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SendTo: CN=Jeremy Gunn/O=ARRB @ ARRB
CopyTo: CN=Tom Samoluk/O=ARRB @ ARRB
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BlindCopyTo: CN=R ecord/O=ARRB
From: CN=Douglas Horne/O=ARRB
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DisplayDate: 10/01/1997
DisplayDate_Time: 6:12:46 PM
ComposedDate: 10/01/1997
ComposedDate_Time: 6:12:10 PM
Subject: Jim Toner Called Doug Horne
CALL REPORT: PUBLIC DOCUMENTS Author: Douglas Horne/ARRB Date Created: 10/01/97 THE PLAYERS
Description of the Call Date: 10/01/97Subject: Jim Toner Called Doug HorneSummary of the Call:Jim Toner
called me today to say that the first week in November was the preferred time window for the scanning-in,
and analytical work on, JFK autopsy materials. He anticipated that digital scanning-in would take about 2.5
days, and that analysis, which could begin on the second day of work, would be completed on the 5th working
day. He said that the NARA person accompanying the autopsy materials to Kodak would be able to go home in
the middle of the third day, or perhaps at the end of the second day of work.He backed off on earlier
statements he had made in September about the ability of spectral density/photonics to render photographic
judgements re: authenticity of photographic images of the autopsy; he said that following consultation with
numerous experts in his lab, it was now clear to him that because of limiting factors such as extreme dye fade
in the original autopsy transparencies, older emulsion (which cannot be found on today's film) and other
reasons, it now seems extremely unlikely that comparative analysis of the spectral densities of various
substances (by comparing the densities of controls with portions of each image) through photonics would
render scientifically valid results, and that these technical problems in fact made it possible that invalid results
could instead be obtained. He did say, however, that following application of enhancement, magnification,
and light (color) filtration techniques to the digitized images, that there was still a remote possibility that some
limited form of spectral density analysis might be useful, if other results warranted it. I became a bit confused
at this point, and he simply said that there was a "follow-your-nose" aspect to the study of digitized images
which would become clear in the lab when we started our analysis of the images.He emphasized that Kodak
would not render medical judgements of what their photographic enhancements revealed or did not reveal,
and that it may or may not be possible to render professional photographic judgements about what enhanced
images reveal or do not reveal. I told him that ARRB understands this, and that the most important result of
Kodak's work was that enhanced autopsy images would be available in the Deed-of-Gift collection for
authorized medical experts to review--these people, in turn, will be able to render their own judgments at a
later date. His summary of the rough totals to be digitized (made at the September 15, 1997 ARRB-Kodak
meeting in Washington) were: 3 very dense ("latent" or underexposed) images on 120 film; approximately 4
each 4 X 5 B & W negatives; and approximately 12-14 each 4 X 5 color transparencies.I told him that NARA had
several procedural questions to ask about physical security and computer software security, and he said that
he likewise had several outstanding questions previously given to NARA for which he did not yet have
Record
Body:
recstat:
DeliveryPriority: N
DeliveryReport: B
ReturnReceipt:
Categories: