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12 May 1965

DD/ST# 2224-65/A

Dear Bob:

Thank you so much for your letter of congratulations on my recent appointment. And thank you, too, for offering to furnish us copies of "The Lockheed Digest." We would be happy to have the "Digest" on a continuing basis.

You also extended to me, on behalf of Miss Debbie Reynolds and Mr. Donald O'Connor, an invitation to be guest of honor at a charity ball in Los Angeles on October 3rd. Would you please convey my sincere thanks to Miss Reynolds and Mr. O'Connor for their kind invitation. It was thoughtful of them to invite me but I must, unfortunately, decline. I am sure you can understand that the nature of my duties and the demands on my time are such that I cannot accept, much as I might like to.

Thank you again, Bob, and best wishes.

Sincerely,

William F. Raborn

Mr. Robert J. Dellinger  
Account Director  
McCann-Erickson, Inc.  
2335 Wilshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles 5, California

mfb

- 1cc - DCI chrono
- 1cc - DCI alphabetic (congrat.)
- 1cc - DCI alphabetic (non-congrat) w/basic.
- 1cc - BKK DDS&T w/Digests for retention & cy of basic.
- 1cc - June w/cy of basic for invitation log.

ADM-10-1

McCANN-ERICKSON, INC.

Executive Registry

65-2584

Los Angeles Office: 3325 WILSHIRE BLVD., LOS ANGELES 5, CALIF. • DUNKIRK 5-3302

May 6, 1965

DD/ST# 2224-65

Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr.  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Red:

To be diplomatically correct, I suppose my salutation should be "Dear Mr. Director," and henceforth, my future correspondence will display the proper amount of respect for your new position. However, this first official communique to you is written in the typical California fashion, since you know from your own experience that we are casual folks out here. Things have piled up for me the past two months--as I know they have for you--so consequently, I have not had the opportunity to congratulate you properly on your new appointment. I am sincere when I say that the country is lucky to have you in this tremendously important position.

At about the time President Johnson was announcing your appointment, Bert Holloway and John Canaday at Lockheed were announcing mine. I have joined McCann-Erickson as Account Director over the world-wide advertising activities of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. This, of course, includes producing your favorite radio program, "The Lockheed Digest". Incidentally, you can hear the "Digest" in Washington every morning over WGMS at 7:35am.

The thought has now occurred to me that perhaps you would like to have copies of the "Digest" scripts to feed into your technical intelligence gathering section. For the past three years I have been sending scripts to the Mutual Defense Control staff at the Department of State where certain of your personnel review them for infor-

Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr. -2-


May 6, 1965

mation relative to the enforcement of the Battle Act. On my last trip to Washington, I held a meeting at State and they advised me that the scripts have been very beneficial to them in the pursuit of gathering science and technology intelligence.

And finally, I would like to have five minutes of your time while I am in Washington next week in order to extend a personal invitation from Debbie Reynolds and Donald O'Connor. They would like for you to be guest of honor at a charity ball we are producing on October 3 here in Los Angeles, and I would like to give you some information about this very worthwhile activity. I know that time is of the essence to you and I will certainly understand if you cannot see me when I am there. I will call your office early Monday to see if you have any time open on Monday or Tuesday. I will be staying at the new Hilton Hotel.

Once again, I would like to extend to you my sincerest congratulations on your new job. I look forward to working with you on the numerous projects which are bound to cross our paths.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Dellinger  
Account Director

RID:lkr

P.S. This letter replaces an earlier one today which went out with an incorrect address and the wrong hotel. It's just been one of those days.

*destroyed  
MB 5/11*

# LOCKHEED DIGEST

PRODUCED BY ENGINEERING PRODUCTIONS, INC., BOX 1, AMBASSADOR STATION, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA



CPYRGHT

PROGRAM: #571  
DATE: Monday, May 10, 1965  
STATION: Los Angeles, KFI, 6.55 a.m.

Washington, WGMS, 7.35 a.m.  
Houston, KTRH, 7.45 a.m.  
Huntsville, WFIX, 7.15 a.m.  
Dayton, WAVI, 7.25 a.m.  
Boston, WCRB, 7.25 a.m.  
Norfolk, WVBC, 7.30 a.m.

Good morning. This is Orval Anderson with the Lockheed Digest, covering today's happenings in the world of science and engineering.

\* \* \* \*

On the barren coast of northwest Australia, the U.S. Navy is building a gigantic ultra-low frequency radio station for communications with submarines in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The dominant feature, the central tower, is nearly thirteen hundred feet high. A ring of six other towers reach twelve hundred feet and another outer ring of towers are a thousand feet high. Cables connect all the towers to give it the appearance of a six-pointed star.

Tall towers are needed to communicate with submerged submarines, and it takes tremendous power to slam the messages through on extremely low frequencies.

//////While submarines can receive on low frequency, they have to surface to transmit, on normal higher frequency radio. So the Australian site will have extra-high frequency facilities, too.//////  
(BUSINESS WEEK, April 17, p. 146)

\* \* \* \*

Speaking of submarines, MISSILE/SPACE DAILY reports the Navy will build a small nuclear-powered submarine for exploration of the ocean bottom. It will be about sixty feet long and carry a crew of six.  
(April 20, p. 291)

\* \* \* \*

And while we are still in the ocean area, Lockheed-California Company has finished the giant hydrofoils or sea legs for the three hundred-ton Navy ship now under construction, and it has released some pictures and statistics. The hydrofoil is twenty-five feet tall and weighs seven tons. The winglike foil at the bottom has a span of thirteen and one half feet. In operation, the foils will remain below the water surface. There will be three hydrofoils, located on the sides and aft of the vessel, and they will be retractable so that the ship can also travel in a conventional mode. The hydrofiol ship itself, two hundred twenty feet long, will be built by Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company of Seattle.  
(LOCKHEED RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

A fuel injection system which is said to increase the output of the typical family car engine by fourteen percent, and at the same time reduce gasoline consumption by ten percent, has been developed in

CPYRGHT

PROGRAM #571

Page 2.

England. According to MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, the system is inexpensive enough to be used as original equipment on all types of family cars. It is also equally suitable for gas-engined trucks. The same components are used in engines from fifty horsepower to three hundred fifty horsepower. (April, p. 71)

\* \* \* \*

Thompson Ramo Wooldridge Space Technology Laboratories has developed an extremely simple space engine consisting of two concentric cylinders. The inner one contains radioactive polonium-210. When gaseous hydrogen is supplied to the annular space, it becomes heated by the inner cylinder, accelerates, and comes out of a nozzle with a thrust of one-quarter pound. According to STL, the principle could be used for deep-space missions. Flight range would be limited only by the amount of hydrogen carried. (RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

According to George DeGroat, West Coast Editor of AMERICAN MACHINIST, the two-mile long linear accelerator at Stanford is being built to almost impossible tolerances. The forty-foot sections of brazed-together disks and cylinders must line up to within one millimeter on outside dimensions; certain internal dimensions must align within fifty millionths. (April 12, p. 65)

\* \* \* \*

The latest in portable voting machines is a briefcase-size machine which weighs only six pounds. It was initially proposed by Dr. J. P. Harris, professor emeritus of political science at the University of California, and now is produced by IBM as the Votamatic.

A card used with the table-top unit is adaptable to all elections and has up to two hundred forty voting positions per ballot. /////The principle of punching entries directly into cards also has wide potential for commercial and educational applications, for example tabulating of surveys and tests./////

(PRODUCT ENGINEERING, April 26, p. 45)

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# LOCKHEED DIGEST

PRODUCED BY ENGINEERING PRODUCTIONS, INC., BOX 1, AMBASSADOR STATION, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA



CPYRGHT

PROGRAM: #572  
DATE: Tuesday, May 11, 1965  
STATION: Los Angeles, KFI, 6.55 a.m.

Washington, WGMS, 7.35 a.m.  
Houston, KTRH, 7.45 a.m.  
Huntsville, WFIX, 7.15 a.m.  
Dayton, WAVI, 7.25 a.m.  
Boston, WCRB, 7.25 a.m.  
Norfolk, WVBC, 7.30 a.m.

Good morning. This is Orval Anderson with the Lockheed Digest, covering today's happenings in the world of science and engineering.

\* \* \* \*

University of Wisconsin scientists have reported a major breakthrough in genetics. They have duplicated in the test tube the mechanism by which the genetic material -- DNA -- carries out its main function. The work, in effect, closes the ring of intense investigation by hundreds of scientists throughout the world, which began when the Watson-Crick model for DNA was postulated in 1953.

The triumph is the result of more than a decade of work at the University of Wisconsin Institute for Enzyme Research, and was directed by H. Gobind Khorana. (UNIV OF WIS RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

A research team of biologists and chemists at Indiana University feels it is near the solution of the basic chemical mysteries which surround the regulation of powerful body hormones. They have turned up clues to the mechanism of the entire hormone-producing endocrine system. The work of William Breneman, professor of zoology and Marvin Carmack, professor of chemistry, involved a long and difficult study of a mysterious plant substance called Lithospermum ruderales, which has been used by Indians of the Western United States as a contraceptive.

Their laboratory tests showed this substance has a powerful inhibitory effect on hormones, particularly hormones involved in the master controlling mechanisms of the living body. (IU RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

It is now possible to measure the pulse and breathing rate of an astronaut in space, or for that matter a hospital bed patient, without connecting any instruments to the subject's body. The procedure is to place the subject between two sensing antennae so that his body is in an electromagnetic field.

It was developed by William A. Shafer, M.D., of the Life Sciences section at the Convair Division of General Dynamics Corporation, and was demonstrated at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association. (CONVAIR RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

Lasers continue to make news. According to NEW SCIENTIST Magazine, an experimental laser rangefinder measures heights up to a

thousand feet with an accuracy of five feet or better. It was developed by the Ministry of Defense, Services Electronics Research Laboratory, Baldock, Hertfordshire, England. (April 1, p. 33)

\* \* \* \*

Researchers at General Telephone and Electronics Laboratories report they have developed the first liquid laser which works at room temperature. Their next step is to develop a practical liquid laser which emits light continuously and not just in pulses. Such a continuous laser in theory could carry more than one hundred thousand telephone channels simultaneously, or more than one hundred sixty television programs. (RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

The idea of wheel-less transportation has intrigued engineers for many years, says MATERIALS IN DESIGN ENGINEERING Magazine. Most concepts to date have been air-supported vehicles. Now, however, engineers at Westinghouse Electric Corporation have come up with a system which would float a vehicle magnetically, and drive it with an electric motor that has no rotating parts. Thus, the magnetic highway would take over the two basic functions of the wheel in transportation systems -- supporting the vehicle, and transmitting the power to make it move.

//////The magnetic suspension system requires magnets that are magnetically strong for extended periods of time. New ferrite permanent magnets meet these requirements, and have been selected for an experimental application.////// (April, p. 25)

\* \* \* \*

Engineers at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have made a working model of a "wireless" motor. It runs on microwave energy at a frequency of three thousand megacycles a second.

Basically, it is a direct current motor run by rectified microwave energy which is obtained from an aerial tuned to the power supply's frequency.

//////A loop aerial picks up the microwave energy, which is then rectified and fed to a rotor coil placed in a d.c. magnetic field.//////

//////The loop is mounted on a forty-five degree plane with respect to the axis of rotation, an innovation which allows the aerial to cut itself off from the microwave energy field periodically, giving a self-commutating effect.//////

(PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, Vol. 52, p. 1380)

# # #

# LOCKHEED DIGEST

PRODUCED BY ENGINEERING PRODUCTIONS, INC., BOX 1, AMBASSADOR STATION, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA



PROGRAM:

DATE: #573

STATION: Wednesday, May 12, 1965

CPYRGHT

Los Angeles, KFI, 6.55 a.m.

Washington, WGMS, 7.35 a.m.  
Houston, KTRH, 7.45 a.m.  
Huntsville, WFIX, 7.15 a.m.  
Dayton, WAVI, 7.25 a.m.  
Boston, WCRB, 7.25 a.m.  
Norfolk, WVBC, 7.30 a.m.

Good morning. This is Orval Anderson with the Lockheed Digest, a program bringing you five minutes of today's news in the world of science and engineering.

\* \* \* \*

The latest animal hero of the space age is a South American squirrel monkey. Researchers at the University of Kentucky will study the effects of gravitational forces on the small primates, in a long series of tests on a large, spiral centrifuge. A system has been worked out so the monkeys will be rewarded with bits of food when they push lever. It is expected they will learn to trip the levers which not only provide food but also the level of gravity which is most comfortable for them.  
(UNIVERSITY OF KY RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

According to ASTRONAUTICS AND AERONAUTICS Magazine, a new experiment will hedge against the possibility that the Surveyor spacecraft may not secure the necessary data on the lunar surface. It reports NASA has awarded a study contract to Aeronautronic Division of Philco Corporation for research and preliminary design of a lunar penetrometer, to be carried by the Apollo spacecraft. The penetrometer can be ejected from an Apollo spacecraft while it is orbiting the moon. Then the probe will fall on the lunar surface to measure hardness, penetrability, and bearing strength.  
(April, p. 97)

\* \* \* \*

The April issue of ASTRONAUTICS AND AERONAUTICS, by the way, is devoted to the Apollo project. It is titled "Apollo Midstream".

\* \* \* \*

AVIATION WEEK reports that NASA is considering placing several large letters and numbers on the ground at two sites during an upcoming Gemini flight. The experiment is designed to test the visual acuity of the crew.  
(April 19, p. 23)

\* \* \* \*

After two firings of a million-pounds thrust, and three hydrostatic tests to operational internal pressures, the cases for the one hundred fifty-six inch rocket motors show no signs of deterioration. And this, says Robert F. Hurt, president of Lockheed Propulsion Company, demonstrates the great strength and toughness of maraging steel.



In addition to having great strength, maraging steel also has excellent properties of ductility. It can be fabricated easily, and it needs no conventional heat treatment.

An important advantage for rocket motor applications is the material's excellent notch toughness, or resistance to crack propagation. Also, maraging steel has good dimensional stability and lends itself readily to welding, machining and cold working.

//////The particular steel used in the Lockheed motor cases contains eighteen percent nickel, eight percent cobalt, four and one half percent molybdenum. It also has aluminum and titanium hardeners.//////  
(LOCKHEED RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

A tip of the Digest hat this morning to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. The Institute has packaged a road show called "Expeditions in Science", and it has been seen by more than forty thousand Pennsylvania school children since last December.  
(FRANKLIN RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

The mobile service structure for the Apollo-Saturn Five will have a super lightweight structure. It will be made of Aircomb, the high-strength, low-weight honeycomb developed by Douglas Aircraft Company.//////Aircomb will be used for all the work stations and enclosures of the structure.////// The size of the structure, by the way, is four hundred two feet tall, and the base one hundred thirty feet by one hundred thirty-three feet.//////  
(DOUGLAS RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

Astronomers from Cornell University's giant radio telescope at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, have detected a smooth region on Mars, which happens to coincide with a visible dark area. Radar reflections from this dark region in Mars' northern hemisphere could come from a watery aera of some kind, perhaps marshy with vegetation, says Dr. Gordon Pettengill, associate director of the observatory.//////That is an interesting speculation since other scientists have suggested that the dark regions become dark with seasonal changes, and that, they say, is evidence of life of some kind.//////  
(CORNELL RELEASE)

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# LOCKHEED DIGEST

PRODUCED BY ENGINEERING PRODUCTIONS, INC., BOX 1, AMBASSADOR STATION, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA



PROGRAM: #574  
DATE: Thursday, May 13, 1965  
STATION: Los Angeles, KFI, 6.55 a.m.  
CPYRGHT

Washington, WGMS, 7.35 a.m.  
Houston, KTRH, 7.45 a.m.  
Huntsville, WFIX, 7.15 a.m.  
Dayton, WAVI, 7.25 a.m.  
Boston, WCRB, 7.25 a.m.  
Norfolk, WVBC, 7.30 a.m.

Good morning. This is Orval Anderson with the Lockheed Digest, bringing you the latest news from the world of engineering and science.

\* \* \* \*

An interesting summary of the Magnetosphere is written by Laurence J. Cahill, Jr., associate professor of physics at the University of New Hampshire. Since 1958, he writes in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, direct measurements of the outer reaches of the earth's field by satellites and rocket probes have convinced many geophysicists that the once simple picture of the earth's magnetic field must be drastically revised. It not only is not free of external influences, but is buffeted continuously by a wind of electrically charged particles emanating from the sun. It is distorted by electric currents circulating in the radiation belts that girdle the earth. And it is possibly modified still further by a variable interplanetary field.

The net result of all these influences is a geomagnetic field shaped somewhat like a teardrop, with a tremendously elongated tail. Instead of extending outward indefinitely, the geomagnetic field appears to be confined to a definite volume of space called the magnetosphere, and it is surrounded by a fluctuating but discrete boundary layer called the magnetopause.

//////Analysis of data provided by the satellite measurements has progressed to the stage where broad outlines of the magnetosphere can be mapped with reasonable accuracy. Meanwhile, theorists have constructed different working models to account for the complex interactions which take place.////// (SCI AM April, p. 58)

\* \* \* \*

Stanford University radar astronomers have been studying the solar wind that helps shape the magnetosphere into that teardrop with a long tail. And they report the surprising discovery that twenty times more electrons can be found drifting in the terrestrial lee of the solar wind than in its seething mainstream. (STANFORD RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

George P. Cressman, director of the Office of National Meteorological Services, U. S. Weather Bureau, writes in SCIENCE Magazine that the application of higher mathematics to weather prediction has greatly improved forecasts. Over the past decade, he says, forecasts have leaned heavily on mathematical models and numerical calculations about energy distribution and motions in the atmosphere. Our present limitations, he says, are mainly the result of an incomplete atmospheric model. (Vol. 148, Nr. 3668, p. 319)

CPYRGHT

PROGRAM #574

Page 2

One of the leading meteorologists working with mathematical models of the atmosphere is Yale Mintz, professor of meteorology at the University of California, Los Angeles. Dr. Mintz has designed a compromise numerical model which includes most of the earth's and the atmosphere's broad features, including the land, mountains, and oceans. But it excludes the stratosphere and it highly simplifies the process of water vapor condensation and evaporation.

His model started out with an imaginary windless and motionless atmosphere, whose temperatures and pressures were the same at all points. Then, Dr. Mintz turned on the sun. As the simulated atmosphere began to heat up, temperature differences developed, and the air began to move. Gradually, the model's temperatures, pressures, and wind distributions took on most of the large-scale characteristics of the real atmosphere.

Although he considers his model a crude one, it already has come up with significant results. It has successfully simulated the jet streams and polar front cyclones, the trade winds, the mean Siberian high and Icelandic and Aleutian low pressure centers, and other characteristics of the earth's weather and climate.

\* \* \* \*

Radio astronomers listening to distant galaxies have the same problem that is faced by optical astronomers -- too much distortion from the earth's atmosphere. Optical astronomers are solving the problem by rocketing television cameras and telescopes into space.

And now, radio astronomers are preparing to take the same approach. In two years they will lift into a thirty-seven hundred mile high circular orbit a solar-powered transceiver. /////It will have an X-shaped antenna about five times the length of a football field./////  
(ELECTRONICS; April 19, p. 34)

# # #

# LOCKHEED DIGEST

PRODUCED BY ENGINEERING PRODUCTIONS, INC., BOX 1, AMBASSADOR STATION, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA



PROGRAM: #575  
DATE: Friday, May 14, 1965  
STATION: Los Angeles, KFI, 6.55 a.m.  
CPYRGHT

Washington, WGMS, 7.35 a.m.  
Houston, KTRH, 7.45 a.m.  
Huntsville, WFIX, 7.15 a.m.  
Dayton, WAVI, 7.25 a.m.  
Boston, WCRB, 7.25 a.m.  
Norfolk, WVBC, 7.30 a.m.

Good morning. This is Orval Anderson with the Lockheed Digest, bringing you a brief review of science and engineering news.

\* \* \* \*

An old-fashioned metal has scored a space-age comeback. According to Boeing Company engineers, the best metal to use in building manned spacecraft may be the metal widely used by aircraft manufacturers -- aluminum. It proved better pound-for-pound at stopping high speed pellets than other more exotic and expensive space-age materials. The pellets, ranging from pinhead-size to pea-size, were fired in laboratory tests at speeds up to twenty-two thousand miles an hour.  
(BOEING RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

Another application of aluminum in space work has been made by Litton Industries, for NASA's Houston Manned Spacecraft Center. It is a metal space suit, designed to provide protection and also mobility for astronauts working outside the spacecraft. The suit is made of .030 gauge aluminum over a foam-filled honeycomb core. A constant volume design allows the use of rolling convolute joints, and they result in lower resistance to movement in the pressurized state. //Tests using a range of internal gas pressures have shown good flexibility of the joints and unusually low leakage rates.////  
(BIOASTRONAUTICS REPORT, 4/15/65, p. 55)

\* \* \* \*

One final note on aluminum. Avco has developed a process for creating expandable structures that will retain their shape after loss of inflating pressure, and aluminum foil is the basic material. Shapes are fabricated by seam bonding two identical flat patterns of aluminum foil and inflating the assembly to a wall stress slightly above the allowable yield of the foil. //Potential applications are space structures, solar collectors, antennas, and portable lightweight shelters.////  
(MISSILE/SPACE DAILY, April 21, p. 304)

\* \* \* \*

Lockheed-California Company engineers are studying a rotor system for a heavy-lift Army helicopter. The turbine-powered helicopter the Army has in mind could travel empty a distance of twenty-two hundred miles without refueling. As a heavy-lift vehicle, it could carry a payload from twelve tons to twenty tons, operating as a cargo hauler or as a flying crane.

Lockheed engineers will determine the rotor system characteristics which best meet the design and mission requirements of such a powerful vertical takeoff and landing machine. (LOCKHEED RELEASE)

\* \* \* \*

Another common material getting more attention from technologists today is cement. From Japan comes word that methyl cellulose has been added to concrete, greatly increasing its flexibility and strength. (CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, April 12, 1965, p. 88)

\* \* \* \*

The U. S. Army Engineers, Research and Development Laboratories, has used short nylon fibers to increase the impact and shatter resistance of Portland cement. Even when present in only a percent or two, the nylon fibers increased impact resistance more than twenty times. Other fibers like polypropylene, polyethylene, and saran also reinforced the strength. (MODERN PLASTICS, April, p. 156 USA ERDL Technical Report 1757-TR)

\* \* \* \*

A number of different methods for transforming solar energy into usable power were discussed at a recent meeting of the Solar Energy Society in Phoenix. The Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, is working on what it calls an advanced solar turbo electric concept. Equipment includes a solar collector, a heat receiver, energy conversion devices, and a radiator.

The University of Wisconsin is working on a system for concentrating solar energy in order to boost the output of solar cells.

Thermionic converters also are being developed for utilization of solar energy in space. //Thermo Electron Engineering Corporation of Waltham, Massachusetts, has designed sealed solar modular converters which operate in space or air when coupled to a suitable solar collector and heat rejector.//// (CHEMICAL WEEK, April 10, p. 83)

\* \* \* \*

Under-turf heating, already a research subject in England and Sweden, is now being studied for a football field at Purdue University. Cables providing heat inputs from less than one to ten watts per square foot of turf area have been buried below test plots on the University's practice football field. Heat from the buried cables has kept the soil frost-free and it has melted snow, and stimulated root and leaf growth in the grass. //To reduce the risk of mechanical damage to the cables, they should be placed six inches below the surface, researchers discovered.//// (USDA Agricultural Research, Vol. 13, No. 3, p. 12)

# # #

VAN NUYS, CALIF  
MAY 7 1965  
36 AM

VAN NUYS, CALIF  
MAY 7 1965  
36 AM

**McCANN-ERICKSON, INC.**  
3325 WILSHIRE BLVD., LOS ANGELES 5, CALIF.

TO: Admiral Wm. F. Raborn, Jr.  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C.

Personal

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