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PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

Phone (703) 482-7677

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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE R. JAMES WOOLSEY
PRESENTS MEDALS FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND
INTELLIGENCE TO R.V. JONES AND MME. JEANNIE de CLARENS

CIA HEADQUARTERS (Langley, VA) -- British physicist, Professor Reginald Victor Jones, was presented with a perpetual intelligence medal in his name by Director of Central Intelligence R. James Woolsey in a ceremony at CIA Headquarters in Langley, VA. The R.V. Jones Intelligence Award will go in subsequent years to persons who, like Jones, personify "scientific acumen, applied with art in the cause of freedom," Woolsey said.

Mme. Jeannie de Clarens, received the CIA's Agency Seal Medallion for her courageous work reporting to the Allies from behind German lines. At age 20 she started working as an interpreter at the headquarters of General von Reichenau's army group assembling for the invasion of England. From that position she began reporting to the Allies and was arrested for the first time in 1941 by the Gestapo. She was released for insufficient evidence and resumed spying, this time for two undercover networks in Paris which reported to R.V. Jones who was Winston Churchill's scientific adviser in London.

Jones, 82, has been a Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Aberdeen since 1946 and a Professor Emeritus since 1981. He served as Assistant Director of the Royal Air Force Intelligence Section during World War II. In 1946 he was awarded the U.S. Medal of Freedom.

Jones was one of the first scientists in the war of secret technology which gave the Allies the keys to victory in World War II. As a young man, Jones worked with Churchill and other British leaders, all much older than he, counseling them on ways to counter the war machine of Nazi Germany. He served as a science officer for the British Air Ministry and as an adviser to MI-6.

Jones successfully countered the mysterious radio beams code named "Knickebein", or "crooked leg," which directed German night bombers to targets over England. The Germans, operating powerful radio transmitters deep inside their country, broadcast two steerable narrow beams which intersected over Great Britain.

German bomber pilots would hear high-pitched dots in their earphones if they went "off the beam" one way, and would hear dashes if they veered the other direction. At the point where the two signals intersected, the bomber pilots would hear a steady tone and release their bombs. These beams were code named "Headaches." Jones, the young astronomer-physicist, prescribed their antidote.

In August, 1940, the Germans added devastating night attacks to their daytime bomb runs. Just in time, Jones tuned hospital diathermy equipment normally used for cauterization to the frequencies of the German beams, neutralizing them with noise. A short while later, under the code name "Aspirin," radio transmitters were used to broadcast whining tones on top of the German signals to the obvious confusion of many a Luftwaffe pilot who saw only water or woodlands where his signals said the bombs were supposed to drop.

In remarks prepared for the award ceremony in the Headquarters Auditorium, DCI Woolsey said, "The Germans boasted of secret weapons, of breakthroughs in radar and rocket technology. But they didn't have Reg. Of Reg Jones, Churchill said it best: 'He did more to save us from disaster than many who are glittering with trinkets.'"

The Germans were to develop other electronic tools in the air war. One by one, Jones and his team countered them, Jones also took the lead in developing countermeasures to the radar shield the Germans threw up around their border. A daring raid by British paratroopers captured the puzzling Wurtzburg apparatus which used short wave radar. This device, coupled with ordinary radar, gave the Germans an added dimension to their defense system. With Wurtzburg, Germany could determine a distant plane's altitude, not just its range and bearing. The capability had to be countered.

Another Jones discovery led to the project code-named "Window." He determined that strips of tinfoil, trimmed to radar-frequency lengths, could be dropped from attacking planes, blinding radar systems of the enemy below. Ironically, the British held off using "Window" for months, fearing the Germans would turn the tables and use it on England. When the British used it on the night of July 24, 1943, in a raid by 743 Allied bombers, it worked! Forty tons, or 92 million strips, of tinfoil feathered through the sky, turning German radar screens into nightmares of confusing reflected images. It appeared to them that 11,000 bombers were over the city.

In presenting the award to Jones, Director Woolsey said his pioneering work in the darkest days of World War II stand as a guide for those engaged in intelligence work today. Said Woolsey, "First, Reg showed us that the choice

is not between classic espionage and science, it must be intelligence and science."

Mme. de Clarens, was code-named "AMNIARIX" by the Allies. In 1943 she got to know a German officer working on a new terror weapon, the V-1 flying bomb. She filed a report in September 1943 detailing for the first time the order of battle of the German missile attack program. She also provided information on German efforts to develop a guided bomb designed to destroy London.

Just before D-Day, the British planned to evacuate "AMNIARIX" and two other agents, and the secrets they had compiled. However, she was captured by the Gestapo after warning her companions to escape. They were successful, Mme. de Clarens was not as fortunate. She was sent first to Ravensbruck concentration camp, then transferred to Konigsberg punishment camp and finally to Torgau concentration camp in Saxony, where she was liberated at the end of the war. Among her awards are the Croix de Guerre (with clusters), and the Medaille de la Resistance. Mme. de Clarens also received the King's Medal for Courage from the United Kingdom.

Noting that Mme. de Clarens and Jones have been reunited at times since the war, Director Woolsey said, "No words can describe her importance to Reg Jones' work, nor to her contribution to the ultimate triumph of freedom over totalitarianism." Woolsey said we can only marvel at the words Mme. de Clarens wrote in her forward to Jones' book The Wizard War.

Wrote Mme. de Clarens, "It is not easy to depart the lonesomeness, the chilling fear, the unending waiting, the frustration of not knowing whether the dangerously obtained information would be passed on -- or passed on in time -- or recognized as vital in the maze of the 'couriers.'"

Mme. de Clarens, who speaks French, English, German and Spanish, has been involved with teaching and interpreting since the war. She has been active in Amnesty International. She and her late husband Henri de Clarens, son of the Vicomte de Clarens, have two daughters.

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