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**SendTo:** CN=Jeremy Gunn/O=ARRB @ ARRB;CN=David Marwell/O=ARRB @ ARRB  
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**Subject:** ARRB Interviewed Frank R. Sloan  
CALL REPORT: PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ACTION: Douglas Horne/ARRB Date Created: 03/10/97 THE PLAYERS WHO initiated the call? Review Board's representative in the call: Douglas HorneWitnesses/Consultants's representative in the call: Frank R. SloanDescription of the Call Date: 03/10/97Subject: ARRB Interviewed Frank R. SloanSummary of the Call:I called telephonically interviewed Frank R. Sloan today, and audiotaped the interview.He confirmed that he was laboratory manager at the Jamieson Film Company on 11/22/63, and said that the total time he had worked there was from approximately 1954-1966, for about 12 years.He said that he could only recall being interviewed once previously about the Zapruder film, and thought it might have been about 1965 or 1966, by a writer, but could not remember the writer's name.Highlights of the interview follow:-He remembered making 3 prints of the Zapruder film;-He remembered that Abraham Zapruder arrived at the Jamieson Film Company with one Secret Service Agent, and with a newspaperman (crime reporter from one of the local papers), whose names he cannot remember;-He remembered that Abraham Zapruder went into the darkroom where the prints were run off to maintain an uninterrupted chain of custody, and to ensure that no extra copies were made;-He himself was in the lab while the prints were run off, but did not go into the actual darkroom where the prints were exposed on the 16mm printer;-He believes the name of the technician who operated the contact printing machine was "Robert Colley," or "Robert Collie," and that this person had later gone to work for General Dynamics in Fort Worth;-He could not remember the type of raw film stock used to make the 3 prints;-He was virtually certain (by deduction) that the original Zapruder film which was copied at Jamieson Film Company must have been an unslit 8 mm home movie still 16 mm wide (as a result of being unslit,),since the printer it was copied on could only accommodate 16 mm film;-He could not remember where the 3 prints were developed--whether they were developed at Jamieson Film Co., or at the Dallas Kodak lab;-He independently recalled that a contact printing process was used to copy the Zapruder film, using a 16 mm contact printer;-He did not believe that Jamieson's custom-built, one-of-a-kind 16 mm contact printer with 3 heads was used to copy the Zapruder film. Instead, he seemed fairly certain that a Bell and Howell commercially produced, pedestal-mounted 16 mm contact printer was used to make the 3 prints of the Zapruder film; -He confirmed that the original film came into direct contact with the raw film stock, inside an aperture in the 16 mm printer, and that light from the illumination source shone directly onto the raw film stock immediately after passing through the original film;-When asked whether the images between the sprocket holes on the original Zapruder film should have been copied onto the 3 first generation copies, with some hesitation he replied, "I am not real sure, but yes, I think they would have been;"-When I asked him  
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