Henry, Old Westbury; Frederic Kernochan, Great Neck; Charles Lanier Lawrence, East Islip; Robert Gordon McKay, Muttontown (also member of OSS); Dr. Eugene Hillhouse Pool, Lattingtown; Kermit Roosevelt [Sr.], Cove Neck; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Cove Neck; and George Gray Zabriskie, St. James (also member of naval aviation intelligence). Other members of "The Room," many of whom had Long Island connections, included: Beverley Bogert, Newport, RI; James Cox Brady, Far Hills, NJ; Frederick L. Carver [unable to determine residence]; William Sheffield Cowles, Farmington, CT; Charles Suydam Cutting, Gladstone, NJ (also member of OSS); William Donovan, New York City (Chief of OSS); Charles E. Dunlap, New York City; Oliver Dwight Filley, Bernardsville, NJ; Clarence L. Hay, Newbury, NH; H. Nugent Head [unable to determine residence]; Frederick Strong Moseley, Jr., Far Hills, NJ; Grafton Howland Pyne, Bernardsville, NJ; Kenneth B. Schley, Far Hills, NJ; and William Rhineland Stewart, New York City. Jeffery M. Dorwart, "The Roosevelt-Astor Espionage Ring," *New York History* 62 (July 1981):307-22, and Nelson D. Lankford, p. 124.

13. Jeffery M. Dorwart, "The Roosevelt-Astor Espionage Ring," pp. 311-15.

Another North Shore resident that FDR utilized as an unofficial agent was James David Mooney II of Centre Island. As Roosevelt's envoy, Mooney held secret talks with Hitler and other Nazi leaders. His mission was to try and prevent the "phony war" of 1940 from erupting into a World War by offering American cotton, wheat, lard, copper, and gold. *The New York Times* September 22, 1957, p. 85.

14. Aldrich's clandestine activities also included personally funding a secret organization to train British pilots in the United States. Derek Wilson, *The Astors 1763-1992: Landscape with Millionaires* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993), pp. 321-22.

15. Jeffery M. Dorwart, "The Roosevelt–Astor Espionage Ring," p. 315, and Derek Wilson, p. 322.

16. Derek Wilson, p. 323.

17. During both World Wars, other Long Islanders also served in army and naval intelligence. In World War I Charles Lewis Tiffany II (*Elmwood*, Oyster Bay Cove) served in army intelligence as did Robert Low Bacon (*Arlough*, Old Westbury), who served in Europe as an intelligence officer in the Army Air Corp before being transferred to Washington, DC, where he served as assistant to the Chief of Field Artillery in the Office of the Chief of Staff. George Gray Zabriskie (St. James) served in naval aviation intelligence. During World War II, President Theodore Roosevelt's grandson Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt, Jr. (*Turkey Lane House*, Cold Spring Harbor) managed to be inducted into the army in spite of a systolic heart murmur. He was assigned to army intelligence and participated in the Allied landing at Casablanca. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Joint Intelligence Committee in Cairo, where he coordinated all military intelligence activities in the area. In July 1944 he was posted to Baghdad and in 1945 to Tehran. Archibald Roosevelt, Jr., *For Lust of Knowing: Memoirs of an Intelligence Office* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1988), pp. 2N, 54, 61, 99, 122, 127.

Robert Gordon McKay (*Chelsea*, Muttontown) was an army intelligence colonel assigned to the general staff in Washington. He remained attached to the general staff until 1950. Charles Oliver O'Donnell (Upper Brookville), who was stationed in Washington, DC, was a member of naval intelligence. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney (Old Westbury and *Oakley Court*, Mill Neck) served as an army intelligence officer in India during World War II. He functioned as a liaison officer between the Royal Air Force and the United States Army 10th Air Force. Henry Pomeroy Davison II (*Appledore*, Upper Brookville) served in World War II first as officer-in-charge of Air Combat Intelligence School in Quonset Point, Rhode Island, and later as Officer-in-Charge of Operational Intelligence of Naval Air for the Pacific Fleet.

18. Evan Thomas, *The Very Best Men: Four Who Dared the Early Years of the CIA* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1995), pp. 75-76.

Bross was also awarded the Bronze star for his OSS parachute drops into German-occupied France. G. J. A. O'Toole, *The Encyclopedia of American Intelligence and Espionage From the Revolutionary War to the Present* (New York: Facts on File, 1988) p. 77.

19. Both Whitney and McCrary were originally assigned to the 8th Army Air Force public relations unit. David Grafton, *The Sisters, Babe Mortimer Paley, Betsey Roosevelt Whitney, Minnie Astor Fosburgh: The Lives and Times of the Fabulous Cushing Sisters* (New York: Villard Books, 1992), pp. 110-13.

Hyde was the grandson of Henry Baldwin Hyde, Sr. (*The Oaks*, Bay Shore). His father James Hazen Hyde had also resided in Bay Shore.

Nominally under the command of Casey, Hyde's organization in France was, in reality, semi-autonomous and virtually self-sufficient. Consisting of over one-hundred agents, his unit provided its own training, cover-stories, clothes, and documents. From May 5, 1943, to September 15, 1944, his agents were among the most active and most successful of all OSS agents having sent 8,000 messages to Hyde's headquarters. The information they provided was invaluable to Allied commanders. Their assessment of the disposition of German troops on D-Day was so accurate that Hyde was awarded the Bronze Star with a citation personally signed by Roosevelt. Anthony Cave Brown, *The Last Hero: Wild Bill Donovan* (New York: Times Books, 1982), pp. 326, 581, 583, 586-87; William Casey, *The Secret War Against Hitler* (Washington, DC: Regnery Gateway, 1988), p. 190; Joseph E. Persico, *Casey From the OSS to the CIA* (New York: The Viking Press, 1979), p. 78; and Joseph E. Persico, *Piercing The Reich* (New York: The Viking Press, 1979), p. 195.

The Barnes and McCrary homes were located on the opposite sides of the perimeter of Whitney's *Greentree* estate; Barnes' estate was on the southwestern edge, while McCrary's was on the northwestern corner. After the war John ("Tex") Regan McCrary and his wife Jinx Falkenburg broadcasted their morning radio talk show, called "The Tex and Jinx Show," from their ten-room colonial home, located at Route 25A and Community Drive in Manhasset. The house was later demolished and is now the site of a shopping center.

20. Brown, pp. 203, 205, 274, 275, and Persico, *Piercing The Reich*, pp. 57, 326-27.

Allen Dulles' neighbor Charles A. Lindbergh (*Joseph Lloyd Manor*, Lloyd Harbor) was among the earliest applicants to the OSS. His January 1, 1942, overture to Donovan was rejected because of an unofficial ban FDR had placed on any service by Lindbergh in the armed services or its ancillaries. Roosevelt's animosity towards Lindbergh stemmed from a missed business opportunity early in his presidency when Lindbergh succeeded in obtaining an air mail contract. In the process Lindbergh had defeated a company in which Roosevelt had invested. This, coupled with the isolationist stance of Lindbergh's America First Movement, made Lindbergh *persona non grata*. Mosley, pp. 121-22.

21. In 1944 the Communication Branch of the OSS transferred its Radio Intelligence Division to Morgan's Censorship and Documents Section. Included in the transfer was a cover corporation called the FBQ Company, Inc., which operated radio listening facilities in Bellmore, Long Island, and Reseda, California. Originally intended to assist in the breaking of enemy codes, the operation was never fully implemented due to objections from army intelligence which wanted to preserve its monopoly on code-breaking activities. Persico, *Piercing the Reich*, pp. 5, 24, 345, and O'Toole, pp. 341-42.

22. Jeffery M. Dorwart, *Eberstadt and Forrestal: A National Security Partnership, 1909-1949* (College Station, TX: Texas A & M University Press, 1991), pp. 90, 107, 147; Robert C. Perez and Edward F. Willett, *The Will to Win: A Biography of Ferdinand Eberstadt* (New York: Greenwood Press, Inc., 1989), p. 9; Burton Hersh, p. 172; Townsend Hoopes and Douglas Brinkley, *Driven Patriot: The Life and Times of James Forrestal* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1992), p. 353; and Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones, pp. 24-25.

23. Jeffery M. Dorwart, *Eberstadt and Forrestal: A National Security Partnership, 1909-1949*, p. 148.

Both Forrestal and Eberstadt considered government service more important than financial gain. Perez and Willet, p. 12.

Forrestal's strong sense of obligation and duty finally overwhelmed him. In 1949 he committed suicide. His son Michael would later (1962-1965) serve as a senior staff member on the National Security Council which his father and Eberstadt had helped to create.

24. Peter Collier and David Horowitz, *The Roosevelts: An American Saga* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994), p. 449.